Monthly Labor Review

AUGUST 1954 VOL. 77 NO. 8

Monthly Cost of Owning and Renting New Housing

Man-Hour Trends in Industry and Construction

The Uses and Limits of Statistics in Manpower Research

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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A New BLS Periodical

A new Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*, which combines all data formerly appearing in the Employment and Payrolls Monthly Statistical Report and the Hours and Earnings Industry Report, is now available on a subscription basis.

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The Labor Month in Review

MEASURES WERE TAKEN by several unions to meet economic difficulties in their industries. A planned shutdown of 2 plants by the Kartiganer Hat Corp. because of a decline in military sales was forestalled by a loan of $250,000 arranged by the AFL Hat Workers and the individual employees. The Union treasury will provide $50,000, and the remainder will come from the company's employees. Established wages and working conditions will be maintained; a union accountant will be posted in the company office. The AFL Ladies' Garment Workers is meeting 1 instance of "runaway" operations by furnishing a plant in Virginia costing $40,000 to a company operating under a union contract. This will provide employment to union members locally who are striking against a company in the area which has transferred all its operations to the South and has refused to negotiate with the union.

A tentative agreement negotiated between the Studebaker Corp. and UAW (CIO) officials for a wage reduction proved abortive when it was re jected by the union membership. The revisions in the contract were intended to provide financial relief to the company in meeting the intensified competitive situation in the industry; they also included several improvements from the union standpoint. The major revision involved the replacement of piecework by an hourly wage system "at least equal, and in some cases superior to those in the 'Big Three.'" Following the rejection, the company served a 60-day contract termination notice on the union.

LABOR PARTICIPATION in the foreign operations program has been restored to full strength. An office of labor affairs has been reestablished with John K. Meskimen of the AFL Railway Clerks as director, and Everett M. Kassalow of the CIO as deputy director. Labor missions and advisory posts will be established, staffed equally by AFL, CIO, and railroad unions under an agreed plan. This heals the breach which developed when the unions withdrew last year, charging that their participation in the program was purely nominal.

THE AFL AND CIO PRESIDENTS took similar positions in opposing proposals to "liquidate" Communist-infiltrated unions and to bar subversives from defense plants. In letters to the congressional judiciary committees, they supported a substitute measure which would establish a committee to investigate the problem of security in industry and to make recommendations to Congress. The House Judiciary Committee has approved the stubstitute measure.

TWO UNION AMALGAMATION developments involving CIO affiliates occurred during July. A referendum vote among the 40,000 members of the United Railroad Workers will be taken on a plan to merge with the 110,000 members Transport Workers Union. A joint session of the executive boards of the Oil Workers and the Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers reported favorably on a merger, and established a joint committee of rank-and-file members to draft a constitution. This proposed merger would be subject to ratification by the membership of the two unions.

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD completed action on its new standards for exercising its jurisdiction in cases affecting interstate commerce. In addition to the policy action reported last month, the Board established standards for determining whether it will take jurisdiction in cases involving retail stores, utility companies, transit systems, radio and television stations, newspapers, and companies engaged in national defense work. In general, the new standards narrow the Board's exercise of jurisdiction by raising volume of purchases or sales requirements and by setting specific tests in the case of such industries as public utilities and transit systems, over which the Board formerly took jurisdiction if their operations merely affected interstate commerce.

In individual case actions, the Board established some new rules, and changed others. It ruled that a union must be furnished a list of the names of all employees, together with their

wage rates, in order to bargain intelligently on their behalf (Whitin Machine Works).

Changes in three important policies were the outcome of three cases. In the Ludlow Typograph case, the Board modified the rule that had barred petitions of election during the first year of certification of the union, to permit petitions if the certified union's contract expires or is renewed during that year. A reversal was made in the former doctrine that union activity was being illegally discouraged when a union action in striking one of the employers with whom it bargains jointly was followed by a lockout by the other employers. Under the new action in the Buffalo Linen Supply Co. case, these employers may engage in a lockout or voluntary shutdown. The longstanding ban on employer questioning of their employees regarding their union affiliation or activities was modified in the Blue Flash Express case. The Board majority, while indicating that such questioning could be conducted under proper safeguards, warned that unfair labor practice charges could be a consequence if it interfered with the employees' right to organize.

A STRIKE of members of the CIO Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers Union threatened briefly to result in application of the national emergency strike provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Following the appointment of a presidential board of inquiry, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell participated in efforts to terminate the strike. These efforts were successful, and the strike was called off after 3 days. A statement by Secretary Mitchell was the basis for the return to work. In recognition of the special character of atomic energy community arrangement and labor-management relations, this stated that arrangements had been made for a conference between the Atomic Energy Commission and union officials on housing, health, and community facilities. A study to strengthen collective bargaining in atomic energy will also be undertaken. However, wage terms for settling the immediate dispute had not yet been reached in early August.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR demonstrated its firm intention to continue the fight to win the east coast longshore fight. The new AFL organization held its first constitutional convention in Chicago, at which Lawrence Long of St. Louis was elected president. The name of the organization was changed to the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen. In a statement before the convention, George Meany promised continued AFL support to the union in its fight. His statement that the AFL would not sit idly by with "adventurers running around with union charters as instruments of pressure for their own gains," appeared to have wider applicability than to the longshoring situation. The count of the first 670 challenged ballots in the New York docks election gave the AFL union a slight gain on the independent union's lead.

Meanwhile, the new AFL union, victorious in the NLRB election in Puerto Rico in January, was carrying on a strike against the Puerto Rican Steamship Association. Several of the members of the association also have Atlantic coast mainland longshore operations. The strike over wage increases and dock mechanization was terminated after 35 days, following seizure of the piers by the Commonwealth Government under the authority of a temporary statute enacted to meet the strike emergency.

The National Maritime Union (CIO) recently went through a bitterly contested election in which there was a split between union officials. Joe Curran's candidacy for reelection was not contested. The contest centered around the treasurer's post, which the Curran forces won by a 3 to 2 vote. The Curran slate won the other contested positions by equal or greater margins.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT intensified its drive to round up "wetbacks," following the earlier announcement of this intention. In mid-June, Immigration Service officers were shifted to augment the border patrol service. It was announced that over 150,000 illegal entrants had been returned to Mexico in the 2 months preceding August 1.

Many braceros—legally entered Mexicans—came into the country during July to replace the "wetbacks." Over 40,000 braceros entered during the month this year, in contrast to the 168 who entered in July of last year. AFL and CIO spokesmen have supported the drive, holding that the "wetback" force would be replaced by native workers and braceros.

Monthly Cost of Owning and Renting New Housing, 1949–50

M. Mead Smith*

Editor's Note.—*The second half of this article will appear in the September issue. It deals with owners' and renters' expenses in relation to their income and with influences on 1949–50 housing expenses.*

Even with operating and other recurring expenses added to mortgage payments, monthly cash outlays for housing were smaller for the average metropolitan family who bought a new house in 1949–50 than for those who rented new dwellings. This was not true of all areas, however, and, where it was true, the difference might well have been substantially reduced or eliminated if certain initial expenditures peculiar to homebuying had been taken into consideration.

Differences in housing expense, of course, reflect differences in the kind of units occupied. In areas where monthly rental costs were higher than those of owning, families who rented were likely to be occupying either deluxe-type or relatively large apartments which nevertheless were usually not as large as the fairly small and modestly designed sales houses. Such families could generally afford more expensive housing. In fact, the relative expense position of owners and renters corresponded so closely to their relative income position in most areas that the proportion of family income allocated to housing expenditures was very similar for the two groups. These housing and income patterns reflected the influence of Federal programs then in effect, which brought homeownership within the range of a wider segment of the population than formerly. In most areas, middle-income families accounted for approximately half of all the families in the new housing market, and the vast majority of them bought rather than rented.

These conclusions are based on a Bureau study of new housing in 9 large metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Washington. The nine areas [1] accounted for roughly a quarter of all nonfarm single-family homes started in 1949 and 1950, and nearly half of the apartments—the combined total representing approximately 30 percent of all nonfarm housing started in those years.

Considerations in Buying and Renting

New housing was widely available in 1949 and 1950, when housing starts set new records. A large proportion of these new units were single-family dwellings for sale at moderate prices, and the mortgage market was such that they could be bought with little cash down, a low interest rate, and a long time to pay. In contrast, houses built in previous years and currently on the market were high in price, while rental dwellings which were rent controlled were not only in short supply but frequently at least 30 years old (and sometimes substandard), and those which had been built since 1947 and were therefore uncontrolled were both few and high in rent. In these circumstances, it was widely believed that it was as cheap if not cheaper to pay for a home "like rent" than to rent a dwelling, and many people who would normally have rented, purchased homes instead.

Frequently these were people who had in the past rented only because the homes available were expensive and they did not have savings for a downpayment or sufficient income either to make the regular payments on mortgages amortized over a relatively short period or to accumulate money to pay off an unamortized mortgage. The long-term trend toward homeownership in the United States underlines the fact that the average American prefers to own his own home

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications. The basic statistical material and preliminary analysis were prepared by George T. Kotrotsios, formerly on the Bureau's staff and currently with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America (AFL). Technical guidance was given by personnel of the Division of Construction Statistics.

[1] The areas covered are the Standard Metropolitan Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Census for use in the 1950 census.

if he can—because of the various intangible advantages he may feel a separate house has over an apartment or because of the investment he believes he may accumulate.

Also included, however, were some who would have preferred to rent if they could have obtained a dwelling of adequate size at reasonable rent. Some people prefer the mobility (sometimes because of job factors) or the services usually associated with apartment dwelling. Others, in large cities, find renting more convenient, since rental units are more likely than sales units to be centrally located or have ready accessibility to good public transportation. Still others, some of whom already have heavy financial responsibilities, prefer not to incur the obligations of homeownership; personal, social, or economic conditions may change, but most cash outlays for housing are inflexible, since mortgage payments—a first claim on income—are seldom changed for the many years which mortgages run and taxes and insurance rates are relatively stable.

The various considerations influencing the decision to buy during the 1949–50 period are shown by a study based on interviews with persons who bought at that time, made by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan.[2] Over half of the buyers interviewed had never previously owned a home; some of these were heads of newly formed families or persons who had previously lived "doubled up" with other families, but most had been renters. They were in the housing market for varying reasons (such as physically inadequate quarters or a move from another area), and their decisions to buy rather than to rent were based on the following:

Reason	Percent[1]
Rent too high; ownership cheaper	24
Buying is an investment	24
Ideal of homeownership	22
Forced to buy; could find no place to rent	19
Desire for independence; security	11
"Found just the right place"	4
Location	2
Other	7

[1] Total exceeds 100 because some buyers gave more than 1 reason.

Coverage of the Expense Figures Studied

Because the cost element was so important a deciding factor and because mortgage payments and contract rent do not tell the whole story, the Bureau has combined available data in an effort to ascertain the total recurring expenses involved for owners and renters of new housing in the 9 large metropolitan areas during this period.[3] Only those outlays which occur regularly during the early years of occupancy of a new unit were included. These covered expenditures for either mortgage payment to principal and interest or contract rent, basic utilities (fuel, electricity, gas, and water), and basic equipment (stove and refrigerator); also included in owners' expenditures were hazard insurance and real estate taxes, which in rental units are paid for by the landlord and therefore automatically covered by contract rent, and maintenance and repair, which are usually regarded as the landlord's responsibility. It should be noted, of course, that, to the extent that payments to principal represent additions to family assets, they are not completely comparable with contract rent. Nevertheless, they are immediate necessary outlays, with an equal impact on the pocketbook.

Number of New Units Covered. Basic data for the study were obtained in BLS field surveys covering a sample of all new privately owned sales and rental units completed in each of the nine areas in the second half of 1949 and the last quarter of 1950 and occupied by spring of the following year.[4] Of the dwellings surveyed, units built for sale rarely made up less than half, and in most areas the sales housing accounted for two-thirds or more (table 1). This was true even in New York

[2] Sponsored by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA), the study was based on interviews with approximately 1,000 persons who bought homes in urban areas during 1949 and the first half of 1950, the sample being selected so as to be representative of buyers and transactions throughout the United States. For further details and additional findings, see Housing Research, Housing and Home Finance Agency, October 1952 (p. 1).

[3] The definition of owners' costs used here differs in several important respects from that used in the Bureau's Consumer Price Index. The index is designed to measure change in the prices associated with the purchase and maintenance of both new and old homes, by urban wage and clerical workers only. In addition to differences in coverage, the cost weight for purchase is the rate at which this group of workers was acquiring homes in 1952 times the price of homes prevailing in that year (as distinguished from the principal payments used in these cost estimates).

[4] Excluded were public and cooperative housing, houses built by the owner without reliance on a prime contractor, and single-family dwellings with a construction cost of $30,000 or more. Being based on a sample, the survey data are subject to sampling variation and—particularly the estimates of family income—to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. For a more detailed discussion of each type of housing separately, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1950; May, July, and December 1951; and April 1953. For the full survey findings, see New Housing in Metropolitan Areas, 1949–51, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1115.

TABLE 1.—*Percent of occupied units which were owned, number of new dwelling units completed, and percent built for sale in 9 metropolitan areas, selected periods*

Area	Percent of occupied units which were owned by occupant		New units completed [1]			
			July–December 1949		October–December 1950	
	1940	1950	Total number	Percent built for sale	Total number	Percent built for sale
Atlanta	34	51	2,995	58	2,785	43
Chicago	32	42	7,190	79	6,250	92
Dallas	39	57	3,070	91	2,770	88
Detroit	46	62	12,010	93	8,775	94
Los Angeles	40	54	21,800	69	26,085	87
New York	24	32	23,695	69	24,845	71
Pittsburgh	41	55	2,240	76	1,545	80
San Francisco	41	49	5,630	80	4,175	90
Washington	39	43	7,970	47	5,235	71

[1] For survey coverage, see p. 852.

and Chicago, although, on the basis of 1950 census figures for all occupied dwellings, rental units bulk larger in the total housing in these two areas than elsewhere. Apartments are also important in Washington, but the proportion of the new units which were built for rent was also somewhat greater there than in most other areas.

Method of Estimating Total Expenses. The figures used for monthly principal and interest payments and contract rent were averages based on the expenditures reported by occupants of the new housing surveyed. To these averages were added estimates of the average monthly cost of any of the other housing expenses cited which were not covered by these figures. (No attempt was made to impute the monthly cost of "mortgaging" homes paid for in full; unmortgaged homes accounted for a small proportion only, and the statistical problems were such as to preclude any such adjustment. Similarly, cash downpayments made in purchasing mortgaged homes were not included in the estimates of recurring expenses.)

For renters, of course, the basic figures were merely adjusted to take into account the cost of any equipment and utilities not included in the contract rent. The basic area surveys provided percentages of dwelling units for which any or all of these items were excluded. Area data [5] on retail prices of stoves and refrigerators and utility expenses were available from Bureau price surveys for selected periods during 1949 or 1950.[6] Using these figures (and allowing an annual amortization of 6 percent of the average retail price in the case of the 2 pieces of equipment), the monthly cost of each piece of equipment and each utility was estimated for each area. These figures were then multiplied by the percentage of rental dwellings for which the item was not covered by contract rent in that area, and the results added to the average rent figures.

A similar adjustment was made to take into account the cost to purchasers who had to supply the equipment items themselves. Estimates of the monthly cost to owners of the other items listed (i. e., utilities, insurance, taxes, and maintenance and repair) were drawn from data published by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).[7] In order to determine whether a buyer's income is adequate to handle his mortgage commitment, FHA field offices estimate such expenses for each home insured, and averages were available for new single-family dwelling units insured in each of the 9 areas during 1950.[8] These figures were representative of the vast majority of the homes covered in the BLS surveys, since units underwritten by the FHA and the Veterans Administration (VA) were generally similar and in combination accounted for three-fourths of the units surveyed. Certain adjustments had to be made in the FHA data, however, in order (1) to extract the figures on operating expenses alone, since the FHA area averages also included estimates of principal and interest payments and FHA insurance premiums, and (2) to reweight them to take into account the broader coverage of the BLS figures.[8]

[5] Figures were not available for Dallas, and price data for Houston were substituted.

[6] Little price change occurred in these items between 1949 and 1950, and the available figures were therefore regarded as sufficiently representative for use in making the necessary estimates.

[7] FHA Homes in Standard Metropolitan Areas, 1950 (series of 6 booklets, covering 9 geographical divisions), Federal Housing Administration, Washington, 1952.

[8] In addition to overall averages, distributions by FHA estimates of value were available for each area and the first adjustment was made at each of these class intervals: the monthly mortgage payment to principal and interest was estimated by using available amortization schedules and the first year's average mortgage amount for that interval; to this was added the FHA insurance premium of 0.5 percent of the mortgage principal outstanding during the second year of the loan (since FHA premiums are prepaid annually and it was this second year's premium which was included in the FHA averages). This combined figure was then removed from the FHA average housing expense, leaving only an operating cost figure for each interval. For the second adjustment, it was necessary to make the FHA class intervals comparable with the BLS intervals, which were based on purchase price rather than estimate of value; this was done by the use of estimates of the difference between the average estimate of value and the average purchase price of FHA units in 1950. The number of homes included in the BLS surveys was then redistributed (for both 1949 and 1950), being fitted into the new "purchase price class" intervals. A revised monthly-average, covering only operating expenses and weighted by the Bureau figures, was then computed for each area for each period.

Total Expense of Owning and Renting

The estimates of total monthly outlay (table 2) tended to corroborate the prevalent opinion that it was less expensive to buy—even though the additions to the basic figures were much larger for the purchasers (who had to count on expenditures ranging from 60 to 80 percent more than their basic monthly payments). Renting consistently cost more than owning in five areas—Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, New York, and Pittsburgh. The opposite was true in three areas—Atlanta, San Francisco, and Washington—although the expenses of the two groups were very similar in San Francisco. The difference was also quite small in Los Angeles, where the relationship changed between the two periods. Elsewhere the differential was frequently as much as $10 a month or more.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated average monthly housing expense of owners and renters of new dwellings completed in 9 metropolitan areas in selected periods, 1949–50* [1]

Area	July–December 1949		October–December 1950	
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
Atlanta	$85	$71	$91	$65
Chicago	104	107	99	110
Dallas	78	92	82	100
Detroit	90	104	92	101
Los Angeles	79	84	83	82
New York	102	117	101	113
Pittsburgh	93	103	92	102
San Francisco	100	97	98	97
Washington	102	88	103	98

[1] For survey coverage, see p. 852.

Cash outlays excluded from these estimates as not recurring regularly relate largely only to buying. Important among these additional expenses are the usually substantial costs involved in closing the transaction as well as, of course, downpayments.

Closing costs vary in amount, according to the current availability of mortgage money, the type of financing involved, and the price of the house. Included are title insurance, recording fees, stamps and intangible taxes on notes, mortgage service charges, and other charges incidental to the transfer of property. Figures are not available for the housing studied, but other data provide a general idea of the magnitude and variation. A study sponsored by the HHFA and conducted by the University of Florida shows the variation with type of financing: for a mortgage amounting to $6,000 in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1950, the usual closing costs were $230 if the loan was FHA-insured, $185 if VA-guaranteed, and $210 if conventional; in addition, a $20 examination fee was charged for FHA insurance and a $15 charge for an appraisal report might be made for either a VA-guaranteed or conventional loan.[9] Illustrative of the variation with sales price are figures available for new homes bought with FHA-insured mortgages during 1953. Average closing costs (including the $20 FHA examination fee) ranged from $54 for houses valued at less than $7,000 to $731 for those valued at $20,000 or more; they were $174 for the average home, valued by the FHA at $10,357 and sold for $10,550.[10] (Items which represent prepayment of recurring expenses such as hazard insurance were excluded from both sets of figures.)

Close to half the purchasers paid 5 percent or less down. But such nominal payments were usually made on the less expensive houses, and the average downpayment was therefore substantial, particularly in areas where more expensive houses were important (table 3). Similarly, any money spent by purchasers on remodeling or additions—which may be substantial in the case of new homes—was not considered a continuous operating expense and would also represent an extra outlay.

If the overall expenditure rather than the monthly commitment for the two types of housing is compared, these additional costs must be taken into consideration. Some idea of their importance is provided by estimating roughly how much the monthly homeownership figure would have been raised [11] if outlays for downpayments and closing costs were spread over a period of 25 years and included. In general, the owners' monthly pay-

[9] Closing Costs and Settlement Payments in the Jacksonville, Florida, Mortgage Market, February 15–August 15, 1950, Housing Research Paper 22, Housing and Home Finance Agency, November 1952. According to a subsequent analysis of the Jacksonville data, some loans to veterans covered not only the full purchase price but part or all of the closing costs. For this and differences in total mortgage interest costs between VA-guaranteed and FHA/VA combination loans, see Variations in Costs of Mortgage Financing to Veterans in Jacksonville, by Carter C. Osterbind and George B. Hurff (in Land Economics, Madison, Wis., February 1954, p. 64).

[10] See table 25 in the FHA section of the forthcoming seventh annual report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

[11] Any imputation of the monthly cost of unmortgaged homes would also have tended to raise the average: prices of houses paid for in cash were well over those of mortgage-financed homes, the larger proportions being bought by upper income groups.

TABLE 3.—*Downpayments and prices paid for new houses built for sale in 9 metropolitan areas in selected periods, 1949–50* [1]

Area and period	All sales units		All mortgaged units		
	Average purchase price [2]	Percent mortgaged [2]	Average purchase price	Percent purchased with 5 percent or less downpayment [3]	Average downpayment
July–December 1949:					
Atlanta	$8,645	98	$8,510	65	$945
Chicago	13,160	94	12,900	14	4,020
Dallas	9,300	96	9,180	55	1,970
Detroit	9,680	94	9,510	51	1,605
Los Angeles	9,820	93	9,495	58	1,550
New York	11,670	94	11,305	39	2,330
Pittsburgh	11,570	91	11,310	27	3,005
San Francisco	12,005	91	11,700	38	2,730
Washington	13,160	93	12,865	32	2,600
October–December 1950:					
Atlanta	11,320	95	10,705	58	1,775
Chicago	14,440	92	13,740	3	4,810
Dallas	11,115	99	10,530	39	2,295
Detroit	10,595	93	10,285	62	1,630
Los Angeles	10,050	98	10,015	64	1,340
New York	12,185	95	11,955	41	2,170
Pittsburgh	12,410	93	11,885	25	2,450
San Francisco	11,630	95	11,265	53	2,065
Washington	13,495	97	13,190	46	2,375

[1] For survey coverage, see p. 852.
[2] Including houses for which mortgage data are unknown.
[3] Based on units for which data are known.

ment figures would have been between $5 and $15 higher—canceling the difference between owners' and renters' averages in Chicago and Pittsburgh and cutting it roughly in half in the other three areas where renting consistently cost more than owning.

Other items which are sometimes classed as homeownership costs—although the buyer rarely considers them as such when making his purchase—are depreciation and "foregone income." These are particularly relevant if the investment nature of the monthly payments to principal (as well as downpayments, closing costs, and capital improve ments) is emphasized. They are factors which must be weighed in any assessment of the asset which the house represents to the buyer, either in the process of paying for it or when it is clear of mortgage.

Obviously if, during a period of prosperity and high prices, a person buys a house for his own long-term use, he runs the risk that he may not be able to realize his full investment should changes in his personal situation cause him to sell his house at a time when prices are generally lower. The value of a house may also rise or fall owing to such factors as changes in neighborhood conditions and architectural fashion. Apart from these possibilities, however, houses tend to lose value over the long run due to wear and tear or decay, partially represented in the cost figures by maintenance and repair. In addition, if the person who buys a new house for his own occupancy could have rented a dwelling more cheaply, he foregoes whatever additional income he might have obtained by renting his new house to others instead of occupying it himself or by investing otherwise the difference in expenditure. In terms of the families studied, this would be most relevant in the areas where average monetary outlays for buying new houses actually exceeded those for renting new as well as old units. (It would also assume more importance if the long-run rather than the initial period of occupancy were viewed—since maintenance costs rise with the age of the house and the rental market may change.) Also to be considered is the fact that many of the purchasers studied were believed to have made housing payments not from savings but by foregoing other forms of current consumption. However, as a minimum, the buyer may be regarded as having "lost" the interest or dividends he might have obtained on the money required for downpayment and closing costs.

Accordingly, some authorities add to the other costs of buying a home amounts representing this lost income and the cumulative loss in equity which will be realized when the house is sold. For the three areas (Dallas, Detroit, and New York) in which the overall average cost of renting exceeded that of owning even when downpayments and closing costs were included, this would at least eliminate the remaining difference. If, for example, the money used for those initial payments had instead been invested in 3-percent Government bonds held for 25 years, the total interest accruing would have amounted to an average monthly income nearly as great as or greater than the remaining difference—quite apart from any allowance for depreciation. On the other hand, for owners who had taxable income, some of the additional "cost" of these items would have been offset by savings in the personal income tax which they paid. In calculating their Federal income tax, owners could have deducted from income the amount paid out for realty taxes and mortgage interest if they itemized their deductions rather than taking the flat deduction authorized (10 percent of gross income); insofar as this amount in combination with other deductible

items (such as contributions) exceeded 10 percent of income, their tax would have been lower than otherwise.[12] In addition, of course, in "foregoing" the income they could have derived by investing otherwise than in a house, they also avoided the increase in tax which their increase in income would have occasioned.[13]

Certain other expenses are incurred by individual renters as well as by purchasers but generally affect the latter to a greater degree. For example, while the cost of maintaining the property outside the building itself was included in the contract rent of a large proportion of renters in most areas, the homeowners had to handle any such upkeep themselves. In addition, the relative cost of furnishing the dwellings might well be affected by the greater size of most sales units, and the costs of insurance other than that included in the expense averages would probably be higher for the owner.

Expenses and Housing Characteristics

To be meaningful, expense comparisons must be related to what the occupant "gets for his money"—insofar as that is possible in a field in which subjective factors are so important. Housing characteristics data available from the BLS surveys indicate that, in most areas, the average purchaser had more space and a separate dwelling whereas the average renter had such services as are provided by a janitor and a building manager. Where renters' monthly expenses were consistently higher than owners', their dwellings were usually of the luxury type or more nearly comparable in size to the buyers' homes. Where the purchasers' monthly expenses were consistently higher, the homes tended on the average to be both larger and more luxuriously designed or equipped than elsewhere, or the rental units were of the kind with which services are rarely supplied.

The most direct measurement by which the two types of housing can be compared is of course size (table 4). Complete and comparable data on floor space and room count are not available for the units studied. Such information as is

[12] Deductions were itemized on only 19 percent of all tax returns filed in 1950. Of the 45.6 million returns on which income of less than $5,000 was reported, deductions were itemized on 17 percent; of the 7.5 million reporting income of $5,000 or more, the proportion was 37 percent.

[13] For a discussion of these cost factors and an estimate of their importance, see The Actual Costs of Home Ownership, by William I. Greenwald (in The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, Austin, Tex., March 1954, p. 44).

TABLE 4.—*Selected characteristics of new sales and rental housing completed in 9 metropolitan areas in selected periods, 1949–50* [1]

Area and period	Percent distribution by type of construction						Size of unit [2]					Average number of persons per unit	
	Sales units [3]		Rental units [4]				Average square feet of floor space		Number of rooms				
					5-or-more family structures				Percent with 4½ or more		Percent of rental units with 4 or more		
	Operative built	Built on contract	1-family houses [3]	2-4-family structures	Without elevator	With elevator	Sales units	Rental units	Sales units	Rental units		Sales units	Rental units
July–December 1949:													
Atlanta	91	9	9	58	33	0	948	----	66	22	67	3.3	3.0
Chicago	81	19	(5)	41	51	8	964	----	65	71	78	3.3	3.2
Dallas	88	12	16	30	54	0	994	----	90	64	86	3.3	2.6
Detroit	93	7	18	17	65	0	842	----	75	48	78	3.4	3.2
Los Angeles	85	15	11	39	50	0	968	----	74	24	56	3.4	2.5
New York	88	12	1	1	52	46	954	----	55	20	33	3.6	2.7
Pittsburgh	84	16	9	9	73	9	1,026	----	82	22	65	3.6	2.4
San Francisco	75	25	13	50	37	0	1,113	----	93	44	72	3.3	2.7
Washington	89	11	2	2	96	0	1,038	----	90	20	57	3.4	3.1
October–December 1950:													
Atlanta	84	16	8	50	41	0	----	597	----	----	42	3.6	3.6
Chicago	69	31	26	(5)	22	51	----	664	----	----	51	3.6	2.8
Dallas	88	12	31	(5)	69	0	----	739	----	----	80	3.4	3.4
Detroit	87	13	0	(5)	100	0	----	901	----	----	86	3.6	2.9
Los Angeles	91	9	14	30	56	0	----	687	----	----	39	3.3	2.3
New York	92	8	1	(5)	58	40	----	690	----	----	39	3.6	2.7
Pittsburgh	70	30	6	(5)	63	51	----	718	----	----	63	3.5	2.7
San Francisco	77	23	38	(5)	46	16	----	795	----	----	62	3.3	2.8
Washington	95	5	3	(5)	28	70	----	481	----	----	20	3.5	2.0

[1] For survey coverage, see p. 852.

[2] Studies of the structural characteristics of housing started, also conducted during the 1949 period, indicate that, in terms of floor space, the rental units were smaller than the sales houses in all these areas except Detroit.

[3] All of the sales units were single-family houses. Available data indicate that virtually all of the single-family houses, whether built for rent or for sale, were detached except in Washington where a relatively small proportion were semidetached.

[4] Distributions may not always total 100 because of rounding.

[5] Less than 0.5 percent.

[6] In the 1950 period, the volume of units in 2–4 family structures was too small to include in the survey except in Atlanta and Los Angeles.

available, however, indicates that, in terms of floor space, sales houses were larger than rental dwellings in all areas except Detroit, where the former were exceptionally small and the latter exceptionally large relative to the other areas. In the 1949 period, the difference also seems to have been less pronounced in Dallas. For the same period, the average renter in Chicago had about as many rooms in his dwelling as did the owner there, but the floor space apparently was not as great.

Other housing characteristics are less easily compared. Obviously, detached single-family sales and rental houses are the most directly comparable kind. But, while all of the sales units studied were single-family houses, only a small portion of the rental units were of this type in most areas.[14] Rough guides as to relative advantages of location and service or special feature (as well as size) are provided by the type of structure in which the rental units were located and the type of operation involved in building the sales housing.

Apart from single-family dwellings, rental units may be located in:

1. A building equipped with an elevator. These are usually centrally located and frequently have not only janitor service and ground maintenance but such luxury features as air conditioning and switchboard service. They are often not as large as other types of apartments, however.
2. A "garden development" (i. e., a 5-or-more family structure without elevator). Many of these provide janitor service and ground maintenance; they are generally located in outlying areas.
3. A 2-to-4 family structure. These smaller buildings are frequently scattered throughout the "built-up" sections of the city, but usually no services are provided.[15]

Sales housing—or, more properly, housing designed for owner occupancy—may be built:[16]

1. On a contract let by the owner. Designed to meet the specific desires of the owner, contract-built homes generally tend to be larger and have more special features than others.
2. By an operative builder, either singly or as part of a "development." The latter are usually standardized and large numbers of them are located in remote sections of the metropolitan area.

(For both types of housing, per room construction costs vary in much the order given, tending to be higher for the elevator-type unit than for other rental dwellings and higher for contract-built than for operative-built homes.)

In most areas, rental housing was predominantly either of the deluxe or the garden-development type; sales housing was overwhelmingly operative built and, though figures are not available on the proportion which were in "housing developments," such projects accounted for a sizable share of the sales housing put on the market in this period.[17] Variations in this general pattern were, however, marked—between areas and between periods. The contrast in housing features (other than size) suggested by the structural characteristics of the two types of units was sharp in New York, where the difference in degree of luxury provided was consistently substantial. At the other extreme was Atlanta, where such differences were less than elsewhere.

Apart from basic equipment and utilities, special items were sometimes included in the contract rent or purchase price of a unit. The surveys covered different items for the two types of dwellings. But less than 20 percent of the sales or the rental units in a particular area had these items—with some exceptions. In the California areas, most renters had the use of a garage. This was true to a lesser degree in Dallas, particularly in the 1950 period, and over half of the 1949 renters there lived in a single large project in which the units were furnished. With respect to sales houses, exceptions were found in three different areas: a rising proportion were equipped with a

[14] This study does not go into the question of what the cost difference for a given single-family dwelling would be if it were rented rather than owner occupied (or vice versa). FHA data provide some information on this question, though it is not directly applicable to the housing studied. For all homes purchased with an FHA-insured mortgage, figures are available on both the prospective monthly housing expense (including the principal and interest payments and FHA insurance premiums which were removed from the area figures for use in this study) and the estimated monthly rental value. For the average new home insured during 1949–50 (valued at somewhat over $8,500), the prospective housing expense was about $7 more than the estimated rental value; the latter does not cover the cost of utilities, however, which would more than offset the differential. See Third Annual Report (p. 223) and Fourth Annual Report (p. 264), Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, 1950 and 1951.

[15] Provision of equipment and utilities also varies between types but, as indicated, such variations have been eliminated from the rental expense averages.

[16] Cooperative projects are not covered by this study. A significant number of the contract-built houses were unmortgaged; therefore, while indicative of the quality of housing, they had less effect on the expense average in a given area than would be suggested by their proportion.

[17] See forthcoming study: Structure of the Residential Building Industry in 1949, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1170.

garbage-disposal unit in Los Angeles and with a washing machine in New York—and with both items in Washington.

Comparisons of purchase price and monthly contract rent distributions reveal what these physical characteristics meant in terms of cost. Higher cost units were important among both types of housing in Chicago and Washington and lower cost units dominated both in Atlanta. (A medium cost unit was defined as one which sold for $9,500–$12,499 or rented for $60–$89 a month, table 5.) Elsewhere, however, the contrasts were quite sharp—the lower cost unit usually accounting for a substantial share of sales housing and a negligible proportion of rental units.

TABLE 5.—*Percent distribution of new housing completed in 9 metropolitan areas in selected periods, 1949–50, by purchase price and monthly contract rent* [1]

Area and period	Purchase price			Monthly contract rent		
	Under $9,500	$9,500–$12,499	$12,500 and over	Under $60	$60–$89	$90 and over
July–December 1949:						
Atlanta	72	18	10	69	27	4
Chicago	16	39	46	0	61	39
Dallas	72	11	17	11	24	65
Detroit	59	28	13	12	42	47
Los Angeles	72	14	15	12	74	15
New York	38	36	26	(2)	28	72
Pittsburgh	24	49	27	1	16	84
San Francisco	36	33	31	6	56	38
Washington	15	37	49	0	63	37
October–December 1950:						
Atlanta	52	29	19	83	15	2
Chicago	9	27	65	9	5	86
Dallas	64	9	27	19	16	65
Detroit	50	36	13	0	66	34
Los Angeles	58	32	10	14	70	16
New York	30	39	30	2	36	62
Pittsburgh	16	50	34	0	5	95
San Francisco	30	43	27	0	40	60
Washington	7	48	45	1	70	30

[1] For survey coverage, see p. 852. Distributions may not always total 100 because of rounding.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

The high demand for the new housing is indicated by the fact that most units of both types were occupied promptly. Data collected in the two survey periods differ, but a large proportion of each type built in the 1949 period was occupied within one-half month after completion and the proportion of units built in the October–December 1950 period but unoccupied as of March 1, 1951, was rarely as high as 10 percent. Indicative of the large-scale demand for moderate-priced homes is the fact that, in spite of the much larger number of sales houses constructed, sales units were usually occupied more quickly than rental units in 1949. Resistance to the higher rent units was occasionally indicated. In Pittsburgh, for example, where an exceptionally large proportion of the rental units were in the higher rent bracket, over 40 percent of the 1949 rental units were unoccupied for 3 months or more as compared to 15 percent of the houses. Similarly, of the 1950 construction, the only areas with more than 10-percent vacancy as of March 1, 1951, were Dallas and Los Angeles, where nearly one-fourth of the total number of rental units built were untenanted at the time of the survey; in Los Angeles, many of the vacant units were in a single huge project completed late in December, but in Dallas, most were in the higher rent bracket.

Man-Hour Trends in Industrial and Construction Activity

SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN*

TOTAL NUMBER of man-hours worked or paid for in industrial and construction activity in the United States reached a peak in August 1953, about 16 percent above the 1947–49 average. However, the downtrend which began in the last quarter of 1953 and continued into 1954 brought the overall man-hour figure back to about the 1947–49 level.

Throughout the period 1947 to 1953, there were significant differences among the three major industry divisions for which man-hour information is available. (See chart and table 1.) At one extreme was the construction industry which, according to the most recent data, was still about 25 percent above the 1947–49 average; at the other was mining which had declined by about half that amount. The trend in manufacturing man-hours was between these two extremes. Moreover, significant differences developed among the individual manufacturing industries, not only during the recent downturn but also over the past 7 years.

A New Index of Aggregate Man-Hours

These and other developments are shown by the new "Index of Aggregate Man-Hours in Industrial and Construction Activity," recently developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report. To reflect the combined effects of trends in both employment and the workweek, the index covers manufacturing, construction, and mining, which account for approximately 40 percent of nonagricultural employment. These three major industry divisions represent those sections of the economy which are engaged in the production of physical goods and which generally are most sensitive to underlying economic conditions. The index, based on the 1947–49 average, is available for each of the three divisions and for the durable and nondurable segments as well as for each of the 21 industry groups within manufacturing.

Monthly indexes of man-hours for total activity and for the three major industry divisions, beginning with January 1947, are presented in table 2. As the data show, the *construction* industry began this period well below the others, but quickly went ahead to lead. Even in 1949, the year of low activity, construction worker man-hours remained above the base period average. Extremely high levels of man-hour activity were maintained throughout the period 1951 to 1953, averaging about 25 percent above 1947–49 levels. Thus, these data provide additional evidence of the great volatility and strength of the construction industry during most of the post-World-War-II period.

The trends in the *mining* industry were almost exactly the reverse of those in construction.

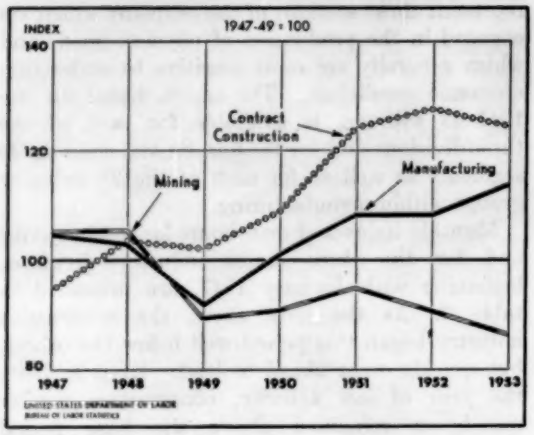
TABLE 1.—*Aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity, 1947–53*

Year	Total man-hour activity	Manufacturing			Contract construction	Mining
		Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		
	Aggregate man-hours [1] (in millions)					
1947	618.7	517.2	284.9	232.3	66.9	34.6
1948	617.4	509.6	279.5	230.1	73.1	34.7
1949	555.8	454.2	240.9	213.3	72.1	29.5
1950	606.2	499.1	275.7	223.4	77.1	30.0
1951	654.3	535.3	310.7	224.6	87.7	31.3
1952	655.4	535.3	313.2	222.2	90.1	29.9
1953	677.8	561.5	337.0	224.5	87.8	28.5
	Indexes (1947–49=100)					
1947	103.6	104.8	106.1	103.1	94.6	105.1
1948	103.4	103.2	104.1	102.1	103.4	105.4
1949	93.0	92.0	89.7	94.7	102.0	89.5
1950	101.5	101.1	102.7	99.2	109.1	91.0
1951	109.5	108.4	115.7	99.7	124.1	95.0
1952	109.7	108.4	116.6	98.6	127.5	90.9
1953	113.5	113.7	125.5	99.7	124.2	86.6

[1] Aggregate man-hours represent total man-hours for which pay was received by full- and part-time production or construction workers, including hours paid for holidays, sick leave, and vacations. They represent the product of average weekly hours and production-worker or construction-worker employment which are obtained for 1 week of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The annual data presented in this table are averages of the 12 monthly figures.

*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

Index of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours in Industrial and Construction Activity, 1947–53



Higher than the other industry divisions in 1947 and 1948, the index of man-hour activity in mining has declined steadily to a level in 1954 about 25 percent below the base period average. In 1947, the mining component accounted for 5.6 percent of the aggregate weekly man-hours (table 1); this proportion was down to 4.2 percent in 1953. The construction industry, on the other hand, increased its proportion of total man-hours from 10.8 percent to 13.0 percent during the same period of time.

Man-hour trends in *manufacturing* moved between these two extremes. In fact, the proportion of total man-hours accounted for by manufacturing changed less than 1 percentage point over the entire 7-year period. However, significant differences did occur among the various industries within manufacturing and they go a long way toward explaining some of the basic shifts which have occurred in factory employment in the United States.

Man-Hour Trends Within Manufacturing

One of the most significant differences in man-hour trends within manufacturing existed between the durable and nondurable goods segments. The nondurable-goods industries actually reached the peak of their man-hour activity in 1947 (table 1) and have declined more or less steadily ever since. The durable-goods industries, many of which produce such items as guns, tanks, aircraft, ships, steel, and electronic devices, increased their man-hour activity under the pressures of the Korean hostilities and the continuing defense effort, reaching their peak levels in 1953.

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of aggregate man-hours in industrial and construction activity, by months, 1947–54*

Month	Indexes of aggregate man-hours (1947–49=100)							
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	TOTAL ACTIVITY							
January	102.8	104.1	97.5	90.2	107.8	107.0	112.4	101.9
February	102.1	101.5	95.6	88.6	107.7	107.2	112.9	102.4
March	102.6	102.8	93.7	92.3	108.6	106.6	114.0	101.8
April	101.1	99.4	91.3	93.8	109.1	105.0	113.6	99.9
May	101.3	101.0	90.8	97.0	109.0	106.1	114.0	100.4
June	102.9	103.9	91.2	101.0	110.6	105.9	115.8	-------
July	100.5	102.8	90.5	102.4	108.9	103.0	114.1	-------
August	103.8	106.1	94.0	109.6	111.1	111.6	116.5	-------
September	106.4	106.6	96.1	110.3	111.8	116.3	114.5	-------
October	106.7	106.0	92.2	112.2	111.2	116.3	114.8	-------
November	105.4	103.6	91.3	110.4	108.6	115.2	110.6	-------
December	107.4	102.7	92.4	110.0	110.0	116.4	108.4	-------
	MANUFACTURING							
January	105.5	105.8	97.4	92.1	108.7	106.9	114.4	103.8
February	105.4	104.1	96.2	92.3	109.9	107.3	113.3	103.5
March	105.3	104.8	94.1	93.1	110.2	107.1	116.7	102.5
April	103.7	101.2	90.1	93.5	109.3	104.3	115.2	99.5
May	102.1	100.1	88.3	96.0	107.7	104.2	114.5	99.1
June	102.7	102.2	89.1	99.2	108.6	103.1	115.4	-------
July	100.6	101.4	88.1	100.1	105.9	99.6	113.4	-------
August	103.3	104.2	91.8	107.6	107.9	108.3	115.4	-------
September	106.4	105.2	94.7	108.9	109.0	113.7	113.7	-------
October	106.9	104.7	91.7	110.7	107.9	114.8	113.0	-------
November	106.5	103.0	89.6	109.3	107.1	114.9	109.6	-------
December	108.8	102.0	92.9	110.3	109.1	116.9	108.4	-------
	CONSTRUCTION							
January	80.0	89.6	94.2	84.6	106.4	111.1	109.1	98.3
February	77.7	81.3	88.9	79.5	99.3	112.3	108.7	105.0
March	81.8	86.7	89.2	83.7	105.4	108.3	109.1	109.8
April	86.3	95.0	95.0	95.8	116.9	117.5	116.0	115.9
May	92.5	102.2	103.1	106.1	126.4	125.4	122.9	122.5
June	100.5	111.9	106.8	116.7	131.8	136.8	130.9	-------
July	103.4	115.1	110.5	122.1	137.7	138.9	132.0	-------
August	107.2	117.3	114.2	129.5	141.1	143.2	137.1	-------
September	106.6	116.2	111.5	126.1	138.5	144.0	133.2	-------
October	105.4	113.3	111.4	128.9	139.8	139.9	140.2	-------
November	97.2	106.6	104.4	123.9	124.2	128.2	130.1	-------
December	96.4	105.4	94.9	112.7	121.6	123.9	120.6	-------
	MINING							
January	110.3	109.2	106.2	73.6	98.0	99.1	89.5	80.3
February	105.3	104.6	100.9	83.1	92.3	94.8	87.0	78.0
March	106.3	108.6	98.4	99.4	90.6	95.0	85.5	73.9
April	94.3	82.3	101.3	94.5	90.5	88.6	84.3	71.5
May	108.9	110.4	101.6	93.3	92.4	91.6	87.0	72.3
June	111.0	111.2	89.3	94.8	95.1	80.8	90.0	-------
July	92.9	97.8	82.6	93.6	92.6	76.4	86.9	-------
August	104.9	111.8	82.6	97.3	95.7	93.7	89.4	-------
September	105.3	107.4	84.2	97.5	96.8	96.6	86.5	-------
October	107.5	109.5	58.5	99.1	98.4	89.2	86.5	-------
November	105.1	104.8	88.8	96.9	97.5	92.5	83.2	-------
December	109.2	107.7	79.4	99.1	99.7	92.6	82.9	-------

Among the individual industry groups within manufacturing, man-hour activity in 15 out of the 21 industry groups declined significantly over the 7-year period April 1947 to April 1954. Of the 6 that were still above 1947 levels, 4 (ordnance, transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and instruments) are allied to defense efforts.

The pattern of manufacturing man-hour activity, therefore, showed some important changes in the last 7 years. A number of factors were responsible for these changes. In the first place, most of the period involved years of mobilization or actual hostilities and this had the obvious effects on the munitions-producing and defense-related industries. On the other hand, a number of industries, such as food, leather, tobacco, and textiles, appeared to have had a persistent secular downtrend. Another reason is, of course, the downward movement of employment during the past year, when man-hour activity declined in each of the 21 manufacturing industry groups between April 1953 and April 1954. The biggest declines took place in the heavy industries, particularly in iron and steel (primary metals), the machinery groups, and in such metalworking industries as ordnance, fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment.

It should be noted, however, that even though these industries sustained some of the largest decreases in activity between April 1953 and April 1954, most of them still held top rank according to the index of their aggregate man-hours (table 3). For example, the four industry groups ranking highest in April 1954 were the same as those in April 1953, yet they had experienced substantial declines in man-hours during that year. The explanation, of course, is that they had advanced so far during the preceding period that even large reductions over a year's time failed to reduce their ranking. Similarly, it should also be pointed out that some of the industries with the smallest declines between April 1953 and April 1954 were those which already ranked toward the bottom in terms of their indexes of man-hour activity, e. g., food and textiles. The declines in these industries were so great in previous years that even the relatively small decreases experienced recently kept them at the bottom of the list. Between these two groups, however, were a number of important industries, such as rubber and primary metals, in which the declines of the past year were serious and extensive enough to cause a sharp drop in rank among the 21 manufacturing industries.

TABLE 3.—*Rank of 21 manufacturing industry groups according to their index of aggregate man-hours, April, 1947, 1953, and 1954*

Industry group	Ranking in April—		
	1954	1953	1947
Ordnance and accessories	1	1	15
Transportation equipment	2	2	7
Electrical machinery	3	3	4
Instruments and related products	4	4	3
Paper and allied products	5	11.5	14
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6	5	5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	7	14	16
Machinery (except electrical)	8	6	2
Chemicals and allied products	9	11.5	10.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	10	13	13
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11	10	9
Products of petroleum and coal	12	16	19
Apparel and other finished textile products	13	15	18
Rubber products	14	7	1
Primary metals	15	8	6
Furniture and fixtures	16	9	17
Leather and leather products	17	17	10.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	18	18	8
Food and kindred products	19	20	21
Tobacco manufactures	20	21	20
Textile-mill products	21	19	12

Finally, two industries—paper and allied products, and printing and publishing—had compiled an enviable record during the past 7 years. The continued heavy demand for their products and services resulted in moving them up toward the top ranks in terms of relative increase of man-hour activity within manufacturing. These two industries were among the six which registered increases in man-hours between 1947 and 1954; and from April 1953 to April 1954, they had about the smallest declines of any of the industries, when activity in manufacturing as a whole decreased substantially.

The Uses and Limits of Statistics in Manpower Research

ELI GINZBERG*

THE BELIEF that any problem can be solved if a sufficient number of facts are available probably exemplifies a naive streak in American social science—maybe in American life. This belief is based upon an exuding pragmatism and is reflected in the strong antitheoretical bias of contemporary social science research.

Environmental Factors in Approach to Research

While the National Manpower Council was developing the approach to manpower research which culminated in A Policy for Scientific and Professional Manpower,[1] serious difficulties were encountered in seeking to persuade various experts to face up to the term "manpower shortage." Time and again, the experts replied that the term was obvious, for clearly a shortage was a situation in which the demand was greater than the supply. As we began to probe what the terms "demand" and "supply" meant under varying conditions, the reaction of many respondents changed from impatience to exasperation. We were on occasion accused of nefarious intent because of our insistence that the obvious was not so obvious.

The relatively large amount of money which has been available in the United States for various types of research has contributed to the emphasis on accumulating large bodies of data. More facts and figures, of course, are never harmful; but there is often ground for questioning the wisdom of devoting disproportionate resources to the accumulation of additional facts and figures that hold little promise of contributing to the solution of critical questions. To illustrate: the Department of the Navy underwrote an elaborate study of the background characteristics of individuals who had acquired a Ph. D. degree in the sciences during the past 2 decades. Unfortunately, the mass of facts and figures included in the multivolume report illuminated very few aspects of our scientific manpower problems.

Another important environmental factor also contributes to our proclivity for collecting great masses of data. We are well organized, probably much too well organized, for large-scale data collecting. It is much easier to find statistical clerks than it is to find analysts who understand enough about a problem to be able to develop a successful strategy. It is difficult to exaggerate the cumulative influence of our general research environment—our antitheoretical bias, relatively great availability of funds, and a penchant for large-scale group investigations.

Manpower research is further handicapped by the way in which the social sciences, particularly economics, developed. The major advances in economic analysis have grown out of a concern with material, rather than with human, resources. There are serious dangers in dealing with labor markets in the same way that one deals with markets for steel. First, there is the obvious fact that men, by virtue of being men, are concerned with influencing the market for labor. A second significant consideration bearing directly on problems of scientific manpower is the conspicuous difference in the time required to change the supply of manpower and of commodities. Two to three years is a long period for altering the supply of most commodities; 2 to 3 decades may be required to influence significantly the supply of scientific manpower—that is, if it can be influenced at all. No matter what we did, we could probably not produce another Einstein within the next generation or two.

At least passing reference should be made to difficulties that grow out of the oversimplified psychological assumptions that are embedded in

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[1] A Policy for Scientific and Professional Manpower, by the National Manpower Council. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953.

economic theory. Surely, there are more points of difference than of similarity between the choice made by a consumer in the purchase of an automobile and that made by an adolescent or young adult of an occupation. The studies which my associates and I have made of occupational choice [2] suggest that the selection of an occupation really involves a choice process extending over a decade or so, rather than a single act of decision making.

The simplifying assumptions that economics makes about the goals of life, which are usually subsumed under the rubric "maximization of income," bear little relation to the realities that determine the behavior of individuals, particularly scientific and professional persons. Nor does economics help one very much by postulating that labor is irksome. We may not understand much about work and work motivation, but we know enough to realize the extreme limitations of this formulation.

Characteristics of Manpower Research

At this point, it would be well to look more closely at some major characteristics of current manpower research. A critical approach to manpower problems is conspicuously absent. For more than a decade, for example, various experts have bemoaned the shortage of nurses, without recognizing that there is little point to calculating requirements without reference, on the one hand, to the alternative opportunities for female employment or, on the other, to the ability of the consuming public to pay for the services of the nurses that the experts decided were required.[3] Calculations of shortages, moreover, have ignored discrepancies of 50,000 out of a total of about 350,000 in various estimates of the supply of nurses. Attention has repeatedly been called to the shortages of public health officers in local health departments. But the point is seldom made that, irrespective of any foreseeable increases in supply, these vacancies are likely to remain because of local attitudes toward the salary scale for county officials.

Overelaboration is a second characteristic of current scientific manpower research. For example, of several governmental studies made on the mobility of scientists, one contained a large number of tabulations about how scientists moved from one region to the other, from one specialty to the other, from one employer to the other. In my opinion, there were perhaps 10 pages of illuminating facts and 90 pages of elaboration. To stay within the same orbit: the Air Force, in cooperation with the Social Science Research Council, sponsored a study of mobility in six labor markets. Anyone acquainted with these reports must be impressed with their bulk, but it is likely that the significant findings could have been summarized easily within 25 pages.

The inadequacy of our theoretical concepts must be stressed. When we talk about a shortage of doctors, are we blithely assuming that more doctors mean better medical care, and that better medical care means better health? One would have to square this proposition with the fact that although we withdrew more than 30 percent of the physicians from active civilian practice during World War II, all of the indexes pointed to an improvement in the public's health. Estimates of the future demand for scientists are sometimes derived by dividing the amount of money currently devoted to research and development by the number of research workers employed. This gives an expenditure-per-scientist figure. Various assumed levels of total expenditures are then divided by this figure to arrive at the future demand for scientists. There is something strikingly circular about such an approach.

Likewise, it is difficult to accept the widespread belief that we have been suffering from an acute shortage of engineers when no radical adjustments have been made to increase the workweek, remove discriminatory hiring practices, or otherwise drastically alter prevailing work patterns in order to economize in the use of scarce engineering personnel.

Little is known about that elusive concept, "utilization." An improvement of as little as 5 percent in the working efficiency of the medical profession would be the equivalent of an entire year's graduating class. The public has been warned that the primary and secondary educational system is threatened with collapse because of present and prospective shortages of teachers.

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[2] Occupational Choice: An Approach to a General Theory, by Eli Ginzberg, Sol. W. Ginsburg, Sidney Axelrad, and John L. Herma. New York, Columbia University Press, 1951.

[3] A Program for the Nursing Profession, by the Committee on the Function of Nursing. New York, Macmillan Co., 1948. (Chaps. II and VI.)

Yet, the ratio used to calculate requirements for teachers is not reviewed, and the problem of whether existing teachers could be more effectively used is seldom raised. The most important statement that can be made about "utilization" is that it has been conspicuously neglected, except in periods of dire emergency when common sense and necessity can gain the ascendency over tradition and special privilege.[4]

Another characteristic of current manpower research is the failure to assess the impact of specific solutions on the general problem. Recognizing that there may be a connection between the current shortage of good scientists and the limited number of competent teachers of science in high schools, various groups have jumped to the conclusion that the solution lies in establishing a differential wage scale for high-school teachers of science. The feasibility of securing the adoption of such a proposal, its import for faculty morale, and its effectiveness in contributing to a solution of even the one specific problem are postulated rather than assessed.

The shortcomings inherent in a fragmentary approach are further illustrated by the conclusion of manpower analysts that there is a serious shortage of scientists and engineers for research and development work in government and business. This may be true, but whether or not it is true cannot be established without recognizing that a balance must be established and maintained between the rate of discovery in the laboratory and the ability of the organization to make effective use of new discoveries, considering the costs involved in scrapping the old and adopting the new. A prominent British expert maintains that in light of his country's shortages of capital, it could gain little through accelerating its efforts in research, since it could not afford to underwrite additional development expenses.

Underemphasis on quality is perhaps the most characteristic and, at the same time, the most fallacious aspect of current manpower research. Clearly, it is easier for the empirically minded to approach problems of scientific manpower by studying quantities. Yet, it is of the essence of scientific and professional progress that so much depends upon the work of so few, as was pointed out in the National Manpower Council's study of scientific and professional manpower: "Subtracting an Einstein from a group of 10 physicists signifies a great deal more than a 10-percent reduction in the effectiveness of the group." [5]

Values and Limitations of Statistical Approach

We can now explore at least a few implications of the foregoing and suggest some of the values and limitations of a statistical approach to the study of scientific manpower problems. First, as to the value of the statistical approach: A systematic study of the occupational structure could illuminate important relations among professional groups and, in turn, between such groups and other sectors of the labor force. Moreover, a study of occupational trends could help to raise and answer important questions.

Earlier, I emphasized the difference between altering the supply of a commodity and altering the supply of a particular group of scientists or professional persons. An important contribution of the statistical approach is that reasonable estimates of future supply can be provided. Much more difficult are reliable estimates of future demand. Many economists have failed in their attempt to derive empirical estimates of future demand, even for such stable commodities as wheat. Still, statistics can make a contribution to the study of future demand for scientific manpower by providing the organized bodies of data without which sensible inferences could not even be ventured.

Another contribution which empirical research could make is the systematic study of career opportunities and incentive structures. To understand the factors determining the distribution within the occupational structure and within particular fields, it is necessary to enlarge our knowledge and information about the determinants of occupational choice and work adjustment.

Finally, empirical research should be able to illuminate such important concepts as flexibility and convertibility by providing the data and the methods for longitudinal studies of the relations between a man's educational experience, his specific professional training, and his later work life.

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[4] Proceedings of a conference on the Utilization of Scientific and Professional Manpower, by the National Manpower Council. New York, Columbia University Press, 1954.

[5] A Policy for Scientific and Professional Manpower, op. cit. (p. 153).

This approach has been followed in the Study of Education at Princeton, the results of which are scheduled for publication this year.

Clearly, there is ample scope for the continued application of statistical methods to problems of scientific manpower. But many crucial issues can be illuminated only through other approaches. There is great need to elaborate and refine our concepts of balance and shortage so that they take adequate account of the relations between scientific and professional manpower and other types of manpower; and between manpower resources and other essential resources, particularly the technological arts and capital. Just as the concept of substitutibility plays a major role in the economic analysis of commodities, so it is important to develop the concept of convertibility in the analysis of scientific manpower. Recent complaints about shortages of scientists and engineers may not have reflected gross inadequacies in numbers so much as serious limitations in convertibility. For every chemist who knows enough about physics and engineering to work in the field of nuclear energy, there are probably a hundred who are unable to do so. An interesting example of extreme versatility is the Harvard mathematics professor who has supplemented his income by singing risqué songs in nightclubs.

[6] Issues in the Study of Talent, by Douglas W. Bray. New York, Columbia University Press, 1954.

Problem of Utilization

If we are dependent upon relatively few persons in our society who possess unusual intellectual and other abilities, then there is an urgent need for much more serious and concentrated study of the field of talent and superior performance. A recent review of this area makes it perfectly clear that we are still at the threshold of understanding.[6]

There is little point in devoting all our attention to increasing the numbers and improving the quality of our trained manpower resources unless we simultaneously attack the problem of utilization. Unfortunately, one of the characteristics of professions is to develop rigid folkways. Many traditions are in the public interest, but many others can be justified only in terms of private advantage. In a world characterized by dynamic changes in scientific knowledge and in technological adaptations, the problems of adjustment between the traditions of a profession and the changing realities of industry and the market place represent a major and continuing challenge.

Statisticians are members of a professional group. It is important that they use their abilities to enhance our knowledge of scientific manpower. It is also important for them to remember that the sun shines on the whole world, and that there is a place not only for statisticians but for many other groups, even for theoreticians.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Civilian Manpower Programs for National Mobilization

TWO REPORTS containing recommendations for the development of civilian manpower programs under full mobilization were recently released.[1] Their fields complement one another. The proposals of the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization deal primarily with the civilian labor force, whereas those of the Special Committee on Manpower Policy of the National Planning Association are concerned with the recruiting of a civilian executive reserve for staffing emergency war agencies in time of national crisis.

I. A Voluntary Civil Manpower Program

The recommendations of the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee (NL–MMPC) of the Office of Defense Mobilization were prefaced by a statement of principles in which voluntarism was held basic. The committee's program itself was the outgrowth of its earlier dissatisfaction with the manpower-control provisions contained in the national manpower mobilization policy of 1951 and of its subsequent recommendations to the ODM Director to substitute for these provisions a section calling for the Government's working out of a program, with agreement of representative labor and management groups, which would "include measures to be used when, as, and if needed, designed to assure the successful mobilization, distribution, and utilization of the Nation's manpower resources" in the event of full mobilization. On September 25, 1952, the NL–MMPC [2] appointed a subcommittee for this purpose, which began its assignment shortly thereafter. After months of work, the completed program was submitted by the committee to the ODM Director on April 28, 1954, and publicly released by him on June 1.

The recommendations of the extensive program submitted by the NL–MMPC of the ODM were unanimously approved by its members. Two disputed issues were omitted from the final report, but the respective positions of the parties were appended to the committee's letter of transmittal.[3]

The committee was convinced that "an effective manpower program for full mobilization which is widely accepted by labor and management should be adopted," and voiced the hope that the Government would accept the program as its own.

The principal objectives of the program were given as "(1) to create an informed understanding of the elements of a voluntary manpower mobilization program; (2) to develop national policies and programs which would facilitate solution of manpower problems at establishment, community, State, and regional levels; and (3) to promote the joint participation of labor, management, and Government in carrying out such a program."

The statement of principles was concerned with advocacy of voluntary action for mobilizing civilian manpower, although the difficulties and complexities involved were recognized. Such an approach, said the committee, has "the overwhelming advantage of being supported by the

[1] A Manpower Program for Full Mobilization—Developed by the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Washington, April 1954. (Released by the Director of ODM: ODM press release, No. 310, June 1, 1954.)

The recommendations of the Special Committee on Manpower Policy of the National Planning Association (a private nonprofit organization) are contained in Needed: A Civilian Reserve. Washington, National Planning Association, June 1954. Planning Pamphlet 86.

[2] This permanent committee is cochaired by the Assistant Director for Manpower of the Office of Defense Mobilization and an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[3] These concern (*a*) conversion unemployment and (*b*) the public employment service. The labor members held in (*a*) that special benefits should be paid workers who were temporarily unemployed as a result of conversion to defense or war production; the management members argued that local labor market area plans for dealing with conversion unemployment problems should be developed by those communities where it appeared that such problems would be likely to arise.

In (*b*), the labor members believed that the State public employment services, under full mobilization, would have to be combined under Federal direction. Management members believed that these State services should be continued during full mobilization, under a program to be developed on a collaborative basis by the overall mobilization agency and the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies.

deep convictions of free men and women. Therein lies the key to true efficiency."

1. Manpower will be the ultimate limiting resource in the Nation's capacity for full mobilization. It is therefore essential that this fact be given great weight in the establishment of economic, production, procurement, civil defense, and military policies as well as manpower policies themselves.

2. The way to mobilize American civilian manpower is through voluntary measures. A time of crisis is no exception. American workers and employers are far more effective and productive under able leadership and incentives than under threats and compulsions. No national civilian service legislation should be enacted.

3. Manpower—people—have individual dignity and basic rights which must be respected. These rights carry a corollary responsibility for each individual to further the Nation's mobilization effort in spite of any personal sacrifice necessary to insure our survival as a nation.

4. All manpower resources should be utilized with maximum possible efficiency. Each individual should be employed at his highest skill insofar as that skill can contribute to the mobilization program.

5. Manpower activities of the Government should be designed to encourage and facilitate performance, to the maximum degree practicable, of manpower functions by the parties themselves.

6. All manpower policies and programs should be developed and carried out in consultation with management and labor at all levels from the national to the local community. The value of Government consultation with representatives of other segments of the economy is recognized.

7. To the maximum extent possible, manpower problems should be identified and solved at the local labor market level, with necessary leadership and coordination from the national level.

The NL–MMPC's recommendations as to policies and measures cover four major fields: (1) Measures applicable to the civilian labor force for maximizing production; (2) the balancing of civilian and military manpower needs; (3) manpower measures to be adopted after enemy bombing of industrial centers ("postattack rehabilitation"); and (4) provision for an overall mobilization administrative agency.[4] Some of these plans call for immediate action; others are to be utilized only in event of full mobilization.

Maximizing Production. 1. Government procurement and defense facilities should be distributed in such manner that the greatest number of workers possible can be employed in their own communities. This may be attained, in part, by provisions in defense contracts for meeting labor requirements with a minimum of migration by workers, making special provision for surplus labor areas where necessary, pooling facilities, and concentrating production.

2. Production and procurement policies should be utilized so far as possible to encourage the proper distribution, conservation, and utilization of manpower. This involves the coordination of materials allocation in order to reduce conversion unemployment and inefficient utilization of workers; modification or standardization of certain products; systematic determination of production urgencies as a basis for manpower recruitment, transfer, training, and utilization; and exploration of the possibility of incorporating provisions into defense contracts which would contribute to minimum staffing and more effective use of manpower.

3. Appropriate information, assistance, and incentives should be supplied to both workers and employers. This calls for (*a*) special studies of economic and fiscal policy most conducive to increasing labor productivity; (*b*) determination, to be made in consultation with management and labor, of what special incentives (if any) would be needed in employing and retaining workers to maintain adequate levels of operation in essential industry; (*c*) measures to encourage increased employment and better utilization of women, part-time workers, the handicapped, older workers, and minority groups;[5] (*d*) plans for identifying workers possessing key skills and recovering them from less essential occupations or retirement; (*e*) consideration of modifying public and private pension plans to encourage reentry of retired workers into the labor force; (*f*) determination of the most effective patterns of working hours and their application;[6] (*g*) adequacy of local housing and community facilities in each potential critical shortage area; and (*h*) measures for "prompt acceleration of programs to enable students in colleges and secondary schools to complete their training and enter the labor force in a shorter period of time."[7]

4. The committee recommended that training be used to the greatest extent possible to improve

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1953 (p. 160).

[5] To be worked out by appropriate manpower authorities at all levels in cooperation with labor-management manpower committees.

[6] To be made in consultation with area labor-management committees.

[7] To be worked out with these institutions.

labor force skills and make them more flexible. Additional training should be given workers in present or potential defense plants to permit rapid upgrading in the event of full mobilization.

Intensive training programs in critical occupations should be developed rapidly.[8] The committee proposed that a careful review be made of World War II training programs of various types—refresher, preemployment, supplementary, and on-the-job—and from this review and an analysis of the current situation, a comprehensive program should be developed and presented to the committee for its consideration.

5. During conversion to defense production, emphasis should be placed on maintaining the skills and morale of management and labor. Manpower authorities should develop plans and procedures for the efficient temporary or long-term transfer of workers within or from areas where conversion unemployment would be likely to become a significant problem.[9]

6. Specific employment stabilization plans in essential activities should be developed in each labor market area where employment instability threatens to become a serious problem, for implementation through the voluntary cooperation of labor, management, and Government. Basic principles toward this end should be developed by the national manpower authorities, in consultation with the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee. They should stress maximum effort to achieve employment stabilization at the individual plant level: solution of employment-stabilization problems at the community level; preferential referral of workers to high priority activities and limiting hiring in less essential activities; limiting the hiring of workers in defense plants to those needed to meet current or immediately prospective defense requirements, and other measures. Plans should be worked out on a voluntary basis between parties to collective bargaining agreements to protect seniority and related benefits of workers transferring to defense work or from nonessential to essential defense supporting employment.

7. Policies and measures were also proposed as to the greater use of science and technology in making manpower resources more productive; rehabilitation in various fields; utilization of workers of friendly nations; and agricultural manpower requirements.[10]

Overall Mobilization Authority. The program provides for an overall mobilization organization having "authority and responsibility to direct, control, and coordinate the functions of the Federal Government" as to production, procurement, manpower, stabilization, and transportation. Within it would be an overall manpower authority, coordinate in rank with production, procurement, and stabilization, and having sole responsibility in the field of manpower. The program also provides for the establishment of a National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee to advise the national mobilization agency. It would have "authority and responsibility to participate in all policy development and recommendation including the right to initiate consideration of manpower policies." A national interagency committee would also advise the overall mobilization authority on manpower policy. Such a voluntary manpower program would require organization below the national level.

II. Emergency Executive Reserve

Taking a lesson from World War II and Korean experiences, the National Planning Association's Special Committee on Manpower Policy urged the immediate recruitment of a civilian reserve of qualified executives and specialists to move promptly into Government service if a national crisis necessitated creation of emergency agencies.

"Some of the executives required for war agencies can be found in Government," said the committee, "but the career service must be augmented to obtain the special knowledge and additional personnel necessary to handle emergency problems such as allocation, price control, [and] scientific development. Outside sources must be drawn on for other special competences in agricultural and industrial production, science, labor relations, and for additional general executive ability to make new programs move."

The committee recommended that executives of proved ability and qualities of leadership be identified now and lined up for possible work alongside career civil servants, not only in top posts of the

[8] In collaboration with labor, management, and educational institutions.
[9] See footnote 3.
[10] Space limitations preclude dealing with the other sections of the program except the overall mobilization authority.

emergency agencies but also in posts of lesser rank, such as heads of industry and commodity divisions, procurement, personnel, and regional organizations.

Methods were outlined by which the Federal Government could assemble a usable roster of executives from industrial, labor, agricultural, and professional fields, assure training of such reserves in Government procedures, integrate the work of the reserve with that of Federal careerists, and work out legal methods of payment.

The NPA committee contemplated a roster of about 5,000 individuals with general as well as specialized executive capacity.[11] Responsibility for recruitment and training would be vested in the Executive Office of the President—specifically in the Office of Defense Mobilization, with representation from other Federal agencies concerned. Executives between 40 and 50 years of age were suggested as the most desirable age group, although an adequate intake of younger personnel was recognized as essential.

To gain background for Government service, persons from the screened roster would be given 2 weeks of intensive indoctrination in Washington each year,[12] with additional training in actual civilian wartime problems during the 2 weeks' period after the first year. A training school staffed by civilians would be organized for this purpose, under the authority of the Director of ODM, and continuously operated.

During the training periods, the members of the reserve would be ranked as Government consultants on a civil-service basis, and would accordingly receive per diem pay, and travel and maintenance expenses while away from home. This status, reasoned the NPA committee, would establish a sound relationship between the careerists in Government and the outside experts, and would also permit the financial relationship between reservists and their firms or organizations to remain undisturbed—thus obviating the necessity of sacrificing salary, stock ownership, pensions, and other benefits.

[11] To this end a nationwide canvass of available personnel was recommended by the committee, which should request "national associations, business and trade groups, labor unions, farm organizations, scientific societies, universities, and experienced individuals to propose men. The ODM should also collect existing rosters and render them usable."

[12] Urgency of setting up the roster with an adequate number of well screened reserves was given priority over desirability of a longer training period.

Effects of Cut in Support Prices for Dairy Products, April 1, 1954

GOVERNMENT support prices for dairy products sold by farmers were reduced on April 1, 1954, from 90 percent to 75 percent of parity.[1] This action brought lower prices at both wholesale and retail shortly thereafter, particularly for butter and cheese. Although fresh milk and processed fluid milk were not under direct price supports, prices for these products (except condensed milk) declined moderately; in the case of fresh milk, the reductions were mostly seasonal in character.

Support Prices

Paralleling the reduction in the support prices to farmers for milk for manufacture from $3.74 to $3.14 a hundred pounds and for butterfat from 67.3 to 56.0 cents a pound, the U. S. Department of Agriculture also lowered the prices paid for Government purchases of manufactured dairy products—butter, American cheese, and nonfat dry-milk solids (dried skim milk)—through which the program is made effective. The purchase price for butter, grade A or better (92 score or higher) at New York, was cut from 66.5 to 58.25 cents a pound; butter, grade B (90 score) at Chicago, from 63.75 to 57.5 cents a pound; and butter, grade A (92 score) at San Francisco and Seattle, from 66.75 to 57.5 cents a pound. Prices paid for butter at other points were set at the prices in 1 of these 4 markets less 80 percent of the freight from the point of purchase to that market. Prices paid for natural American cheese at the point of purchase were reduced from 37 to 32.25 cents a pound, and those for dried milk dropped from 16 to 15 cents a pound for spray process milk solids and from 14 to 13.25 cents a pound for roller process milk solids.

Market Reactions Prior to April 1, 1954

The announcement of lower support prices on February 15 and later clarification in terms of prices to be paid had little immediate effect on prices of manufactured dairy products. By mid-

[1] Parity prices are dollars-and-cents prices designed to give commodities produced by farmers the same buying or purchasing power they had in a selected base period. Price supports for dairy products are mandatory under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

March, wholesale prices of butter at New York and Chicago were lower by 0.5 cent to 0.25 cent a pound and unchanged in San Francisco; and American cheese prices in Wisconsin (which were below the Government purchase price) declined fractionally. At retail, some chain stores in a few cities were reported to have cut butter prices by 15 to 20 cents a pound to as low as 59 cents 1 to 2 weeks before the April 1 change in support price.

However, Government purchases of manufactured dairy products increased sharply during March as producers sought to reduce their holdings to a minimum before April 1. They then dropped precipitously in April and increased sharply in May, as shown below:

	Government purchases of—		
	Butter	*American cheese*	*Dried milk*
	(In millions of pounds)		
January 1954	28.4	22.7	52.8
February 1954	34.0	33.2	55.3
March 1954	86.1	179.9	129.3
April 1954	14.8	9.8	41.6
May 1954	44.1	21.9	75.6

The decreases in purchases of butter and cheese in April were attributable in part to the necessity of replenishing stocks in commercial distribution channels which had been depleted by the large March sales to the Government; in fact, the Government resold to the makers, as of April 1, 85.4 million pounds of the cheese it had purchased in March.

Wholesale and Retail Price Changes

The effects of lower support prices became evident in wholesale prices of manufactured dairy products by the time the Bureau of Labor Statistics obtained prices in mid-April. Prices were down 7.5 cents a pound (to 57.9 cents) for butter at New York, 7.4 cents at Chicago, and 5.75 cents at San Francisco, while cheese prices declined 4.25 cents (to 32.1 cents) in Wisconsin. The price of evaporated milk, not subject to the Government purchase program, decreased by about 5 percent in the New York market from mid-February to mid-April. The price of canned condensed milk, also excluded from the program, was unchanged.

By March 1954, wholesale prices for manufactured dairy products as a group [2] collected by BLS had declined from the postwar peak of 116.4 percent of the 1947–49 average in September 1952 to 106.1 percent. By April, they were down to 103.0 percent and dropped again in May to only 101.7 percent of that average.

Average retail prices of delivered milk and milk from grocery stores in United States cities decreased from mid-March to mid-April by 0.8 cent and 0.4 cent a quart (see table below). Although these decreases were slightly more than those which occurred over the same period a year earlier,

[2] Including standard milk in quart containers; ice cream; canned, evaporated and condensed milk; and condensed skimmed milk—all items which were not supported.

Retail prices of dairy products, March and April 1954

[In cents]

City	Milk, grocery, quart			Milk, delivered, quart			Milk, evaporated, 14½-ounce can			Butter, pound			Cheese, American process, pound		
	March	April	Change, March to April	March	April	Change, March to April	March	April	Change, March to April	March	April	Change, March to April	March	April	Change, March to April
United States	21.9	21.5	−0.4	23.3	22.5	−0.8	14.3	14.0	−0.3	78.4	70.0	−8.4	58.9	57.7	−1.2
Atlanta	25.7	25.7	0	25.8	25.8	0	13.6	13.4	−.2	84.6	74.8	−9.8	[1]	58.2	.....
Baltimore	24.1	23.2	−.9	24.0	23.0	−1.0	14.4	14.1	−.3	82.6	73.9	−8.7	64.4	63.8	−.6
Boston	23.4	22.7	−.7	25.7	25.2	−.5	14.2	13.8	−.4	79.2	69.6	−9.6	54.3	52.1	−2.2
Chicago	21.3	21.3	0	24.9	25.0	+.1	14.5	14.3	−.2	77.0	68.7	−8.3	60.0	57.5	−2.5
Cincinnati	22.6	20.9	−1.7	23.9	21.9	−2.0	14.2	14.0	−.2	77.6	67.7	−9.9	60.3	59.6	−.7
Cleveland	19.2	17.8	−1.4	21.0	19.0	−2.0	14.7	14.4	−.3	79.8	71.0	−8.8	59.5	58.9	−.6
Detroit	21.2	21.1	−.1	22.5	22.5	0	14.3	14.2	−.1	78.5	71.0	−7.5	60.0	58.6	−1.4
Houston	23.1	23.1	0	25.0	25.0	0	14.1	13.8	−.3	76.9	73.6	−3.3	64.5	62.9	−1.6
Kansas City	17.9	17.9	0	20.2	19.9	−.3	14.0	13.7	−.3	76.9	67.6	−9.3	54.6	54.2	−.4
Los Angeles	20.0	20.0	0	21.7	21.7	0	14.0	13.8	−.2	79.6	69.1	−10.5	59.7	57.6	−2.1
Minneapolis	17.0	16.9	−.1	19.0	18.1	−.9	15.2	14.9	−.3	76.0	69.4	−6.6	55.4	53.3	−2.1
New York	23.8	22.8	−1.0	26.2	25.2	−1.0	14.3	14.0	−.3	79.7	71.6	−8.1	60.7	59.7	−1.0
Philadelphia	23.4	22.4	−1.0	24.0	23.0	−1.0	14.2	13.9	−.3	79.6	70.8	−8.8	62.2	59.6	−2.6
Pittsburgh	24.6	23.7	−.9	25.7	24.7	−1.0	14.4	14.3	−.1	81.4	72.1	−9.3	61.4	59.9	−1.5
Portland, Oreg	21.6	21.6	0	22.0	22.0	0	14.4	13.8	−.6	77.7	70.2	−7.5	58.4	55.0	−3.4
St. Louis	20.0	18.9	−1.1	21.5	20.5	−1.0	13.8	13.4	−.4	81.5	71.6	−9.9	60.6	59.4	−1.2
San Francisco	20.5	20.5	0	21.5	21.5	0	15.1	14.9	−.2	81.8	73.6	−8.2	61.5	60.5	−1.0
Scranton	25.0	24.6	−.4	25.0	25.0	0	13.8	13.5	−.3	75.6	68.0	−7.6	57.9	57.9	0
Seattle	19.7	19.7	0	20.5	20.5	0	14.2	14.0	−.2	77.2	69.0	−8.2	57.0	55.9	−1.1
Washington, D. C.	22.6	22.6	0	24.5	24.5	0	14.6	14.2	−.4	80.9	71.8	−9.1	62.9	61.3	−1.6

[1] Not available.

they were somewhat less than might have been expected from the combined influence of the seasonal increase in milk supplies and the reduced support prices for milk for manufacture. It was estimated that the lower support prices alone would reduce fluid milk prices by approximately 0.5 cent a quart. Somewhat smaller decreases in retail milk prices occurred in May.

More spectacular declines occurred in retail butter prices, which dropped 10.7 percent—from 78.4 cents a pound in March to 70.0 cents in April. (These prices compare with a price of 95.4 cents in December 1947). Among the 20 large cities for which individual city averages are published, the decrease in retail butter prices ranged from 3.3 cents per pound (or 4.3 percent) in Houston to 10.5 cents or (13.2 percent) in Los Angeles. Thus, reductions in butter prices after the announcement of lower support prices generally followed the anticipated pattern of 8 to 10 cents a pound. Assuming no change in support prices, any further reductions in butter prices appear to hinge on additional steps taken by the Department of Agriculture to dispose of the surplus in domestic markets.

Average retail prices for processed American cheese decreased 1.2 cents a pound (or 2.0 percent) from mid-March to mid-April, ranging from no change in Scranton to a decrease of 3.4 cents a pound in Portland, Oreg. Reductions for processed cheese, which is priced by BLS, tended to be somewhat less than would be anticipated for natural cheese, to which price supports apply, partly due, perhaps, to the additional processing costs involved.

Evaporated-milk prices at retail were 2.1 percent lower, on the average, in April than in March. Declines in individual cities ranged from 0.1 to 0.6 cent for a 14½-ounce can; 0.3 cent was the most usual decrease.

By March 1954, retail prices of dairy products as a whole[3] had declined from a peak of 13.3 percent above the 1947–49 average reached in November 1952 to 8.0 percent above the average. In April, they were 4.6 percent above that average and by May were only 3.5 percent above the 1947–49 average.

—MAYNARD HEINS

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

[3] Including ice cream, in addition to the 4 products for which retail price data have been presented.

Trends and Causes of Growth in Union Membership

A MARKED LONG-TERM TREND of growth in American union membership is revealed by statistical analysis of figures for the past 50-odd years, according to Irving Bernstein, research associate at the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles.[1] In his opinion, neither the business cycle nor any other single factor accounts for this trend, nor, in fact, for the rapid membership increases which have occurred in several short-run periods within the time span studied. Furthermore, 3 of the 4 main forces which he finds responsible for long-term growth are quite different from those which have brought about short-run expansions. Taking issue with analysts who hold that the labor movement has reached or passed its peak, Mr. Bernstein concludes that "if the factors responsible continue in force—and there are good reasons to expect that they will—unionism will expand in the future."

Membership Trends

The figures used in this analysis are estimates, based on various published and unpublished data, of total membership in United States unions during each of the years 1897–1953. They are presented in two ways: "actual" and "real" union membership. The latter is membership as a percent of the civilian labor force—a concept similar to that of "real" wages—and is designed to show union growth over time "without the distortion introduced by fluctuations in the number of people available for work."

Over the long run, the author finds, "the transcendent fact of trade-union membership between 1897 and 1953 is growth." The average annual increase in actual membership, which rose from fewer than half a million to about 17 million, was 7.4 percent; real membership increased on the average by 4.8 percent a year, rising from 3 percent of a labor force of 29 million in 1900 to 26.8 percent of approximately 63 million workers in 1953. When trend lines are charted for annual membership figures, "the fact that the labor move-

[1] The Growth of American Unions, by Irving Bernstein (in The American Economic Review, Menasha, Wis., June 1954, pp. 301–318).

ment has grown with relative consistency for 57 years is more impressive than the fact that it has on occasion expanded at a more rapid rate or has actually declined."

Turning to the short run, Mr. Bernstein divides the total time span into 10 shorter intervals, grouped on the basis of the direction and degree of change and varying in length from 2 to 13 years. Of these subperiods, four provided the bulk of the membership growth—those associated with: the turn of the century (1897–1903), World War I (1917–20), the New Deal (1934–38), and World War II (1942–44). Union membership grew at a markedly faster rate than did the labor force in these subperiods, which together comprised one-third of the total number of years studied. Two intervals of marked retrenchment in membership—the 1921–23 prosperity period and the 1932–33 depression years—accounted for nearly one-tenth of the total time. The remaining four subperiods were years of relative stability or moderate expansion, the average annual rise or fall being 5.5 percent or less for both actual and real membership.

Factors Influencing Growth

"Any meaningful system of causation must account for both the secular and short-run growth that has occurred," the author points out. "There are two discernible schools that seek to explain the growth of unions: the first relates union expansion to the business cycle and the second . . . [ties] growth to a multiplicity of causes. . . . Our present task is to test the adequacy of these two analyses in the light of the evidence on union growth."

For the first explanation, statistical yardsticks are available in series on the business cycle as a whole and its components. Using National Bureau of Economic Research data on cycles (supplemented for the years 1939–49) and eliminating minor fluctuations as having no observable relationship to the number of trade-union members, Mr. Bernstein finds that the direction of change in union membership and major economic fluctuations was the same in some cases. But in others it was different, and even when the direction was the same the magnitude did not necessarily correspond. Further, there was little correspondence in the direction of movement as measured by year-to-year changes. Comparisons of union membership and four key component series—cost of living (consumer prices), employment, wholesale prices, and industrial production—yielded similar results. Of the four, the cost-of-living series was the one in which fluctuations most closely approximated those of union membership. But for none of the series did the coefficient of correlation suggest a significant relationship; in fact, for each of the four series the direction of change was the opposite of that for union membership in over a third of the years studied.

Mr. Bernstein concludes, therefore, that "the business-cycle hypothesis fails to afford us a consistently valid explanation of union growth in the time span covered by this study. This applies both to the cycle as a whole and to several of its key components. The individual instances of relationship are sporadic and are counterbalanced by contrary experiences. . . . At best, the cycle exerts a contributory influence in specific historical contexts . . ." To explain this, he cites the view[2] that an activity cannot be expected "to respond regularly to business cycles unless it is subject to man's control within the periods occupied by cyclical phases, and unless this control is swayed, consciously or not, by short-period economic considerations." In the author's opinion, a worker's decision to join or leave a trade union is generally not made within those periods and is only rarely swayed by such considerations.

Applying the second explanation to the data, he lists the principal long-run forces that have shaped the size of the American labor movement as follows:

1. The gradual but remarkably steady expansion of the labor force (generally 1 to 3 percent annually). With a steadily rising organizable potential, Mr. Bernstein finds it "hardly unreasonable" to expect membership to have advanced at a rate at least as great.

2. The growing social acceptability of trade unionism. The employee without strong feelings on joining or not joining a union (who "probably

[2] What Happens During Business Cycles, A Progress Report, by W. C. Mitchell, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1951 (p. 95).

outnumbers those who feel deeply on either side") is inclined to go along with the prevalent view in his shop or his town. And the trade union "has become an increasingly accepted institution in American society—in the law, with employers, in the community, and, most important for our purposes, with workers."

3. The growing homogeneity of the labor force. "Obviously, a socially integrated working class is easier to organize than one with divisive elements," and in the past antiunion employers have exploited newly arrived immigrants, Negroes, and women to prevent organization. The sharp change in immigration policy in the twenties, the gradual improvement in the Negro's status in the past generation, the growth of public education, have all contributed to the marked though slow advances in the direction of homogeneity.

4. The extension of collective bargaining provisions requiring some version of union security. There were many more closed-shop and union-shop agreements in existence in 1950 than in 1900, and they applied to units with significantly larger numbers of workers. A long-term increase in both the number of such provisions and employment "automatically causes membership to rise."

In analyzing short-run growth, Mr. Bernstein finds a different set of forces at work. A number have, however, contributed to the growing acceptability of trade unionism and certain of the others have indirectly affected other long-term forces. Excluded as "of little importance in the long run" is one additional short-term factor—the quality of leadership.

For this analysis, the author finds helpful the distinction made[3] between periods associated with wars and those related to social unrest. To the four major stages of rapid expansion he adds the year 1951, from the 1945–53 period of relative stability in union membership. (He does not, however, include 1913, a similarly exceptional year of rapid membership growth in an interval otherwise characterized as fairly stable.) Of these periods, 3 relate to wars, 1 to social upheaval, and 1 to both. At least 5 forces stimulate union growth during wartime and 3 in periods of social unrest, although several are closely related.

One factor in a wartime expansion is the business cycle, "the impact of which is most significant in wartime." Particularly important is the sharp rise in consumer prices which is characteristic of economic mobilization and which depreciates real wages, causing workers to join labor organizations in the hope of lifting money wages. Prices and union membership both rose during the four wars which took place between 1897 and 1953, although in the Spanish-American War the price increase ran far behind union expansion, suggesting that the latter was primarily a product of social unrest.

Three other wartime factors cited are: organized labor's enhanced political power, the enlarged role of the Government in the economy, and the breakdown of employer hostility. The need to enlist all elements in the common effort causes the Government to offer unions a voice in matters of their interest, which raises their prestige and acceptability in the eyes of both workers and employers; in the three most recent wars, the National War Labor Boards and the Wage Stabilization Board were all tripartite agencies, and, in the case of the last, "the unions exploited that fact to gain wider representation in defense activities." The pressures of war cause the Government not only to seek union support but also to try to avoid labor-management hostility. Thus, unions find organization easier when they deal with the Government or with an employer who relies primarily or totally upon sales to the Government—as evidenced in the railroad, shipbuilding, and airframe industries during World War I and/or World War II. The employer with a private market, however, is under similar, though less severe, pressures. "He is operating in an economy of scarcities; he risks exposure to the charge of inciting a recognition strike; his workers are more prone to join unions or to leave him for other employment; he finds it simpler to pass on higher wages in rising prices."

Finally, the social tensions and dislocations that accompany a major war also give workers the need to express their discontent. "Unionism supplies a vehicle for this purpose. For example, workers who have been denied a wage increase

[3] The Development of Labor Organization: A Theoretical Framework, by John T. Dunlop. Chapter 7 in Insights into Labor Issues, edited by Richard A. Lester and Joseph Shister, New York, The Macmillan Co., 1948 (p. 190).

by a stabilization agency are open to joining an organization that points out, and may already have demonstrated, the elasticity of the regulations."

"The forces that spur union growth in a period of social unrest . . . emerge only in the wake of a depression so severe as to call into question the very foundations of society." In the period studied, only the collapses of 1893 and 1929 were of this magnitude. In both cases, the tremendous expansion of the labor movement began as the upswing got under way—in 1897 and in 1933—suggesting that the cycle exerts a "trigger" effect under these special circumstances.

The three forces that cause union ranks to swell in a depression are: labor unrest, the employer's standing in the community, and governmental intervention to protect the workers' right to organize and to bargain collectively. The heavy burdens imposed by a severe and prolonged depression cause workers to develop "sharp grievances against the existing social order," and this "makes them prone to affiliate with instrumentalities of protest, including unions." Their ability to organize depends in part, however, on the employer's standing and "as a great slump draws to its close the public is inclined to discredit the businessman. . . . If he exhibits hostility to unionism, he is less able to implement his views than would be the case in good times." The first two factors in turn permit the third, the author points out. As examples from the first depression period he cites the outlawing of "yellow-dog contracts" on the railroads, creation of the Industrial Commission which subsequently urged restrictions on antiunion practices, and Presidential intervention in the anthracite strike "in a manner that did no harm to the bargaining claims of the United Mine Workers"—all in 1898. "This era also witnessed a flood of State legislation directed to the same end. For the New Deal period nothing more need be mentioned than the most important of all Federal protective ventures, the National Labor Relations Act of 1935."

The nature of these varied long- and short-term forces leads Mr. Bernstein to judge that, if they continue to operate, "unionism will grow steadily in the long run, will suffer little or no loss in bad times, and will expand sharply if we are so unfortunate as to engage in wars or to sustain severe depressions."

Skilled Labor Force in the United States, 1950

CIVILIAN WORKERS in the United States, according to the 1950 Census,[1] totaled in round numbers 59.1 million. This total included 8.1 million skilled workers, of whom 7.9 million were men and 200 thousand were women.

The "skilled labor force," as used in the study here summarized, is equivalent to the Census classification, "craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers." The United States Census Bureau included 59 crafts under that heading.

Occupational and Industrial Distribution

Carpenters comprised the largest group among the skilled crafts (985,400 persons); next in rank were mechanics not elsewhere classified (873,400), foremen not elsewhere classified (853,400), auto mechanics (677,600), and machinists (533,700).[2] These five classifications comprised nearly half (48.3 percent) of the country's skilled labor force. Adding the five categories next in numerical importance—painters, construction and maintenance (431,100), electricians (324,000), plumbers and pipefitters (296,000), stationary engineers (218,100), linemen and servicemen (215,900)—it is seen that the 10 largest groups of craftsmen contained two-thirds (66.6 percent) of the total in all crafts. None of the remaining 49 crafts included as much as a fortieth part of the total. Most of the smaller groups, however, were very important in industry, using highly specialized skills, for which several years' training (apprenticeship)[3] generally was required.

The distribution of male craftsmen in the 10 largest occupations (excluding the not-elsewhere-classified groups of mechanics and foremen) is shown, by industry group, as of 1950, in the accompanying table.

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[1] Data presented in this summary are from The Skilled Labor Force: A Study of Census Data on the Craftsman Population of the United States, 1870-1950 (U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Technical Bulletin No. T-140, Washington, 1954).

[2] These data represent the number of persons in the labor force who reported these occupations, not the number actually employed in 1950.

[3] Information concerning apprenticeship requirements for specific skilled occupations can be obtained from the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U. S. Department of Labor, State apprenticeship agencies, or from the unions or employers concerned in a given industry.

Geographical Distribution

In presenting a geographical distribution of the skil'ed labor force, the area of the United States is considered as composed of three large sections, Northeast, the South, and the West. The Northeast (including the Census divisions of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States) contains more than half (53 percent) of the skilled labor force of the country, although only 46 percent of the United States population is within the same limits. Metal tradesmen in the Northeast in 1950 constituted 70 percent of the total number in those crafts, the printing trades constituted 64 percent of all printing craftsmen, and foremen and inspectors not elsewhere classified were 58 percent of their entire category. The proportion (45 percent) of building tradesmen in the Northeast almost equaled the population ratio (46 percent), but ratios for all other craftsmen equaled the population ratio.

Twenty-five percent of all skilled workers were in the South (including Census divisions of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States), which had 31 percent of the country's population. The 31-percent ratio was equaled by the proportions of building tradesmen in the South and by the proportions of all other crafts except metal tradesmen, printing craftsmen, and foremen and inspectors not elsewhere classified, for which the percentages were 14, 17, and 24, respectively.

In the West (West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States), the proportions of population and skilled workers were nearly equal, 23 percent of the former and 22 percent of the latter being within the area. The lowest proportions of skilled workers in the West were those of printing craftsmen (19 percent), foremen and inspectors not elsewhere classified (18 percent), and skilled metalworkers (16 percent). The highest proportion was that for building tradesmen (24 percent).

Educational Background

The general educational attainments for craftsmen had been less than for the professions or for salesmen, managers, or clerical workers. In the professions, a median of over 16 years of schooling obtained. Workers in sales, managerial, and clerical positions had medians of over 12 years of schooling. Skilled workers (craftsmen), however, had a median of only 9.3 years, although in 30 individual skilled occupations, the median exceeded that for all craftsmen. Airplane and radio mechanics, decorators, and linemen had medians somewhat over 12 years. None of the craftsmen averaged less than 8.1 years.

By age groups of craftsmen, median years of schooling diminished progressively with age 30 or

Number of male craftsmen employed in the 10 largest occupations, 1950, by industry group [1]

Industry group	Number of craftsmen, employed (in thousands)										
	Total, 59 crafts [2]	Carpenters	Auto mechanics	Machinists	Painters	Electricians	Plumbers, pipefitters	Stationary engineers	Linemen and servicemen	Compositors, typesetters	Bricklayers, stone, tile
All industries [2]	7,464	898	639	496	381	302	272	213	205	161	164
Mining	159	7	2	5		12	2	32			
Construction	1,920	734	5	7	293	98	173	6	4		145
Manufacturing:											
Metals	531	10	1	70	6	20	11	12			6
Machinery	528	5	3	166	2	18	6	13	2	1	
Transportation equipment	379	18	30	62	6	19	10	7			
Paper, chemicals, rubber, petroleum, and coal products	254	9		27	2	15	17	23		4	
Printing and publishing	250			2		2				130	
Lumber products and furniture	159	18		7	1	2		3			
Textiles and apparel	162	5		15		4	2	4		1	
Food and tobacco	203	4	4	9	1	4	2	13			
Trade, retail	478	15	110	6	7	13	9	5		1	2
Transportation	519	20	37	44	9	20	8	11	5		
Services:											
Business and repair	644	4	410	13	16	12	1	1		2	
Personal	103	4			4	1	1	8			
Public administration and professional	320	23	18	16	19	21	11	27	1	2	
Utilities and telecommunication	393	2	3	6	2	28	10	27	191		
All other industries	459	14	9	40	10	14	4	20		3	

[1] Data from U. S. Census; based on a 3⅓-percent sample of craftsmen at work in these occupations. The 10 trades included in the table constitute 50 percent of the skilled labor force.

[2] Mechanics (n. e. c.) and foremen (n. e. c.), as well as cells of less than 1,000 have been omitted. Totals therefore exceed the sums of figures shown.

over, the highest averages being represented by the groups between 18 and 29 years of age.

Median Age

The average age of skilled workers was shown to be increasing, as were also, on the whole, average ages both of all workers and of the entire population. Particularly, average ages of workers in some trades had increased more rapidly than in others. The skilled occupations in which the 1950 census showed a consistent and substantial increase in median age since the 1920 census were rollers, machinists, toolmakers, patternmakers, locomotive engineers, stationary engineers, tailors, and shoe repairers; only since 1930 has a similar increase been shown for painters, compositors, and bakers. An upward median-age trend which began after 1920 but was noticeably reversed in the period 1940 to 1950, concerned carpenters, structural metalworkers, plumbers, electricians, sheet metalworkers, forgemen and blacksmiths, molders, boilermakers, and locomotive firemen. Median ages of bricklayers and plasterers declined from 1920 to 1930, increased from 1930 to 1940, and declined again by 1950.

The craftsmen having the highest median ages in 1950 were tailors (55.9 years), paperhangers (50.4), piano tuners (49.7), locomotive engineers and firemen (48.5). Those having the lowest median ages were radio mechanics (30.4 years), linemen (30.8), office machine mechanics (32.2), pressmen (34.0), and glaziers (34.9).

Incomes and Employment Status

For each skilled occupation, the study under review showed the average (median) yearly income of the workers concerned and the percentage who worked at least 50 weeks in the year 1949.

The highest median income shown was $4,590 for locomotive engineers, 71 percent of whom had a full year's work. Radio mechanics, 70 percent of whom had a full year's work, averaged $2,059.

In both income amount and stability of employment, sheet metalworkers constituted the median occupation. Their median annual income was just above $3,200, and slightly over two-thirds worked a full year (at least 50 weeks of the 52).

Over two-thirds of the craftsmen in nine occupations worked for a full year and had a median income of more than $3,200. These occupations were foremen, locomotive engineers, printing craftsmen, stationary engineers, airplane mechanics, tool and die makers, machinists, electricians, and linemen.

In five other occupations—structural metalworkers, locomotive firemen, boilermakers, millwrights, and plumbers—median income exceeded $3,200 but less than two-thirds of the workers had a full year's employment.

Below the median income level of $3,200 a year, but with a full year's work for more than two-thirds of the workers, were shoe repairers, bakers, auto mechanics, radio mechanics, and mechanics not elsewhere classified. In other occupations, the median income of $3,200 was not attained and neither did as many as two-thirds of the workers have a full year of work. These crafts were painters, carpenters, brickmasons, plasterers, molders, forgemen, cranemen, cabinetmakers, tailors, and craftsmen not elsewhere classified.

Over 83 percent of all male employed craftsmen in 1950 were wage or salary workers under private employers, 6 percent were government workers, and 10 percent were self-employed. A large proportion (59 percent) of shoe repairers were self-employed, and 26 percent of tailors and furriers were also working independently. However, all foremen, linemen, and locomotive engineers and firemen were employees, private or government. The proportion self-employed among other trades was as follows:

	Percent self-employed
Building trades:	
Painters	31
Carpenters	18
Plasterers and cement masons	16
Plumbers	16
Brickmasons	15
Electricians	10
Sheet metalworkers	6
Structural metalworkers	2
Other trades:	
Blacksmiths	24
Radio repairmen	20
Cabinetmakers and patternmakers	15
Auto mechanics	14
Bakers	10
Compositors	7
Craftsmen, elsewhere classified	10

Although the percentages of workers in each trade who were self-employed were a little lower in 1950 than in 1940, the relationships among the trades in this regard were practically the same.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter 1954

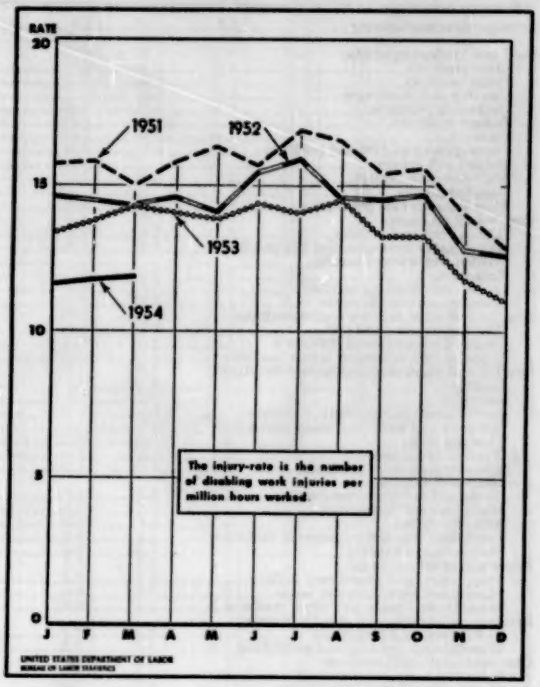
THE ALL-MANUFACTURING injury-frequency rate [1] reached a new low of 11.8 for the first quarter of 1954, according to preliminary reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was 2 percent below the previous low rate of 12.1 for the fourth quarter of 1953 and 14 percent below the average for the first quarter of 1953. In most previous years, rates for the first quarter showed increases over the last quarter of the preceding year. However, in each instance that the first-quarter rate showed a decrease, the final annual average for that year showed substantial improvement over the preceding year. Thus, although 1953 was a record year for safety, 1954 promises to be even better.

The monthly rates did move up slightly from the unusually low level recorded in December 1953, but this movement was largely seasonal. The December-to-January increase was slightly less than usual; that from January to February was about average; and March showed a very slight increase, compared with decreases recorded in most previous years.

A comparison of rates for individual industries indicated about as many decreases as increases between the fourth quarter of 1953 and the first quarter of 1954. Over the 1-year period, however, from the first quarter of 1953 to the first quarter of 1954, decreases of one full frequency-rate point or more were recorded by 78 industries, or 61 percent of the 127 industries for which such comparisons were available; significant increases were reported by only 13 industries; and little change was shown by the remaining 36 industries.

The sawmill industry recorded a substantial drop in injuries, with a frequency rate of 35.6 for the first quarter of 1954, compared with 46.6 for the fourth quarter and 55.4 for the first quarter of 1953. Sixteen other industries showed decreases of five frequency-rate points or more between the first quarter of 1953 and the same period in 1954. These industries were logging; cutlery and edge tools; millwork and structural wood products; integrated saw and planing mills; insulated wire and cable; steel foundries; nonferrous foundries; food-products machinery; screw-machine products; fabricated wire products; bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets; welded and heavy-riveted pipe; bottled soft drinks; paperboard containers and boxes; miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products; and miscellaneous wood products.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter, 1954



A total of 14 industries had rates of less than 5 injuries per million man-hours. For the most part, these industries were the same ones which reported low rates in the past; however, a number of them brought their rates, during the first quarter of 1954, below the 5-point level for the first time.

[1] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational diseases.

Rates for the 14 industries were: synthetic fibers industry, 1.2; miscellaneous communication equipment, 2.0; rubber footwear, 2.6; electric lamps (bulbs), 2.6; explosives, 2.6; synthetic rubber, 2.7; aircraft, 2.9; radio tubes, 3.2; electrical equipment for vehicles, 3.3; plastics, except synthetic rubber, 3.7; motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers, 4.3; miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals, 4.5; distilled liquors, 4.5; blast furnaces and steel mills, 4.7.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter 1954

Industry	First quarter 1954				1953		
	January	February	March	First quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Annual average
Average, all manufacturing	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.8	13.8	12.1	13.7
Food and kindred products:							
Meat products	20.4	14.3	19.2	17.9	19.7	17.9	20.3
Dairy products	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.3	16.4	15.0	17.5
Canning and preserving	18.6	17.6	18.2	18.2	22.1	21.5	26.2
Grain-mill products	14.7	19.8	20.3	18.2	17.4	18.7	18.0
Bakery products	15.0	19.3	18.7	17.6	18.0	16.4	18.5
Cane sugar	27.4	18.7	20.9	22.3	20.1	17.5	19.1
Confectionery and related products	9.6	7.2	13.6	10.2	13.6	11.7	13.8
Bottled soft drinks	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.1	27.3	26.0	28.8
Malt and malt liquors	22.0	25.0	14.8	20.3	17.6	19.0	22.0
Distilled liquors	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.3	6.6
Miscellaneous food products	16.0	13.7	16.2	15.3	19.8	18.0	18.0
Textile-mill products:							
Cotton yarn and textiles	7.9	7.8	9.0	8.3	9.4	7.9	9.0
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	3.5	7.7	4.9	5.3	7.8	6.4	7.0
Woolen and worsted textiles	11.0	11.9	13.6	12.2	16.5	13.4	16.7
Knit goods	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.4	5.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	12.5	19.4	16.1	16.0	15.7	13.7	15.3
Miscellaneous textile goods	20.2	17.4	20.5	19.4	18.3	14.4	16.7
Apparel and other finished textile products:							
Clothing, men's and boys'	8.5	7.3	5.6	7.1	8.2	6.3	7.6
Clothing, women's and children's	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.5	6.8	5.7	7.3
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	11.2	15.2	9.9	12.0	13.6	10.9	12.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):							
Logging	83.1	78.9	69.4	77.3	87.0	76.9	81.3
Sawmills	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.6	55.4	46.6	53.7
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated	40.9	34.4	25.8	33.4	41.3	35.5	38.7
Millwork and structural wood products	17.7	17.4	20.2	18.5	27.4	19.8	25.0
Plywood mills	25.6	25.8	26.7	26.1	27.1	24.9	27.9
Wooden containers	26.9	32.1	28.0	29.0	31.9	31.7	34.2
Miscellaneous wood products	26.1	28.6	24.5	26.3	31.3	26.7	29.5
Furniture and fixtures:							
Household furniture, nonmetal	19.9	16.6	18.5	18.3	21.6	20.6	21.8
Mattresses and bedsprings	21.2	22.6	15.1	19.5	22.7	21.7	18.9
Office furniture	24.4	19.8	26.5	23.7	22.6	22.4	24.2
Public-building and professional furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.2	19.3	17.6	19.6
Partitions and fixtures	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.6	15.6	11.3	15.7
Paper and allied products:							
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	11.2	10.9	12.6	11.6	13.0	12.4	13.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	12.9	14.3	13.1	13.4	18.5	16.5	18.5
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	14.8	14.8	12.3	13.9	15.2	15.4	16.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:							
Newspapers and periodicals	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.7	8.7	11.4	9.3
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.8	9.3
Chemicals and allied products:							
Industrial inorganic chemicals	7.0	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.8
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7	5.1	5.4	5.4
Synthetic rubber	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.8
Synthetic fibers	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.2	.9	.9	1.1
Explosives	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.6	4.7	1.9	3.2
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	6.7	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.8
Drugs and medicines	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.1	8.2
Soap and related products	5.5	5.7	9.4	7.0	8.9	7.5	8.7
Paints, pigments, and related products	13.0	10.4	8.6	10.7	9.8	8.9	10.7
Fertilizers	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.1	14.9	14.1	18.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	23.2	18.4	21.7	21.9	23.1	25.6	25.7
Compressed and liquefied gases	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.5	10.2	10.1	8.0
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.8	17.4	17.4	18.8
Rubber products:							
Tires and inner tubes	5.0	5.5	6.6	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.9
Rubber footwear	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.3
Miscellaneous rubber products	9.2	10.2	9.8	9.8	12.3	10.1	11.8
Leather and leather products:							
Leather tanning and finishing	35.8	33.7	28.3	32.5	28.8	22.1	27.3
Footwear (except rubber)	6.4	7.6	7.0	7.0	8.5	7.2	8.2
Miscellaneous leather products	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.0	18.3	13.8	15.6
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Glass and glass products	9.7	9.0	9.7	9.5	9.7	10.1	11.3
Structural clay products	34.0	26.6	42.2	34.5	34.5	30.9	36.4
Pottery and related products	12.4	15.3	10.9	12.8	13.6	14.8	14.1
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.1	25.7	19.5	27.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	13.6	18.1	19.6	16.1	21.1	14.1	19.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter 1954—Continued

Industry	First quarter 1954				1953		
	January	February	March	First quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Annual average
Primary metal industries:							
Blast furnaces and steel mills	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.8
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	25.1	26.3	25.4	25.6	29.9	24.5	29.5
Steel foundries	15.1	18.9	14.2	16.0	22.2	16.7	20.2
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	12.8	13.1	11.3	12.4	13.2	13.0	13.3
Nonferrous foundries	13.9	18.4	17.3	16.5	22.7	19.9	21.4
Iron and steel forgings	20.6	23.3	21.5	21.8	23.5	19.5	23.8
Wire drawing	12.5	9.2	10.6	10.8	10.2	10.4	11.0
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	4.2	7.3	7.3	6.3	11.5	9.8	10.8
Cold-finished steel	15.1	19.7	13.4	16.0	15.1	15.2	15.8
Fabricated metal products:							
Tin cans and other tinware	9.8	14.2	8.1	10.6	10.4	10.8	10.9
Cutlery and edge tools	11.8	14.0	12.3	12.7	22.1	12.0	16.7
Hand tools, files, and saws	14.4	15.6	17.6	15.9	20.2	19.7	21.7
Hardware	14.8	13.7	17.5	15.3	11.7	9.5	10.4
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	12.8	19.2	17.4	16.5	16.4	14.4	15.0
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	17.7	16.8	18.0	17.5	19.9	19.2	20.9
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	20.0	17.5	21.1	19.6	23.0	18.2	22.2
Boiler-shop products	24.3	22.2	25.8	24.1	22.9	26.6	26.0
Sheet-metal work	24.8	32.6	29.6	29.0	26.4	22.1	24.6
Stamped and pressed metal products	11.8	12.9	13.4	12.7	16.6	13.2	15.1
Metal coating and engraving	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.1	26.1	23.0	29.2
Fabricated wire products	15.8	16.0	13.9	15.2	20.6	16.9	20.3
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.9	15.5	8.4	11.2
Steel springs	19.2	10.6	19.0	16.3	20.5	14.4	19.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	11.3	10.7	13.0	11.7	17.0	10.8	15.2
Screw-machine products	11.0	8.6	11.8	10.5	16.3	12.1	16.8
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	14.9	11.8	10.4	12.3	14.4	14.1	13.5
Machinery (except electrical):							
Engines and turbines	7.6	9.3	8.5	8.5	10.5	8.4	9.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	9.9	11.4	10.8	10.7	13.9	9.9	12.6
Construction and mining machinery	15.9	17.3	16.4	16.5	20.5	15.6	19.8
Metalworking machinery	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	12.6	10.1	12.0
Food-products machinery	10.4	13.4	18.6	14.2	19.9	24.5	20.8
Textile machinery	7.0	10.1	10.6	9.2	12.6	10.0	12.6
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	14.3	13.7	16.5	14.9	17.1	15.0	16.6
Pumps and compressors	18.6	16.6	17.6	17.6	18.4	13.6	16.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	9.8	11.6	11.5	11.0	15.8	13.7	16.1
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	9.7	9.7	12.0	10.5	12.4	10.4	11.3
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	14.9	16.4	14.5	15.3	16.0	13.2	15.6
Commercial and household machinery	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.3	7.9	8.7
Valves and fittings	12.8	11.9	8.2	10.8	13.9	13.1	14.6
Ball and roller bearings	5.8	7.1	9.5	7.5	10.9	8.9	10.3
Machine shops, general	10.5	10.3	12.4	11.1	15.6	13.3	14.7
Electrical machinery:							
Electrical industrial apparatus	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.4
Electrical appliances	3.5	7.2	7.4	6.1	8.1	8.3	8.7
Insulated wire and cable	8.5	9.5	7.4	8.4	15.1	11.8	14.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.3	4.9	2.8	4.2
Electric lamps (bulbs)	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	4.5	3.9
Radios and related products	4.7	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.7	5.6	6.3
Radio tubes	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.6
Miscellaneous communication equipment	3.0	2.0	1.3	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.8
Batteries	12.9	15.4	6.9	11.7	7.8	11.1	11.8
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.3	5.0	5.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	5.3	5.6	6.6	5.9	7.7	6.9	7.9
Aircraft	2.9	2.3	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4
Aircraft parts	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.4	5.9	6.2
Ship building and repairing	13.0	18.0	16.5	15.8	20.1	15.1	19.7
Railroad equipment	7.1	6.5	7.2	6.9	8.4	8.3	8.6
Instruments and related products:							
Scientific instruments	8.4	7.3	4.0	6.5	8.5	5.2	7.3
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	7.3	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.2
Optical instruments and lenses	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	9.6	4.8	6.8
Medical instruments and supplies	7.4	7.6	9.6	8.2	8.7	7.0	7.3
Watches and clocks	6.8	7.2	4.2	6.0	7.6	6.5	7.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:							
Paving and roofing materials	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	12.2	10.8	11.7
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.4	6.6	8.1	7.7
Fabricated plastics products	15.2	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.6	16.6	17.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.9	11.9	12.6	12.1	16.2	14.4	15.4
Ordnance and accessories	6.7	5.1	4.0	5.3	7.1	5.8	6.4

[1] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—The monthly and quarterly injury-frequency rates presented in this table were derived from a sample of about 12,800 establishments, covering approximately one-third of the employees engaged in manufacturing. They were adjusted to be comparable with the final averages for 1952, which were based on a more comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all employees engaged in manufacturing. All rates shown are preliminary and are subject to revision when 1953 final annual averages become available. See Monthly Labor Review, February 1954 (p. 173 ff.), for comparable quarterly rates for 1952 and the first 9 months of 1953.

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Wage Chronology No. 11: Aluminum Co. of America [1]

Supplement No. 3

NEGOTIATIONS of the Aluminum Co. of America with the Aluminum Workers' International Union (AWU–AFL) and the United Steelworkers (USA–CIO) were concluded in July 1953. Both settlements included across-the-board wage increases effective July 13, 1953, and provisions dealing with wage differentials between northern and southern plants.

The company and the Steelworkers had begun negotiations on June 23, following the union's settlement in the basic steel industry. The Steelworkers' agreement with the Aluminum Co. of America, effective July 13, 1953, like the basic steel settlement, provided an 8.5-cent across-the-board increase. The basic contract was extended for 1 year, until July 31, 1954, and thereafter until terminated by 60 days' written notice, "unless either party shall have given notice in writing to the other party 60 days prior to July

[1] For basic chronology and supplements 1 and 2, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1950 (p. 688), July 1951 (p. 56), and February 1953 (p. 153), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 11.

A—General wage changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Feb. 1, 1953 (AWU–AFL)	1-cent-an-hour *decrease*	Quarterly cost-of-living adjustment.
May 3, 1953 (AWU–AFL,[1] by agreement dated Apr. 16, 1953).	1-cent-an-hour increase	Quarterly cost-of-living allowance. Based on Revised Consumer Price Index.[2]
July 1, 1953 (AWU–AFL, by agreement dated Aug. 1, 1952).	4-cents-an-hour increase	Annual increase.
July 13, 1953 (AWU–AFL, by agreement dated July 9, 1953).	4.5-cents-an-hour increase.	The agreement also raised the annual increase for July 1, 1954, 1955, and 1956 to 5 cents.
July 13, 1953 (USA–CIO, by agreement dated July 10, 1953).	8.5-cents-an-hour increase.	
July 13, 1953 (USA–CIO, by agreement of Sept. 11, 1953).	----------	Additional wage increases of 2 to 8 cents an hour for one-third of employees at Mobile, Ala.
Aug. 1, 1953 (AWU–AFL)	1-cent-an-hour increase	Quarterly cost-of-living allowance.
Nov. 2, 1953 (AWU–AFL)	do	Do.
Jan. 4, 1954 (AWU–AFL and USA–CIO, by agreements of July 1953).	----------	Additional 2-cents-an-hour increase at the following plants: Bauxite and Drury, Ark. (mines), Bauxite, Ark. (refinery), and Richmond, Ind., eliminating the geographic differential at these locations; and at Alcoa, Tenn., Badin, N. C., Mobile, Ala., and Rockdale, Tex. (all USA–CIO) and Port Lavaca, Tex. (AWU–AFL).[3] Under the amended USA–CIO wage study agreement, by July 1, 1954, the lowest rate at Alcoa, Badin, Rockdale, and Mobile is to be the same as the lowest in the male rate structure at New Kensington, Pa., provided the lowest paid job classifications are the same.
Feb. 7, 1954 (AWU–AFL)	No change	Quarterly cost-of-living review.
May 2, 1954 (AWU–AFL)	do	Do.

[1] Formerly the International Council of Aluminum Workers' Unions (AFL). Chartered on Mar. 2, 1953, as the Aluminum Workers International Union (AFL).

[2] Pursuant to the announcement of discontinuance of the Old Series Consumers' Price Index, the parties agreed to the following basis of conversion (agreement of Apr. 16, 1953):

"Step I. *Conversion from the Old Series to the Adjusted Series*

"In order to retain the Aug. 1, 1952, base in approximately the same relative position, but effective only for any adjustments or reopening rights after Apr. 30, 1953, the interim Adjusted Series Index was substituted for the Old Series Index and the Table revised to begin with the May 1952 Adjusted Series Index figure 189.0 instead of the May 1952 Old Series Index figure of 190.4, with a 1-cent change for each 1-point change in the Adjusted Series Index. The Old Series figure of '200 or more' was converted to '198.6 or more' under the Adjusted Series.

"Step II. *Conversion from the Adjusted Series to the Revised Series*

"Effective only for any adjustments or reopening rights after Apr. 30, 1953, the Revised Series Index was substituted for the Adjusted Series Index. The Table was again revised by converting the Adjusted Index figure 189.0 to the Revised Series Index figure 113.0, with a 1-cent change for each 0.6-point change in the Revised Series Index. Likewise, the Adjusted Series Index figure '198.6 or more' was converted to the figure '118.8 or more' under the Revised Series . . .

Revised table

Consumer Price Index	*Cost-of-living allowance*
113.0–113.5, inclusive	0 cents an hour.
113.6–114.1, inclusive	1 cent an hour.
114.2–114.7, inclusive	2 cents an hour."

and so forth, with a 1-cent-an-hour change for each 0.6-point change in the index.

[3] The July 1, 1952, 3-cent adjustment for the Port Lavaca, Tex., plant, reported in Supplement No. 2 as having been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on July 25, 1952, was not approved by the Board until Aug. 27, 1952.

31, 1954, of its desire to modify, extend, or terminate [the] agreement."

The Aluminum Workers (representing 6 member locals, the Aluminum Trades Council of Wenatchee, Wash., and the Aluminum Council of Port Lavaca, Tex.) had requested a reopening of their 5-year wage agreements expiring on June 30, 1957. The resulting amended agreement provided a 4.5-cent increase in pay effective on July 13, 1953. This was in addition to a 4-cent annual increase that became effective on July 1 in accordance with the provisions of the basic AWU–AFL contracts. The amended agreement also raised from 4 to 5 cents an hour the annual increase due in July 1954, 1955, and 1956.

Earlier in the year, the AFL unions and the company had developed a procedure for shifting the cost-of-living escalator clause in their agreements from the old to the revised Consumer Price Index. This amendment provided that the new index would be used in any adjustment or reopening after April 30, 1953. The quarterly review, based on the revised index for March 15, 1953, gave workers at plants organized by the AFL unions a 1-cent increase as of May 3, 1953.

Both AFL and CIO agreements liberalized holiday-pay provisions and provided an additional 2-cent hourly pay increase in southern plants to go into effect on January 4, 1954.[2] The 2-cent increase eliminated the geographic differential at the mines and plants in Arkansas and Indiana. The Steelworkers' contract also provided for continuation of a wage study and amending the wage study agreement to provide that by July 1954 "the lowest rate in the wage rate structure" at the other southern plants should be the same as "the lowest rate in the (male) wage rate structure at New Kensington, provided such lowest paid job classifications are the same."

The USA–CIO contract covers about 17,000 workers and 12 locations, of which 6 plants and 2 mines are in the South. About 13,000 workers in 8 plants are covered by the AWU–AFL agreement; all of these plants, except the one at Port Lavaca, Tex., are in the North.[3] Details of the 1953 agreements are given in the accompanying tables.

[2] Additional wage adjustments were to be negotiated by the Steelworkers for the Mobile, Ala., plant. These adjustments, agreed to in September 1953, and the 2-cent increase at all southern plants amounted to an average hourly increase of about 1.2 cents for all employees of the company represented by the Steelworkers.

[3] New plants at Bauxite, Ark., and Rockdale, Tex., organized by the USA (CIO), and one at Wenatchee, Wash., represented by the AWU (AFL), were covered by collective bargaining agreements for the first time in 1953. Neither the basic chronology nor the supplements to it cover plants organized by other unions.

B—Related wage practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Premium Pay for Weekend Work	
Mar. 23, 1945 (USA–CIO)..... May 20, 1945 (AWU–AFL).	----------	By directive order of the War Labor Board, Mar. 23, 1945, the payment of time and one-half for work on Sunday, as such, was extended to all employees. Previously not applicable to employees engaged in continuous-process operations.[1]
	Holiday Pay	
July 13, 1953 (AWU–AFL and USA–CIO).	----------	Scheduled day limitation on paid holidays discontinued. Formerly, employees received pay for holidays not worked only if the holiday fell on a day when employee was normally scheduled to work.
	Paid Vacations	
July 13, 1953 (AWU–AFL and USA–CIO).	----------	Vacation pay computed for vacations taken after July 12, 1953, to include the 8.5-cent hourly increase.

[1] This entry should have appeared in the basic chronology.

Training Programs in Air Transportation

More apprentices are needed by air carriers to meet the needs of anticipated expansion in the industry, according to a study of training programs in 32 of the largest commercial carriers made by the Bureau of Apprenticeship in 1953.[1] A variety of training programs were found which the airlines had established to meet their needs for skilled maintenance workers.

Employment by commercial carriers in the air transportation industry has increased tenfold during the last two decades—from only about 10,000 workers in 1934 to 104,000 in 1954 (January). Occasionally a temporary decline in airline employment may be experienced, but the long-run trend is likely to continue upward as greater safety, more convenient schedules, lower fares, and anticipated use of jet airliners are expected to stimulate growth of air transportation. Coupled with expansion is an increasing complexity of planes and equipment. Altogether, this will create a greater need for aircraft mechanics and other trained maintenance workers, who in early 1954 comprised about a third of all airline employees.

Only 7 of the 32 air carriers studied had formal apprenticeship programs and 12 were considering establishment of such programs. An indication of the attention given to training activities by the various companies is shown by the type of officials assigned the responsibility for training. For example, in 13 companies, the director of training was in charge of training activities; in 6, the director of maintenance; in 3, the director of personnel; in 1 each, the vice president for operations and the chief inspector; and in 8, there was no assigned responsibility.

Some carriers, other than the seven that currently employ apprentices, had apprenticeship programs prior to World War II, but discontinued them during the wartime manpower shortage. Rather, these airlines concentrated on relatively short-term training in specialized work, because of the large number of employees to be trained in a short time. Further, after the war, many of the returning veterans were skilled aircraft mechanics and needed relatively little training to adapt to civilian airline needs.

One large airline with a long-time apprenticeship program reported an increasing recognition of the value of such training. A high proportion of its currently employed mechanics and most of the key officials in the maintenance department were former apprentices who had trained under the company's program. Moreover, this airline found that the all-round training received during apprenticeship proved very helpful in developing supervisory personnel.

Detailed statistics on employment and training for 28 of the 32 airlines surveyed revealed that of the 15,239 mechanics and related maintenance personnel, 829 were in training programs. Of these, 423 were being trained as combined aircraft and engine mechanics, 23 as engine mechanics only, and 12 as aircraft mechanics only—a total of 458 apprentices employed in these trades. Compared with the total of 8,916 mechanics, this makes a ratio of nearly 20 mechanics to 1 apprentice. A total of 155 employees was reported to be participating in short-term training programs for aircraft and engine mechanics, conducted by several of the carriers surveyed. Aircraft and engine mechanics have been in short supply for several years. The trade is included in the Department of Labor's List of Critical Occupations.[2]

All the airlines studied urged their employees to qualify for Civil Aeronautics Administration licenses and occasionally provided special training programs to aid them in preparing for the CAA examinations. Almost 95 percent of the 5,927 combined aircraft and engine mechanics employed by these airlines have qualified for CAA licenses.

[1] Training Activities of Carriers: A Report on Information Obtained by Field Representatives of the Bureau of Apprenticeship in 1953 During Visits to 32 of the Largest Airlines in the United States. Washington, 1954. (Copies available upon request to the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor.)

[2] For a detailed analysis of the outlook for various occupations in the air transportation industry, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 1128: Employment Outlook for Air Transportation. (This bulletin can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.; price, 20 cents.)

Foreign Labor Briefs

Zenro—A New Anti-Communist Labor Center in Japan [1]

WITH the formation, in April 1954, of Zenro (Japan Trade Union Congress),[2] a new Japanese anti-Communist labor center, labor history in Japan appeared to be repeating itself. The new center was organized to offset the influence of the larger center, Sohyo (General Council of Japanese Trade Unions), which frequently follows the Communist line.

Similarly, in July 1950, Sohyo had been organized because Zenroren, the first large labor center following World War II, came under Communist domination and was later outlawed by the Japanese attorney-general. Among Sohyo's stated objectives at its inception were the following: (1) to cleanse the trade-union movements of the influence of political parties; (2) to eliminate communism; (3) to concentrate on economic struggles; and (4) to join the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). Sohyo failed to achieve any of these objectives.[3]

A cleavage within Sohyo, which had developed in connection with the San Francisco Peace Treaty of 1952 and the Korean hostilities, reflected the split in the Socialist Party into a rightwing, with a generally pro-Western orientation, and a leftwing, with a "neutralist" outlook. The rightwing faction lost control of Sohyo in mid-1952 when it refused to affiliate with ICFTU. Subsequently, Sohyo's leadership swung further to the left than the Socialist Party's leftwing, abandoned its neutralism, and advocated the Communist "peace force" theory.

As described by Nuisaburo Inouye (a Japanese observer) in Contemporary Japan, Sohyo moved most sharply to the left when, at its fourth national convention in July 1953, it adopted "nine principles outlining its activities, such as opposition to the capitalistic rationalization, the unification of the labor front, the protection and maintenance of peace, and the stabilization of peacetime economy, based upon Marxism and Leninism. Within a short space of 3 years, although changes were epochal from the occupation to the return of independence, Sohyo has made the more spectacular transformation. By . . . interpreting . . . totalitarianism and democracy as the pacifist and the belligerent powers, it has . . . become an . . . agent for Soviet Russia and Communist China and [put itself] in the foremost line of anti-American struggle." [4]

Leftwing control, under the direction of Minoru Takano, secretary-general of Sohyo, has been able to maintain itself despite firm opposition from the rightwing of the Socialist Party and occasional opposition from the leftwing of that party. The rightwing faction of Sohyo set up a minority group, Minroren, to work within Sohyo to moderate its policies. After repeated rebuffs at Sohyo national conventions, most of the unions making up Minroren left Sohyo and participated in the organization of Zenro.

Despite the Minroren experience, there are differences of opinion among Japanese anti-Communist trade unionists and outside free trade-union observers as to the best way of fighting communism in the Japanese trade-union movement. Some anti-Communist unions, believing it highly undesirable to split the labor movement through the formation of Zenro, remained within Sohyo on the theory that perhaps Sohyo's policies could still be modified and made more acceptable, despite Minroren's failure to achieve the same objective.

[1] Based on Foreign Service reports and on Japanese publications. For background, see Japanese Labor in 1950, Monthly Labor Review, October 1950 (p. 445).

[2] Zenro's membership includes the Japan Seamen's Union, the Textile Workers Union, the General Federation of Japan Trade Unions (Sodomei—rightwing Socialist group), and the Stage and Screen Workers Union.

[3] See analysis by Dr. Ichiro Nakayama, chairman, Central Labor Relations Board, Nippon Times, September 20, 1953.

[4] Sohyo, Minroren, and Nikkeiren, vol. XIII, Nos. 7-9, 1953 (p. 429).

Objectives of Zenro

Zenro seeks to eliminate all pro-Communist tendencies from affiliated labor unions, "stand on the side of the free world," shy away from strike activities of a purely political nature such as those by Sohyo, and seek affiliation with the ICFTU. Zenro favors democratic socialism for Japan rather than the free-enterprise system. It also opposes immediate rearmament for Japan, preferring a guarantee of Japan's security from the United Nations.

The resolutions adopted at the inaugural convention,[5] include:

1. Appropriation of direct expenditures for the relief of the unemployed, extension of social security and other measures to protect "social victims."
2. In order not to permit managers to be selfish and arbitrary, workers should participate in management and try to check illicit deals.
3. Zenro should not ignore the realities of the nation's economic condition and carry on dogmatic struggles for wage hikes. . . . It is necessary to . . . make reasonable wage demands based on the three factors of productivity, enterprise capacity, and cost of living.
4. The struggle for a minimum wage system is important to workers.
5. . . . the best means for protecting a worker's position or rights, establishing good labor conditions, and trying to stabilize employment relations is to conclude a labor contract. . . . Management takes advantage of the lack of a contract, the existence of defects or omissions in a contract, and the failure of unions to insist on observance of the contract.
6. A clear line should be drawn between the stands taken by labor unions and political parties.
7. Immediate submission of an application for admission to the ICFTU.

Zenro's charter membership consisted of unions with a total membership estimated to be about 700,000. This included the total estimated membership of about 400,000 of the three unions—Seamen, Textile Workers, and Stage and Screen Workers—which withdrew from membership in Sohyo after June 1953 to affiliate with Zenro. As of June 1953, the Japanese Ministry of Labor reported there were in Japan a total of some 5,850,000 trade-union members. The magnitude of Zenro's membership in the future may serve as an index of the Japanese labor movement's political direction.

[5] Summary of Action Policy Adopted at the Inaugural Convention of the Japan Trade Union Congress (Zenro) on April 23, 1954. Enclosure No. 1 to Foreign Service Despatch 1630, Tokyo, June 4, 1954.

Native Labor Problems in the Belgian Congo[1]

LABOR PROBLEMS in the Belgian Congo consist chiefly of the shortage and low productivity of native workers. The Belgian authorities follow a policy aimed at overcoming these obstacles to economic growth, at the same time trying to maintain a lasting interracial peace and the continuing acceptance by the indigenous population of existing governmental controls.

The Belgian Congo—a country of great natural wealth—is the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River. At the end of 1952, according to the most recent data available, it had an indigenous population of slightly under 12 million and a white population of less than 70,000—a ratio of native to white of about 170 to 1. The white man, typically, is an entrepreneur, manager, skilled technician, foreman, teacher, missionary, or civil servant. The number of white immigrants is rigidly restricted.

Thus, the economic development of the Colony—pressed forward under a "billion dollar" 10-year plan, which went into effect in 1950—depends largely upon an adequate supply of native labor in both urban and rural areas. The density of the population is extremely low—not exceeding 13 persons per square mile—which is one of the reasons for the labor shortage. Another is that practically no native immigration is permitted from other parts of Africa.

The great majority of the natives still live in the traditional tribal villages and carry on farming with primitive "Bantu" methods. The number of natives working under labor contracts was about 1 million at the end of 1952, with an industrial distribution as shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

The growth of the labor force has been slowed down in recent years because, according to an official statement, the recruitment of workers from rural areas has reached or passed the desirable limits in four of the six Provinces, and Government restrictions on movements of migrants into the cities are being strictly applied.

[1] Based on reports by the United States Consul General in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

Belgian authorities and the Belgian corporations which operate large sectors of the colonial economy try to overcome the labor shortage by raising productivity. In agriculture, under the "paysannat" (peasantry) plan, 500,000 native farm units are to be established on productive, scientifically managed land, and they are to receive assistance from an extension service and from social- and medical-service centers. The number of units that have been established during recent years totaled more than 100,000 by 1953. Agricultural schools are expanding, but slowly, and attempts are underway to mechanize farming and to develop seeds, plants, fertilizers, and fertilizing techniques appropriate for tropical soils. But practical results from these efforts will be slow because of the difficulties encountered in overcoming centuries of poor farming methods and native social customs.

	Native workers	
	Number	*Percent*
Agriculture	248, 512	23. 1
Mining	104, 615	9. 7
Manufacturing	166, 963	15. 5
Commerce	72, 327	6. 7
Transportation	67, 065	6. 2
Construction	115, 675	10. 7
Offices	22, 850	2. 1
Miscellaneous	279, 686	26. 0
Total	1, 077, 693	100. 0

Source: Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

Training and mechanization are also devices used to raise productivity of nonagricultural workers. The greatest success in training natives for skilled technical jobs has been achieved in the Katanga Province, the main mining region of the Congo. In 1953, there were 74 technical training schools in the Congo, with a total of less than 3,000 students. The Government's policy has been, up until now, to keep the training of natives, even technical training, as much as possible in the hands of the missionaries so that, at the same time, the natives would receive religious and moral education in accordance with western ideologies. A change in this policy appears to be under consideration.

The improvement of native wages and living conditions is an additional spur to higher productivity. The native wage index, based upon reports (which include payments in kind) from major urban enterprises, rose 74 percent from July 1950 to July 1953; the rise in cash wages alone was 89 percent. But during the year 1953, there was little change in the native wage level.

Legal minimum wages for natives vary from 5 francs (10 cents) a day in certain rural districts to 11 francs (22 cents) a day in Leopoldville. The legal minimum for European employees is equal to $2,400 a year. Actual wages are higher than the legal minimum for both white and native workers.

Substantial fringe payments, some legally required, are also made. Native urban workers are entitled to daily allowances for food and lodging equal to about 33 cents a day. Family allowances[2] for natives were introduced in 1952. Voluntary employer benefits may include medical care for the worker and his family and free housing varying in quality from the primitive hut to a modern dwelling with electricity and water.

There are indications that the native workers have continued to be satisfied with their progress and status. Outbreaks of the kind that occur in other parts of Africa have not taken place in the Congo. Strikes or serious labor disturbances of any kind were completely absent during 1953. Workers' grievances, in many cases, were settled by labor-management councils, organized in firms designated by the administration. Labor unions in the Congo have small numbers in their membership, and there is no collective bargaining to promote the economic welfare of the workers.

The need for an active and a responsible labor movement is recognized both by the Government and the employing group, and is summed up, as follows, by one of the latter group's leaders: "It is preferable that the workers be organized in legitimate unions, with known leaders and aims, rather than to see develop a clandestine conspiracy, directed by men in the shadows. Realizing that the native peoples are easily swayed and that dangerous mass movements can develop suddenly and unexpectedly, the necessity for an organized, disciplined, responsible trade union movement is incontestable."

[2] The difficulty encountered in transferring such western institutions into a different culture is, according to a reliable report, that the unmarried native workers oppose allowances because in Bantu Africa wives represent wealth; only people with money are able to buy them and they should not in addition, be favored by payment of children's allowances.

A Common Labor Market for Four Nordic Countries [1]

AN AGREEMENT, signed May 22, 1954, by representatives of the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden marks a forward step in Nordic cooperation and expands and formalizes certain manpower practices already existing in some of the countries.[2] It became effective on July 1, as scheduled, following ratification. The agreement will integrate manpower in an area with a population of about 18 million, giving more than 7 million workers in the combined labor forces a wider choice of employment, a greater chance for specialization, and more training possibilities. It is expected, also, that seasonal job fluctuations will be reduced.

The agreement waives work-permit requirements for citizens from the participating countries; provides for the cooperation of labor-exchange authorities to channel manpower to areas where it is needed, but without imposing limitations upon the individual's freedom to accept employment wherever he desires; and assures that citizens of another Nordic country will not be employed in any participating country on less favorable terms than its own citizens.

A joint commission, composed of two representatives from each of the four countries, will be established to supervise and promote the development of the common labor market. This group will follow labor-market developments in the participating countries and the movement of manpower between them, issue directives for cooperation between the various labor-exchange agencies, establish more detailed rules for the exchange of manpower information, and submit proposals regarding the coordination of employment and unemployment statistics.

A protocol to the agreement stipulates that the exemption from work-permit requirements shall not apply to the self-employed. It further provides that the countries shall continue to enforce existing rules concerning the employment of aliens in enterprises or activities for which a license is required, or in professions the practice of which requires authorization. Also, the countries will continue enforcing special rules regarding employment in areas or in enterprises where security or defense interests are involved.

Free movement of labor from other Nordic countries has been permitted by Sweden since 1943, and by Denmark since 1945.[3] However, the movement of labor has been almost entirely into Sweden because it has had a shortage of labor since the end of World War II and a higher wage level than in Norway, Finland, and Denmark.

The movement of Finnish workers to Sweden has been most marked since the early 1940's, and an appreciable movement of Danes to Norway has taken place in recent years. According to figures issued by the Swedish Government in October 1953, the number of aliens in that country totaled 117,865, and the distribution of Nordic alien workers was: Norway, 12,003; Denmark, 19,758; and Finland, 36,105. The number of aliens working in Norway totaled approximately 15,000; in Denmark, 10,000; and in Finland, 2,000.

[1] Based on U. S. Foreign Service reports.

[2] In 1945, at a meeting of Nordic Social Affairs Ministers, a convention agreement was signed in regard to transfer and placement of workers, which abolished the work-permit requirements for Nordic citizens on a reciprocal basis. Only Sweden and Denmark ratified it, both in 1946. The other countries continued to require work permits for other Nordic citizens but, in conformity with the convention's purport, developed a liberal practice in issuing them.

[3] For information on Scandinavian labor exchange treaties, reciprocity for social security, and union membership transfers, see Notes on Labor Abroad, August 1952 (p. 14); see also Monthly Labor Review, February 1954 (p. 178).

Technical Notes

Twenty-Five Years of BLS Turnover Statistics

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago—on July 1, 1929—the project of measuring monthly labor turnover, undertaken experimentally in 1926 by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. with the aid of regional cooperating agencies,[1] was formally transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The present occasion—the "silver jubilee" of that "turnover turnover" [2]—might well warrant a brief note touching on the early origins and subsequent history of this project, and recapitulating the course through which the several turnover variables have moved during the quarter century since BLS took over the enterprise.

First, a word as to why Metropolitan started the project. It was simply one of the many "demonstrations" which the company has from time to time worked out—seeking to prove that some new project or activity is a workable one, worthy of emulation and expansion in some permanent form by other organizations. Cases in point have been the pioneer efforts to prove that tuberculosis, infant mortality, and silicosis could be successfully attacked by concerted action. Besides public health, there are also the many biometric demonstrations by Dr. Louis I. Dublin. As a modest analogy in the field of economic statistics, as applied to personnel administration among group insurance policyholders and other employers, my suggestion in 1925 of a pilot project on labor turnover was approved. We undertook it only after ascertaining that BLS was not then in a position to initiate the project.

The workability of such a national sample seemed already probable in the light of another experiment begun in the previous year (May 1925) on a merely local scale for about 50 Rhode Island manufacturers, reporting monthly to the Business Research Bureau at Brown University. At a still earlier period, helpful basic work had been done by various students [3] of turnover in certain single industries or specific localities. The report forms used by both Brown and Metropolitan were identical; so, or very nearly so, were those of the dozen cooperating organizations; all differed but little, basically, from the more refined definitions which have naturally evolved under BLS management.

Throughout, Metropolitan made every effort to establish and maintain a sample balanced industrially, geographically, by progessiveness of personnel management, by age of firm, by size of work force and of community, and other relevant criteria. To prevent those factories with high turnover, and especially those with large work forces, from statistically dominating our comparatively small samples, we used the *unweighted*

[1] The cooperators, by the time of the transfer, had risen to 13: Brown, Denver, Indiana, Ohio State, Rutgers, and Michigan Universities; Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Connecticut Industrial Council, and Illinois Industrial Commission; and local Employers and Manufacturers Associations in Brooklyn (N. Y.) and Bridgeport, Meriden, and New Haven (Conn.).

[2] Chiefly associated in the transfer of the project were, at Metropolitan, Lloyd R. Miller, Roderick Olzendam, Cedric Wolfe, and the author; and at BLS, especially active under the supervision of Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart, Herman B. Byer, now Assistant Commissioner.

My chief assistance in building up the Metropolitan project came principally from Lloyd R. Miller and Miss Hilda M. Hoffman; and, on the Brown University project mentioned later, from Miss Hoffman and Richard P. Doherty.

[3] Especially suggestive in their earlier work, or encouraging in their attitude toward the experiments, were Walter V. Bingham; Paul F. Brissenden and Emil Frankel; Chapin Hoskins; Sumner H. Slichter; Ordway Tead and Henry C. Metcalf; Joseph H. Willits and Anne Bezanson.

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median of the individual employers' rates. That the composite was internally sound, and yielding valid results, seemed proven by internal tests of the dispersion of actual rates about the median and of the stability of samplings; also by external tests.[4]

Such testing strengthened the conviction which already had been growing upon me for several years as a result of work on employment, etc., that surprisingly small samples would yield results of high validity. Starting with only a handful of reporting firms, we finally found by mid-1929 some 500 reporting to cooperating agencies and 100 to Metropolitan directly. Of those 600, we used only about 350, to avoid overweighting some regions, industries, etc. A minority supplied retroactive data as far back as 1919, in sufficient numbers to permit finally extending our composite backward for that period. Thus, we were able to learn, sooner than would have been possible otherwise, valuable facts as to the behavior of the sample under widely varying economic conditions. From that and other points of view, the decade of the twenties was a good proving ground.

An article by me, in the July 1929 Monthly Labor Review, recapitulating that period and announcing the transfer of our project, closed by expressing the hope that BLS could soon extend the list of reporting establishments so considerably as would justify releasing a set of turnover rates for at least some individual lines of manufacture. The Bureau did not take long in beginning to make that hope come true, and within a year managed to enlarge the sample enough to show separate sets of rates for seven individual manufacturing industries. As a further dramatic measure of progress, there are now over 7,000 reporting employers; and in manufacture alone, there are more than 6,500 reporting establishments with nearly 5 million employees—over a third of all factory workers within the scope of the survey. That is so ample a coverage as to warrant the computation and issuance of a set of turnover rates for each of 20 major industry groups and 94 individual industries in manufacturing, and also for 8 nonmanufacturing lines of economic activity.[5]

In developing its project, BLS has done the right thing in abandoning as an average our unweighted median—which we had regarded as a necessary control device in our small-scale project—and instead has throughout used what is in effect a *weighted arithmetic mean*.

Let us now review, in easy graphic form, the course through which all four turnover variables have gyrated throughout the past eventful quarter century; this is conveniently done, by months, on the accompanying chart. Note how a higher layoff rate and a lower hiring rate (or accession rate) have generally characterized, not only the "great depression" of the 1930's, but also minor recessions like those in 1937–38, 1949, and 1953–54. Both these curves "called the turn"—though of course in an opposite or "scissorlike" movement—quite sharply and promptly on the last occasion, as before. Also reflected are other interesting historical episodes, such as the short but sharp spurt in layoffs during the VE–VJ period and shortly thereafter; as well as the sharp spurt in hirings and drop in layoffs, during the NRA period, in the middle of the depression year 1933.

The quit and the discharge rates, shown in the chart, naturally vary in parallel rather than opposite directions. Busy times, whether in war or peace, tend to raise both curves of course, more particularly quits; and even the slight worsening of economic activity during 1953–54 resulted in a prompt and sharp decline in both rates.

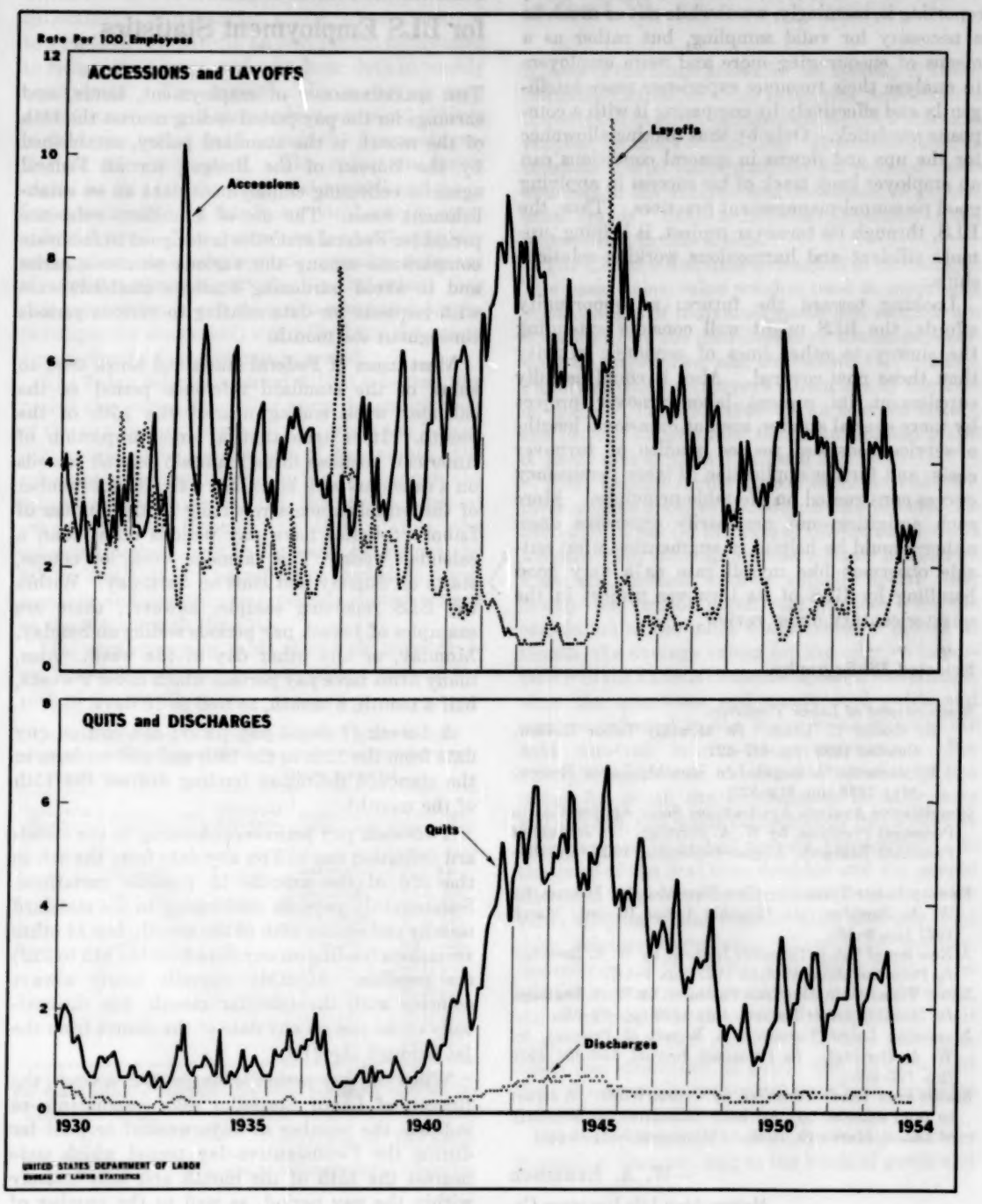
The whole battery of turnover composites serve as informative and helpful indexes of economic conditions—over and above their use to personnel managers as a standard gauge against which to compare their own internal experience. The latter is, however, a most important use for turn-

[4] The external tests consisted chiefly of noting the striking comparisons in behavior between the turnover indexes and 2 related ones which fortunately I was able to construct: an index of public employment office operations, for the Federal Reserve Board; and one of newspaper help-wanted advertising, for the Metropolitan.

The principal tests, both internal and external, are included in certain of the articles listed in the bibliography accompanying this note.

[5] Monthly turnover rates are published regularly in the Monthly Labor Review (see p. 932 of this issue), and also in Employment and Earnings. Press releases are issued monthly giving preliminary data and the highlights of current results. Historical data are published in Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 edition (BLS Bull. 1016), and in the 1951 Supplement.

Monthly Labor Turnover Rates in Manufacturing, 1930 to 1954



over statistics. Indeed, a wide scale of turnover reporting is, seemingly, worthwhile not so much as a necessity for valid sampling, but rather as a means of encouraging more and more employers to analyze their turnover experience more intelligently and effectively by comparing it with a composite yardstick. Only by thus making allowance for the ups and downs in general conditions can an employer keep track of his success in applying good personnel-management practices. Thus, the BLS, through its turnover project, is helping promote efficient and harmonious working relationships.

Looking toward the future: as opportunity affords, the BLS might well consider extending the survey to other lines of economic activity than those now covered. Also, it could usefully supplement its present labor-turnover project by more special studies, such as occasional length-of-service censuses, revised studies of turnover costs, and further application of labor persistency curves constructed on life-table principles. More such activities—not necessarily expensive ones, either—could be helpful in augmenting what outside observers like myself rate as a very good handling by BLS of its turnover project in the quarter century under review.

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—W. A. Berridge
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Period of Reference for BLS Employment Statistics

The measurement of employment, hours, and earnings for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month is the standard policy, established by the Bureau of the Budget, for all Federal agencies collecting employment data on an establishment basis. The use of a uniform reference period for Federal statistics is designed to facilitate comparisons among the various economic series and to avoid burdening business establishments with requests for data relating to various periods throughout the month.

Most users of Federal statistical series tend to think of the standard reference period as the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month. It is true that a large proportion of American business firms maintain payroll records on a calendar-week basis, but a significant number of the establishments reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics have pay periods other than a calendar week. The calendar week, of course, starts on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Within the BLS reporting sample, however, there are examples of 1-week pay periods ending on Sunday, Monday, or any other day of the week. Also, many firms have pay periods which cover 2 weeks, half a month, a month, as well as 10 days.

A 1-week (7 days) pay period can end on any date from the 12th to the 18th and still conform to the standard definition (ending nearest the 15th of the month).

Two-week pay periods conforming to the standard definition can end on any date from the 8th to the 22d of the month—15 possible variations. Semimonthly payrolls conforming to the standard usually end on the 15th of the month, but 14 other variations (ending on any date from the 8th to 22d) are possible. Monthly payrolls nearly always coincide with the calendar month, but theoretically could end on any date of the month from the 1st through the 31st.

When the pay period is longer than a week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics asks respondents to indicate the number of days worked or paid for during the 7-consecutive-day period which ends nearest the 15th of the month and falls entirely within the pay period, as well as the number of

days worked or paid for during the entire period. These two figures are treated as the numerator and denominator of a fraction which, when converted to a decimal, constitutes an adjustment factor used to reduce the payroll and man-hour data to weekly equivalents. For example: In a 2-week pay period, a majority of the employees worked 10 days in the entire period and 5 days in the 7-consecutive-day or reference period. The reduction factor would be 5/10 or 0.50. Reported payroll and man-hours multiplied by this factor yield weekly equivalent figures. This procedure is based upon the assumption that employment remains constant throughout the pay period. To the extent that this assumption is not true, the computed figures (averages for the period) will differ from the actual figures for the 7-day reference period.

The 7-day reference period within a 2-week pay period also varies depending upon the ending date of the pay period. For example, when the 2-week pay period ends on the 8th of the month, the reference period will be from the 2d through the 8th; when it ends on the 22d, the reference period covers the 9th through the 15th. Thus, the reference periods may end on any date from the 8th to the 15th. The reference period in semi-monthly and monthly pay periods should always be the 9th through the 15th.

The accompanying table shows all possible 1-week and 2-week pay periods ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Possible pay periods ending nearest 15th of the month [1]

1-week pay period		2-week pay period		
Number of days from 15th	Beginning and ending dates	Number of days from 15th	Beginning and ending dates	7-day reference period
3	6th to 12th	7	25th to 8th [2]	2d to 8th.
2	7th to 13th	6	26th to 9th	3d to 9th.
1	8th to 14th	5	27th to 10th	4th to 10th.
0	9th to 15th	4	28th to 11th	5th to 11th.
1	10th to 16th	3	29th to 12th	6th to 12th.
2	11th to 17th	2	30th to 13th	7th to 13th.
3	12th to 18th	1	1st to 14th	8th to 14th.
		0	2d to 15th	9th to 15th.
		1	3d to 16th	9th to 15th.
		2	4th to 17th	9th to 15th.
		3	5th to 18th	9th to 15th.
		4	6th to 19th	9th to 15th.
		5	7th to 20th	9th to 15th.
		6	8th to 21st	9th to 15th.
		7	9th to 22d [2]	9th to 15th.

[1] Table designed for month preceded by a 30-day month; if preceded by 31-day month, beginning dates 25th–30th of 2-week pay periods would be 1 day later.

[2] Alternative pay periods: 9th–22d preferred because 25th to 8th does not include any part of reference week.

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Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Relative Importance of Items in the CPI

A LIST of the items priced for the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in index calculations serves a practical purpose for users of the CPI. It enables them to estimate special index numbers for selected items and aids in the analysis and evaluation of general price trends. Such a list, for December 1953, is presented in this article.

The CPI is a weighted average of price changes. The basic index value weights used in combining price changes of individual goods and services are determined by the distribution of annual expenditures of wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Family expenditure surveys were made by the BLS in 1917–19, 1934–36, 1946–49 (in selected cities), and in 1950 to determine the quantities and prices of goods and services purchased in 1 year.

When average family expenditures derived from these studies are first introduced into the calculation of the index (in the form of revised index value weights), they show approximately how families of wage and clerical workers actually spend their money for various goods and services. As the calculation of the index continues from month to month, the average values (or the relative importance) of the various items change as prices change, since the quantities and qualities of goods and services reflected in the index value weights are held constant in the index calculation. For example, assume an index made up of only two items, for which the expenditures initially were $60 and $40, and which consequently had a relative importance of 60 and 40 percent, respectively. If the price of the first item doubled and the second advanced 50 percent by some later date, the index value weights would become $120 and $60, and their relative importance 67 and 33 percent, respectively: $120÷$180 and $60÷$180. The relative importance of items in the index, therefore, shows only how families would be spending their money *if* they had continued to buy the same kinds and quantities of goods and services that they purchased in the period on which the index value weights are based.

However, as prices change, as family incomes increase or decrease, and as the kinds of goods and

services offered in the markets vary, families may no longer buy the same quantities of the same things. For example, if families had continued to buy as they did in the 1935–39 period, by January 1950, 39.5 percent of their total expenditures would have been going for food and 11.6 percent for apparel, with corresponding changes in other groups, because prices of the several groups of goods and services in the index had increased at different rates and the relative importance of the groups had changed accordingly (table 1). The actual distribution of family expenditures for January 1950, however, was estimated at only 33.3 percent for food and 12.8 percent for apparel (table 2). It became necessary, therefore, to revise the basic value weights in the index to bring them into conformance with current expenditure patterns. The shifts in family buying habits over this period are evident when the relative importance of groups for January 1950 (before index weight adjustment), in column 4 of table 1, are compared with the adjusted figures for comparable groups [1] for the same date, as shown in table 2, column 7.

The periods on which index value weights have been based are shown below:

Index weight-base period [1]	*Data of survey from which weights were derived*	*Period used in index calculation*
1917–19	1917–19 [2]	1913 to 1924.
1925–29	1917–19 and 1934–36 [3]	1925 to 1929. [4]
1935–39	1934–36 [5]	1930 to January 1950. [4 6]
1950	1947–49 [7]	February 1950 to December 1952.
1951–52	1950 [8]	January 1953 forward.

[1] The weight-base periods do not in every instance coincide with the base periods used in computing the CPI. Currently, for example, the CPI is published on a 1947–49 base; i. e., the average of prices in the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 equals 100.

[2] Cost of Living in the United States, 1917–19, BLS Bull. 357.

[3] Group weights for the period 1925–29 were estimated by averaging expenditure data from the surveys of 1917–19 and 1934–36.

[4] The comprehensive index revision in 1940 also involved the retroactive revision of indexes for the period 1925 through 1939.

[5] Weights based on data from the 1934–36 expenditure survey, adjusted for changes in prices to 1935–39. See Study of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Large Cities, 1934–36, BLS Bull. 638; and Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, BLS Bull. 690.

[6] Significant adjustments in index weights were also introduced in 1942–43 to take care of wartime shortages and rationing, but the 1935–39 weights were restored when the goods again became available

[7] Weights based on data from expenditure surveys in 7 cities during the years 1947 to 1949, adjusted for changes in consumption and prices to 1950. See Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, BLS Bull. 1039; and Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 10 Cities, 1946–49, BLS Bull. 1065.

[8] Weights based on data from Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1950, adjusted for changes in buying habits and prices to 1951–52. See The Consumer Price Index: A Short Description of the Index as Revised, January 1953 (processed); The Consumer Price Index: A Layman's Guide, BLS Bull. 1140; and Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings, 1950, BLS Bull. 1097 (Revised).

TABLE 1.—*Calculation of relative importance of commodity groups in the CPI, January 1950*

Group	Relative importance, 1935–39 (percent) (1)	Index (or relative price change) Jan. 1950 (1935–39=100) (2)	Product: columns (1)×(2) (3)	Relative importance, January 1950 (percent) (4)
Food	33.9	196.0	66.44	39.5
Apparel	10.5	185.0	19.42	11.6
Rent	18.1	129.4	23.42	13.9
Fuel, electricity, and ice	6.4	140.0	8.96	5.3
Housefurnishings	4.2	184.7	7.76	4.6
Miscellaneous:				
Allocated	22.7	155.1	35.21	20.9
Unallocated	4.2	168.2	7.06	4.2
All items	100.0	168.2	168.27	100.0

Calculation of Relative Value Weights

Such revisions of the CPI as those just described must be taken into account in special calculations involving the relative importance of value weights. To apply price change to published data on relative importance of value weights for one date [2] in order to obtain their relative importance for a later date, three procedural details must be observed: (1) only price relatives,[3] not prices, can be applied to the index value weights; (2) the date to which the published index value weights relate must be used as the base period for the price relatives; and (3) the published relative importance data and the price data to be used in the computations must all relate to dates within a time interval during which a single weight pattern was used in the index calculation. Thus, the January 1950 relative importance of index value weights can be used only for estimating relative importance figures for months between that date and December 1952, when the index weight-base period was changed.

A procedure for calculating relative importance of index value weights is shown in table 1. The relative importance of index value weights for 1935–39 (col. 1) for each commodity group is multiplied by the relative change in price for that group from 1935–39 to January 1950 (col. 2).

[1] A reclassification of items into groups for which indexes are published was made in the 1952 comprehensive revision of the CPI. The different groupings are used in tables 1 and 2 so that published index numbers can be used in the illustrations.

[2] The Bureau publishes relative importance figures as of December of each year.

[3] A price (or index) for 1 period divided by a price (or index) for an earlier (base) period, multiplied by 100, is a price relative.

The products of the multiplication for the commodity groups (col. 3) are then totaled. The percentage that each product is of the sum (col. 4) is the group's relative importance in index value weights for January 1950. The sum of the products as calculated in column 3 will not yield the same results as the published index because of various weight adjustments made during the World War II period and because of minor changes in calculating procedures.

Following this procedure, the relative importance of index value weights can be estimated for any period. Thus, the published relative index value weights for December 1953 may be used as the basis for calculating relative value weights for any later month.

Calculation of Special Indexes

Sometimes the necessity arises for an index that excludes one or more components of the CPI as published (such as all items less food) or one that combines selected subgroups or items. In such instances, relative importance figures can be used as weights to combine relative changes in prices of the selected components.

To estimate the percent change from January 1948 to December 1953 in the all-items index with food excluded, an all-items-less-food index on the 1947–49 base is calculated for January 1948 and for December 1953, and these index numbers are compared. The figure for January 1948 is calculated by a procedure similar to that illustrated in table 1. The procedure for obtaining the December 1953 index must take into account the two latest revisions of weights used in the official calculation of the CPI—in January 1950 and December 1952. Therefore, an all-items-less-food index (1947–49=100) is calculated first for January 1950. This index is then multiplied by the percent change in all-items-less-food between January 1950 and December 1952, and then by the percent change in all-items-less-food between December 1952 and December 1953. This calculation is made in five steps, as follows:

STEP 1. The January 1948 index is obtained by redistributing the relative importance of index value weights for 1947–49 after omitting the food

TABLE 2.—*Calculation of all-items-less-food indexes*

Commodity group	Relative importance (percent) [1]		Index (or relative price change)	Product of columns 2 and 3	Index (or relative price change)	Product of columns 2 and 5	Relative importance (percent) [1]		Index (or relative price change)	Product of columns 8 and 9	Relative importance (percent) [1]		Index (or relative price change)	Product of columns 12 and 13
	All groups	All groups less food					All groups	All groups less food			All groups	All groups less food		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	STEP 1				STEP 2		STEP 3				STEP 4			
	1947–49		Jan. 1948 (1947–49=100)		Jan. 1950 (1947–49=100)		Jan. 1950 (interim adjustment)		Dec. 1952 (Jan. 1950=100)		Dec. 1952 (comprehensive revision)		Dec. 1953 (Dec. 1952=100)	
Food	42.7						33.3				29.9			
Apparel	12.6	22.0	100.4	22.09	96.7	21.27	12.8	19.2	108.7	20.87	9.4	13.4	100.2	13.43
Housing	26.9	46.9	100.0	46.90	104.4	48.96	25.1	37.6	111.5	41.92	32.2	46.0	102.1	46.97
Transportation	7.1	12.4	95.8	11.88	110.2	13.66	11.4	17.1	117.0	20.01	11.3	16.1	100.0	16.10
Medical care	3.3	5.7	98.6	5.62	105.0	5.98	5.2	7.8	113.6	8.86	4.8	6.8	103.6	7.04
Personal care	2.5	4.4	100.5	4.42	99.4	4.37	2.4	3.6	113.2	4.08	2.1	3.0	101.0	3.03
Reading and recreation	2.8	4.9	98.7	4.84	104.3	5.11	5.8	8.7	103.5	9.00	5.3	7.6	100.8	7.66
Other goods and services	2.1	3.7	98.8	3.66	103.9	3.84	4.0	6.0	111.5	6.69	5.0	7.1	103.8	7.37
All items	100.0						100.0				100.0			
All items less food		100.0		99.41		103.19		100.0		111.43		100.0		101.60
	STEP 5													

January 1948 all-items-less-food index=99.4 (col. 4).
December 1953 all-items-less-food index=103.2 (col. 6) x 111.4 (col. 10) x 101.6 (col. 14)=116.8.
Percent change, January 1948 to December 1953=$\frac{116.8-99.4}{99.4}$=+17.5.

[1] Based on data for all index cities combined.

group (cols. 1 and 2, table 2). The redistributed percentages are multiplied by the January 1948 indexes, which are the price relatives for January 1948 on the 1947–49 base. The sum of the products, 99.4, is the all-items-less-food index for January 1948.

STEP 2. The procedure described in step 1 is also used to calculate the special index for January 1950. The sum of the products of the January 1950 indexes multiplied by the redistributed relative importance of value weights, 103.2 (as shown in col. 6), is the January 1950 all-items-less-food index (1947–49=100).

STEP 3. In the same manner, the average relative change in the special index is calculated for the period January 1950 to December 1952 (cols. 7 through 10, table 2).

STEP 4. The procedure is again repeated (cols. 11 through 14) to obtain the relative change in all-items-less-food between December 1952 and December 1953.

STEP 5. The final calculations to obtain the all-items-less-food index for December 1953 on a 1947–49 base (shown in table 2) are as follows: the January 1950 index (1947–49=100) is multiplied by the December 1952 index (January 1950=100) and then by the December 1953 index (December 1952=100). Division of the difference between the indexes for December 1953 and January 1948 by the January 1948 index gives the desired percent change over this period.

Throughout this illustration, the reference dates of the indexes (or price relatives—cols. 3, 5, 9, and 13, table 2) are the same as those of the relative value weights (cols. 1, 7, and 11). It follows that in constructing any special index, the number of steps to be taken depends on the number of index weight revisions that were made between the dates involved, and on the base period required in the calculation. Thus, the December 1953 index had to be calculated on a 1947–49 base because it was to be compared with a January 1948 index on that base. If the percentage change in some special combination of index components from January 1951 to December 1952, for example, were wanted, the special indexes needed could be calculated on a January 1951=100 price base, provided the January 1951 relative importance figures were first calculated by the procedure shown in table 1. These indexes could, of course, be compared only with other indexes that had been calculated on the same base.

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1953

Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
FOOD	29.23	100.00
Food at home	24.63	84.25
Cereals and bakery products	3.14	10.75
Cereals:		
Flour, wheat	.55	1.89
Biscuit mix	.16	.53
Corn flakes	.10	.33
Rolled oats	.07	.25
Corn meal	.04	.15
Rice	.09	.30
Bakery products:		
Bread, white	1.48	5.11
Soda crackers	.16	.53
Vanilla cookies	.49	1.66
Meats, poultry, and fish	7.29	24.93
Beef:		
Round steak	.77	2.64
Rib roast	.14	.50
Chuck roast	.44	1.50
Hamburger	.45	1.53
Veal cutlets	.18	.61
Pork:		
Pork chops	.83	2.83
Smoked ham	.72	2.47
Bacon	1.03	3.50
Lamb, leg	.17	.58
Other meats:		
Frankfurters	.67	2.30
Canned luncheon meat	.26	.90
Poultry:		
Frying chickens	1.08	3.68
Food at home: Meats, etc.—Continued		
Fish:		
Fresh and frozen fin fish	0.29	1.01
Canned salmon	.09	.29
Canned tuna	.17	.59
Dairy products	4.06	13.90
Butter	.48	1.65
Cheese, American process	.50	1.72
Milk, fresh (delivered)	1.22	4.16
Milk, fresh (grocery)	1.25	4.31
Milk, evaporated	.28	.94
Ice cream	.33	1.12
Fruits and vegetables	4.26	14.56
Fresh fruits:		
Oranges	.36	1.20
Lemons	.05	.17
Grapefruit	.06	.20
Apples	.34	1.15
Bananas	.24	.82
Peaches	.12	.40
Grapes	.07	.24
Strawberries	.06	.21
Watermelons	.12	.42
Fresh vegetables:		
Potatoes	.35	1.20
Sweetpotatoes	.05	.18
Beans, green	.11	.38
Cabbage	.03	.12
Carrots	.10	.34
Onions	.06	.22
Tomatoes	.27	.92
Celery	.09	.31
Lettuce	.16	.53

See footnotes at end of table.

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1953—Continued

Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
Food at home—Continued		
Fruits and vegetables—Continued		
Canned fruits:		
Orange juice	0.22	0.76
Peaches	.16	.56
Pineapple, sliced	.10	.34
Fruit cocktail	.09	.30
Canned vegetables:		
Corn	.13	.46
Peas	.16	.53
Tomatoes	.18	.63
Strained baby food	.13	.46
Frozen fruits:		
Orange juice, concentrate	.12	.40
Strawberries	.03	.10
Frozen vegetables:		
Peas	.08	.26
Green beans	.05	.18
Dried fruits and vegetables:		
Prunes	.08	.26
Navy beans	.09	.31
Other food at home	5.88	20.11
Partially prepared foods:		
Soup, vegetable	.37	1.27
Beans with pork	.15	.52
Condiments and sauces:		
Sweet gherkins	.24	.82
Tomato catsup	.10	.33
Nonalcoholic beverages:		
Coffee	1.17	4.02
Tea	.12	.41
Cola drinks	.35	1.18
Fats and oils:		
Margarine	.24	.83
Lard	.12	.43
Vegetable shortening	.30	1.02
Salad dressing	.18	.61
Peanut butter	.10	.33
Sugar and sweets:		
Sugar, white	.38	1.29
Corn sirup	.12	.43
Grape jelly	.13	.44
Chocolate bar	.27	.91
Eggs, fresh	1.43	4.91
Miscellaneous foods: Flavored gelatin dessert	.11	.36
Food away from home: Restaurant meals	4.60	15.75
HOUSING	32.63	100.00
Residential rents	5.73	17.54
Other shelter	12.08	37.05
Housing away from home [1]	.39	1.20
Homeowner expenditures:		
Sales prices of homes	6.01	18.46
Real estate taxes	.98	3.01
Mortgage interest rates	1.53	4.72
Property insurance rates	.21	.65
Repairs and maintenance:		
Repainting garage	.15	.45
Exterior house paint	.26	.78
Repainting dining room	.27	.83
Paintbrush	.31	.94
Reshingling house roof	.29	.89
Replacing hot water heater	.78	2.39
Kitchen cabinet sink, installed	.13	.39
Sink faucet, installed	.31	.94
Refinishing dining room floor	.17	.51
Lumber for porch flooring	.29	.89
Gas and electricity	1.95	5.96
Gas, residential heating	.33	1.02
Gas, other than residential heating	.61	1.88
Electricity	1.01	3.06
Solid fuels and fuel oil	1.33	4.07
Anthracite	.25	.76
Bituminous coal	.51	1.59
Wood and prestologs	.02	.06
Fuel oil	.50	1.52
Range oil	.05	.14
Housefurnishings	6.39	19.61
Textile housefurnishings:		
Sheets	.20	.62
Blankets	.09	.26
Bedspreads, cotton	.08	.25
Towels	.06	.20
Tablecloths, cotton	.03	.09
Drapery fabrics, cotton	.17	.51
Curtains, cotton and rayon	.15	.46

Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
Housefurnishings—Continued		
Floor coverings:		
Rugs, wool, axminster and broadloom	0.36	1.10
Rugs, cotton, scatter	.06	.17
Rugs, felt base	.12	.38
Furniture:		
Livingroom suites	.52	1.60
Dinette sets, wood	.13	.41
Dinette sets, chrome	.20	.61
Bedroom suites	.52	1.59
Sofa beds	.17	.52
Bedsprings, coil	.07	.22
Mattresses	.15	.47
Major household appliances:		
Refrigerators, electric	.89	2.74
Cookstove	.50	1.54
Washing machines, electric	.51	1.57
Vacuum cleaners, electric	.23	.70
Sewing machines, electric	.18	.54
Small household appliances:		
Toasters, electric	.22	.68
Housewares:		
Dinnerware	.16	.49
Saucepans, aluminum	.24	.72
Brooms	.10	.31
Miscellaneous:		
Napkins, paper	.04	.11
Toilet tissue	.18	.56
Electric light bulbs	.06	.19
Household operation	5.15	15.77
Laundry soap and detergents	.58	1.78
Dry cleaning	1.21	3.69
Laundry service	.67	2.04
Automatic laundry service	.09	.27
Domestic service	.54	1.66
Telephone rates	1.08	3.33
Residential water rates	.31	.95
Postage	.25	.77
Ice	.10	.30
Tools [1]	.32	.98
APPAREL	9.36	100.00
Men's apparel	2.52	26.91
Topcoats	.22	2.33
Jackets	.13	1.33
Sweaters	.05	.59
Suits, heavy wool	.45	4.82
Suits, light wool	.07	.75
Suits, rayon	.09	.96
Slacks, wool	.15	1.58
Slacks, rayon	.05	.54
Trousers, work	.20	2.19
Overalls	.13	1.40
Shirts, work	.08	.84
Gloves, work	.05	.48
Shirts, sport	.10	1.09
Shirts, business	.19	2.00
Shorts, cotton	.05	.53
Undershirts, knit	.16	1.72
Pajamas	.06	.61
Socks, cotton	.14	1.51
Socks, rayon	.07	.78
Hats, felt	.08	.81
Boys' apparel	.46	4.96
Suits, wool	.11	1.23
Jackets, rayon	.06	.61
Slacks	.05	.48
Dungarees, blue jeans	.10	1.05
Shirts, sport, woven	.10	1.11
Undershorts, knit	.04	.48
Women's apparel	3.45	36.86
Coats, heavy, wool, plain	.38	4.13
Coats, heavy, wool, fur-trimmed	.09	.98
Coats, lightweight wool	.17	1.83
Coats, fur	.10	1.05
Suits, wool	.26	2.80
Suits, rayon	.10	1.02
Dresses, wool	.09	1.00
Dresses, rayon	.39	4.14
Dresses, cotton, street	.19	2.05
Housedresses	.13	1.41
Skirts, wool	.03	.31
Skirts, rayon	.09	.96
Blouses, rayon	.14	1.49
Sweaters, wool	.08	.86

See footnotes at end of table.

List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1953—Continued

Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
Women's apparel—Continued		
Shorts, cotton, sport	0.03	0.30
Slips, nylon tricot	.07	.72
Slips, rayon	.11	1.18
Panties, rayon	.10	1.07
Girdles	.12	1.28
Brassieres	.11	1.12
Nightgowns, rayon and cotton	.11	1.12
Stockings, nylon	.41	4.43
Gloves, cotton and leather	.04	.47
Handbags	.11	1.14
Girls' apparel	.68	7.31
Coats	.19	2.04
Dresses, cotton	.14	1.52
Skirts, wool	.07	.79
Sweaters, cardigan, wool	.08	.88
Panties	.12	1.24
Anklets	.08	.84
Footwear	1.45	15.45
Men's:		
Oxfords	.29	3.05
Work shoes	.14	1.47
Rubbers, dress	.08	.88
Women's:		
Oxfords and pumps, street	.35	3.78
Play shoes	.15	1.62
Childrens' oxfords	.29	3.10
Shoe repairs, men's and women's	.15	1.55
Other apparel	.80	8.51
Diapers	.17	1.79
Yard goods:		
Cotton	.13	1.42
Rayon	.04	.41
Miscellaneous [1]	.46	4.89
TRANSPORTATION	11.25	100.00
Automobile:		
New cars	2.71	24.02
Used cars	1.69	15.00
Auto repairs	1.09	9.71
Tires	.33	2.95
Gasoline	2.30	20.39
Motor oil	.20	1.82
Auto insurance	.93	8.26
Registration and license fees	.26	2.35
Parking [1]	.14	1.27
Taxicabs [1]	.30	2.67
Local public transportation: Streetcar and bus fares	1.02	9.05
Railroad fares	.28	2.51
MEDICAL CARE	4.91	100.00
Physician:		
Office visit	.70	14.16
Home visit	.69	14.10
Obstetrical care	.17	3.44
Surgeon: Appendectomy	0.17	3.37
Specialist: Tonsillectomy	.09	1.74
Dentist:		
Filling	.66	13.41
Extraction	.16	3.36
Optometrist: Eyeglasses, complete	.27	5.44
Hospital rates:		
Men's pay ward	.07	1.35
Room	.14	2.86
Group hospitalization	1.01	20.79
Prescriptions and drugs:		
Prescriptions, narcotic and nonnarcotic	.27	5.52
Prescriptions, penicillin tablets	.08	1.58
Multiple vitamin concentrates	.19	3.94
Aspirin	.18	3.69
Milk of magnesia	.06	1.25
PERSONAL CARE	2.12	100.00
Men's haircut	.61	28.99
Permanent wave	.13	6.00
Shampoo and wave set	.18	8.59
Toilet soap	.19	9.47
Cleansing tissues	.13	6.19
Toothpaste	.20	9.62
Shampoo, liquid	.11	5.16
Shaving cream	.06	2.81
Home permanent refill	.05	2.13
Face powder	.13	5.92
Face cream	.13	5.90
Razor blades	.14	6.46
Sanitary napkins	.06	2.76
READING AND RECREATION	5.33	100.00
Radios, table model	.37	6.99
Television sets	.88	16.54
Television repairs	.04	.78
Motion-picture admissions:		
Adult	1.22	22.87
Child	.32	6.08
Toys	.29	5.44
Sporting goods	1.24	23.01
Newspapers	.97	18.29
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	5.17	100.00
Cigarettes	1.81	34.99
Cigars	.14	2.67
Beer	1.47	28.45
Whisky	.92	17.77
Miscellaneous [1] [2]	.83	16.12

[1] Not actually priced; imputed to another priced item or group of items.
[2] Miscellaneous services such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services.

Individual Items and Cities

The preceding discussion refers to value weight distributions for all United States cities combined. Relative importance figures have been published by subgroup and item for 1935–39, January 1950 and December 1952 [4]—dates to which major revisions relate—as well as annually since 1939, in mimeographed releases. They have not been computed by item for the 1947–49 base period. For this reason, it would be very difficult to make any computations prior to January 1950 involving individual items.

The relative value weights for individual cities are available for 1935–39 for individual items, major groups, and subgroups [4] and for 1952 for major groups and subgroups only.[5]

—Marsha Froeder and Carlyle P. Stallings
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[4] For 1935–39, see BLS Bull. 699; for January 1950, BLS Bull. 1039 and MLR June 1951; and for December 1952, Consumer Price Index, Relative Importance of Components in Revised Index December 1952 (mimeographed release, July 1953).

[5] See Consumer Price Index, Percentage Distribution of the Value Weights in the Revised Consumer Price Index by Major Groups and Subgroups for the United States and 20 Cities as of the Link Month in 1952 (mimeographed release, July 1953).

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Evidence of Interstate Work—Coverage. A United States court of appeals at New Orleans reversed[3] a lower court which had directed a verdict against the Secretary of Labor in a wage suit brought by him under the Fair Labor Standards Act on behalf of a truckdriver who was engaged in hauling petroleum products both interstate and intrastate. The evidence showed that each week the employee made from one to five interstate trips, each requiring 6½ to 7 hours and "quite often" hauled other interstate loads, some of greater length. The trial judge, however, held that this was insufficient to establish coverage, referring to the decision in the *Super-Cold*[4] case, which he construed as requiring precise and specific proof of the time spent in each type of hauling, and as limiting recovery to the number of hours that could be specifically segregated and pointed out as having been spent in interstate driving.

The appeals court not only rejected the lower court's construction of the *Super-Cold* case, but held that the evidence in the instant case regarding the employee's interstate activities was sufficient, although not based on hourly records, to bring him under the act. "The time consumed is readily computable from the distance, and aggregates a substantial portion of a workweek," the court said, and continued, quoting from *Tobin* v. *Alstate Construction Co.*: "'As long as any individual employee spends a substantial part of the workweek in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, he is entitled to the full benefits of the act.'"

Labor Relations

Jurisdiction of State Court in Tort Action. The United States Supreme Court affirmed[5] a State court decision[6] awarding compensation and punitive damages to an employer for tortious conduct by a labor organization. The State court found that the union had made threats of physical violence and committed other acts of intimidation, causing the employees of a construction contractor to stop working, which resulted in a loss of contracts and certain fees and profits by the employer.

The union challenged the State court's jurisdiction, contending that the actions in question represented unfair labor practices over which the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction. This exclusive jurisdiction, the union claimed, prohibits State courts not only from enjoining future unfair labor practices, as held in the *Garner*[7] case, but also from hearing common-law tort actions for the recovery of damages resulting from such practices.

In the *Garner* decision, the Supreme Court recognized that, to the extent Congress prescribed preventive procedure against unfair labor practices, the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act excluded conflicting State procedure directed to the same end. The careful demonstration of the existing conflict between State and Federal remedies in that case was, the Court observed, a recognition that the State procedure would have survived had no conflict existed. The LMRA provides no general compensatory procedure for injuries caused by unfair labor practices, but section 303 (b) does confer jurisdiction in Federal district courts over suits for damages resulting from secondary boycotts. However, the Court held, this specific provision did not by implication cut off all common-law remedies for other tortious conduct.

The legislative history of the LMRA, the Court pointed out, showed that the intent of

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[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Mitchell, etc.* v. *Warren* (C. A. 5, May 31, 1954).

[4] *Super-Cold Co.* v. *McBride* (C. A. 5, 124 F. 2d 90).

[5] *Construction Workers* v. *Laburnum Corp.* (U. S. Sup. Ct. No. 188, June 7, 1954).

[6] *United Construction Workers* v. *Laburnum* (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., Apr. 20, 1953). See also Monthly Labor Review, October 1953 (p. 1094).

[7] *Garner* v. *Teamsters Union* (346 U. S. 485).

Congress was to increase rather than decrease the legal responsibilities of labor organizations. Since there is no doubt that such organizations would have been subject to a tort action in State courts under the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, no reason exists for a finding that preventive procedures provided in the LMRA would decrease other nonconflicting remedies; otherwise, the offender, by coercion of the type found here, could destroy property without liability for his conduct.

Refusal To Bargain—Strike-Vote and Contract-Ratification Clauses. A United States court of appeals denied [8] enforcement of a National Labor Relations Board order charging an employer with the unfair labor practice of refusing to bargain collectively with a union as required by section 8 (a) (5) of the LMRA. The employer had insisted upon the inclusion of two clauses in an agreement: (1) upon termination of the contract and failure to reach a new agreement, the union could not call a strike unless voted for in secret ballot by a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit; and (2) any agreement between the company and the union must be ratified by affirmative vote in secret ballot by a majority of the employees in the unit. The union claimed these clauses constituted company interference with its internal affairs. An impasse was reached; the union broke off negotiations and filed a complaint against the company with the NLRB.

The two clauses, the Board decided, involved matters outside the statutory definition of required collective bargaining—according to section 8 (d) of the LMRA, "wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment." The Board found that the strike-vote and contract-ratification proposals were not encompassed by "other terms and conditions of employment," and that the union was not, therefore, required to bargain concerning them. The company's insistence upon inclusion of the two clauses, as a condition of fulfilling its bargaining obligations, to the point of breakdown in the negotiations, constituted, the Board held, a refusal to bargain.

In disagreement, the court said, it saw no distinction between the proposed strike-vote clause and a no-strike clause in effect during the term of an agreement which has been held to come under "other terms and conditions of employment." Both represented a waiver by employees of their right to strike. The court reasoned that, if the employer could bargain for a waiver of the right to strike, during the life of an agreement, he could also bargain for such a waiver under other circumstances—after the contract's termination. A difference in the two situations would not affect the employer's right to propose and insist on bargaining.

In discounting the argument that the disputed strike-vote clause depreciated the union's power as a bargaining agent by removing from its control matters delegated to it by the LMRA, the court stated that the statute confers no right to strike upon the union, its sole authority in that regard being obtained from the employees. The court could see no reason why the employees may not waive such right, subject to referendum.

The court considered the foregoing statements applicable also to the ratification clause. To hold that the company could not bargain for a provision allowing all employees to voice their desires regarding the contract would mean, the court said, that nonunion workers for whom the union had been certified as a bargaining agent would never have the right to speak out concerning matters vitally affecting them.

The court admitted merit in the Board's contention that the company was not entitled to insist, to the point of an impasse, upon proposals which required approval by a majority of the employees of the bargaining unit—in contrast to a majority of those participating in an election. However, the court pointed out, the union could have suggested modifications—which it did not do. Therefore, the court concluded, it was not called upon to decide whether the company had a statutory right to insist upon its proposals in the precise form presented, but only on whether the proposals were such as to require bargaining in good faith on the union's part. In the opinion of the court, the proposals were such as to demand the union to bargain in good faith—which it refused, without justification.

Reinstatement Rights of Unfair Labor Practice Strikers. A court of appeals upheld [9] the authority of the NLRB to order reinstatement, with

[8] *Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 7, May 21, 1954).
[9] *N.L.R.B.* v. *Thayer Co.* (C. A. 1, June 3, 1954).

back pay, of employees on strike against an employer because of an unfair labor practice, whether or not their activity was covered by section 7 of the LMRA. That section recognizes the rights of employees to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of "collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection." The strike occurred after the employer discharged certain workers for union activities. The employer secured a State court injunction against the strike on the ground that the picketing was conducted in an illegal manner with attendant violence. The State court injunction, he later argued, was equivalent to a finding that the strike was not protected and, therefore, was decisive on the question of employee reinstatement rights.

Although recognizing some merit in this contention, the court pointed out that, under section 10 (c) of the LMRA, the Board's power to order reinstatement depends upon a finding that an unfair labor practice has been committed and not necessarily upon a determination that the strike was within the protection of section 7. Once the existence of an unfair labor practice has been established, then the only questions confronting the Board are whether or not the discharge was for cause, and, if not, whether reinstatement would effectuate the policies of the act. Since these two questions were not presented to the State tribunal, that court could not determine them nor estop the Board from determining them.

In its decision, the Board had held that the strike and picketing were protected under section 7. The court felt free to reach an opposite legal conclusion, but pointed out that even if it did, only the Board could determine on the basis of the facts whether the unprotected activity was cause for discharge, by balancing it against the severity of the employer's unfair labor practice, and, if not, whether reinstatement is an appropriate remedy under the circumstances. The court agreed with the Board that generally the conduct of the strikers on the picket line was peaceful, not enjoinable by State law and, therefore, protected. With respect to those picketers whose conduct it found illegal and not protected, the court remanded the case for determination by the Board of those two questions.

[10] *NLRB* v. *Carpet Layers Union* (C. A. 10, May 21, 1954).
[11] *NLRB* v. *F. W. Woolworth Co.* (C. A. 6, June 3, 1954).

Jurisdiction of the NLRB. A court of appeals upheld [10] an NLRB order directing a union to cease and desist causing a company engaged in interstate commerce to discriminate against an employee. It was the practice of this company's superintendent to assign workers to another company not engaged in interstate commerce, the latter company paying for the work. Upon receiving a telephone call from the union that an employee, then assigned to the noncovered company, was not "in good standing," the superintendent told the employee he would be moved to another job, but no work was given him when he went to his regular place of employment. The union challenged the Board's jurisdiction to hear the employee's complaint because, on the day of the alleged unfair labor practice, the employee was working for the noncovered employer.

The court found that the worker was a regular employee of the covered company and that, when the employees finish their jobs for the company not engaged in interstate commerce, they return to resume work, when it is available, with the former company. The court considered the worker "on loan" from the covered company and concluded that the union's action toward him, which had resulted in his being denied employment, was an unfair labor practice within Board jurisdiction.

Interference With Employees' Rights—No-Solicitation Rule. A court of appeals denied [11] enforcement of an NLRB cease-and-desist order against an employer who had refused a union's requests for opportunity to address employees on company premises during working hours. The employer, a department store, had a rule forbidding solicitation of employees on company property, either in working or nonworking hours. On two occasions, prior to a representation election, the store manager addressed the employees on the company's time and property, on unionization. Requests by the union to address the employees similarly for an equal amount of time were refused.

The Board found that the no-solicitation rule was valid because of the nature of the business and that the employer's speeches contained no threats or promises and were protected by the free-speech provisions of the LMRA, but held that the no-solicitation rule had been applied in a discrimina-

tory manner so as to constitute an unfair labor practice, by interfering with the employees' rights to self-organization.

In a split decision, the court of appeals found that in this case, as distinguished from a majority of the Board's decisions, the union was not dependent upon using the company's facilities in order to contact the employees. To compel an employer, who was exercising his right under the LMRA free-speech provision in addressing his employees, to furnish the union an equal opportunity during working time, the court felt, would limit the application of the right of free speech and nullify the purpose of that provision as found in the act's legislative history. To decide that a valid no-solicitation rule deprives the employer of a lawful exercise of his right to confer with his employees, the court held, would be diminishing by administrative construction a right guaranteed in both the Constitution and the LMRA.

A concurring opinion agreed with the conclusion in the main opinion, but pointed out, further, that the act challenged by the union was the employer's refusal to grant company time to the union, an employer's privilege upheld by the Board in the *Livingston* case.[13] Since the instant case did not involve a refusal of nonworking time, a decision could not be made as to whether a refusal under the applicable portion of the no-solicitation rule would be an unfair labor practice. It was also pointed out that the enforcement of the no-solicitation rule against the union does not constitute an unfair labor practice against the employees, as concluded by the Board. Discrimination against a union is not necessarily an unfair labor practice, unless it unlawfully interferes with the rights of the employees themselves.

The dissent argued that in this case the no-solicitation rule should have been considered in its application to both working and nonworking time. In that connection, the dissent agreed with the Board that the application of the rule, after the employer's speeches, interfered with the rights of the employees.

Elections—Terminable-at-Will Contracts. The NLRB dismissed [15] the petition of a union seeking to sever a craft unit of electricians covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The agreement provided that, after a 90 days' notice of desire to negotiate new terms and a failure to reach agreement on new terms, the contract might be extended or terminated by mutual consent.

The Board recognized that it had rejected terminable-at-will contracts as bars to representation elections. However, it had previously established the rule that contracts of "indefinite duration" bar a rival petition for 2 years and the Board could find no real basis for making this distinction. It pointed out that the basic policy of Congress was to achieve stability in labor relations, and that a contract terminable at will would not be presented for Board consideration unless the parties to the contract wished to continue their relationship. If the parties were not satisfied, one or the other would exercise its contractual privilege to terminate the agreement, and that would dispose of the problem. Thus, the Board held, the purposes of the LMRA would best be effectuated by changing its contract bar rule as applied to terminable-at-will contracts to conform to its rule for contracts of "indefinite duration."

The dissent argued that the LMRA would best be effectuated by discouraging negotiation of such contracts which in themselves tend to create uncertainty rather than stability in labor relations. Another basic policy of the act, the dissent pointed out, was the right of employees freely to select a bargaining representative of their own choice.

Unemployment Compensation

Refusal of Night Shift Work. A claimant had refused transfer from daytime to nighttime employment and been denied unemployment compensation benefits. The record disclosed that the employee proceeding to and from her place of employment at night had undergone experiences which would cause a reasonable person to fear for her safety. In finding the employee entitled to benefits, an Ohio court of common pleas held [14] that, when the record discloses such facts, a bona fide refusal is justified and does not constitute quitting work without just cause.

Leaving Part-Time Employment. A claimant, who had obtained part-time employment under an oral contract, uncertain as to the duration and

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[13] *In re Livingston Shirt Corp.* (107 NLRB 109, Dec. 22, 1953).

[15] *In re Rohm & Haas Co.* (108 NLRB 185, June 10, 1954).

[14] *Birdie Miller Reeves* v. *Board of Review* (Cuyahoga Co. Ct. of Com. Pleas, Ohio, April 8, 1954).

ending of such employment, terminated the employment when it conflicted with his full-time regular job. An Iowa district court held [15] that the claimant had left his part-time work voluntarily without good cause attributable to his employer and was, therefore, not entitled to unemployment compensation.

Work Stoppage Due to Allegation of Breach of Contract. When a work stoppage results from a controversy between employer and employees concerning an employer's alleged breach of contract, claimants are denied benefits, even though it was shown that the employer did breach the contract, since the cause of the claimants' unemployment was a labor dispute. A West Virginia court held [16] that it is not the administering agency's function to evaluate the merits of a controversy between an employer and his employees; if a trade dispute exists and the employee leaves his work because of it, he may not receive unemployment benefits even though his employer is in the wrong.

Vacation Shutdown Period. A claimant was a member of a union that had a collective bargaining agreement which specified that workers not entitled to a paid vacation could work during the vacation period at available jobs. Claimant asked for such work from his regular employer and, after being refused, sought work unsuccessfully in other plants. An Ohio court of common pleas, reversing the Board of Review's decision denying benefits, held [17] that the claimant's unemployment was due to the employer's inability to furnish him work, and that, being involuntarily unemployed, the claimant was eligible for benefits.

[15] *Blackhawk Laundry Co.* v. *Iowa Employment Security Commission* (Dist. Ct. for Scott Co., Iowa, May 27, 1954).

[16] *Joseph Lee Urnick* v. *The Board of Review* (13th Jud. Cir. Ct., W. Va., Apr. 29, 1954).

[17] *Michael Yode* v. *the Sherwin-Williams Company* (Ct. of Com. Pleas, Trumbull Co., Ohio, June 3, 1954).

[18] *Poirrier* v. *Wagner Electric Corp.* (E. D. Mo., 1954, Civil Action No. 8903 (3). Harper, J.).

Veterans' Reemployment

Certain Probationary Positions Held Temporary. A veteran who had not finished his prescribed period as a probationary employee before leaving for military service was, a district court held,[18] without the right to seniority credit for either his preinduction employment or his military service, when reemployed after his release from service.

When the veteran was employed, he was shown the agreement, under which for the first 4 months new employees were called probationers and denied several rights available to other employees. They had no seniority; but, after the 4-month period, they would be given seniority status from the date of hire. They were the first to be laid off and had no right of recall, based on length of service or any other consideration, and lacked access to grievance procedures for either layoff or discharge. They did not receive paid holidays, choices of shift or job, contractual leaves of absence, or equal pay with seniority employees.

In addition, the established practice was for a probationer's work to be reviewed by his foreman once every 4 weeks during the 4-month period. The work was also analyzed by the wage rate department to determine whether performance met fixed standards. Probationers' names appeared on seniority rosters without a seniority date but with the designation "prob." Evidence showed that probationers were discharged from time to time, as many as 28 being dropped on a single occasion.

Since the veteran had no seniority status at the time he left his employment for military service, the court concluded that he acquired none while in military service. He had left a "temporary" position and, even though he had completed the probation requirements after his military service, the court held that the employer had violated no right of the veteran under the reemployment statutes by not giving him seniority based on such service.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 1, 1954

THE arbitration award in the dispute between the CIO Textile Workers and Botany Mills, Inc., required a 9½-cent-an-hour pay reduction for 1,500 workers at the company's woolen and worsted plant in Passaic, N. J.

On June 7, the Textile Workers (CIO) and the American Woolen Co. signed a 3-year contract. It provided a 10½-cent wage cut, some fringe benefit reductions and incorporation into the basic wage structure of the cost-of-living bonus, which was reduced from 5 to 4 cents, with the former escalator clause omitted. The company was given a free hand to make new work assignments for an 8-week trial period, with resultant grievances subject to compulsory arbitration.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ruled that assessments imposed on members for support of a union's old-age pension fund were deductible "business expenses," because payment was a condition of retaining membership and continuing on a "union job." The members "actually [had] no vested interest in any right to a pension." The ruling also stated that the pension benefits received from that fund constitute "taxable income."

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT denied review of a Federal appellate court's decision in *Switchmen's Union of North America et al.* v. *Ogden Union Railway and Depot Co.* The lower court had held that the National Railroad Adjustment Board had exclusive jurisdiction under the Railway Labor Act in a dispute over interpretation of a reinstatement provision in the company's contract with another union. Four discharged railroad yardmen had brought suit in a Federal court.

June 2

THE Communication Workers' District 11 (CIO) signed a 1-year agreement with the Western Electric Co., under which hourly wages will be increased by 5 to 7 cents for approximately 6,600 workers at the company's plants in 29 principal cities.

THE Pacific Maritime Association established a pension trust for their ship cooks and stewards (see Chron. item for May 17, 1954, MLR, July 1954), with employer contributions retroactive to June 1 and pension payments to begin on July 1, if possible. Benefits and eligibility requirements will be identical with those applying to other unlicensed PMA ship personnel.

June 3

THE Federal court of appeals at Cincinnati, Ohio, ruled that an employer who, prior to a representation election, used company time and property to address employees on unionization, did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to permit union agents to so address them, despite the existence of a broad but privileged no-solicitation rule. In this case, *NLRB* v. *F. W. Woolworth Co.*, the court overturned the Board's decision, made under the *Bonwit-Teller* doctrine (see Chron. item for Dec. 17, 1953, MLR, Feb. 1954 and p. 899 of this issue).

THE New York Transit Authority agreed to negotiate with the Transport Workers (CIO) and other unions in their dispute over wages, working conditions, and union recognition (see Chron. item for May 17, 1954, MLR, July 1954) and to join with the unions in obtaining a court ruling on the authority's power to make labor contracts. On June 11, the TWU canceled a strike set for June 14, and, on June 21, the authority agreed to an election among its 37,000 hourly rated employees to select a grievance representative. In the June 25 election, 25,198 of 29,017 votes went to the TWU, which claimed that the results, in effect, established it as bargaining agent for 8 of the 10 transit employee groups.

THE Federal court of appeals in Boston upheld a National Labor Relations Board order that 2 Massachusetts furniture companies reinstate—with back pay—17 workers who had been discharged, the Board found, for union activity, as well as some of the 86 workers refused reinstatement following a strike provoked by the companies' "unfair labor practice." In this case, *NLRB* v. *Thayer Co. et al.*, the court found that the issuance of a State court injunction forbidding picketing in the strike did not necessarily preclude a Board reinstatement order. (See also p. 898 of this issue.)

June 7

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, in *United Construction Workers, etc., et al.* v. *Laburnum Construction Corp.*, affirmed a Virginia State court's award of damages to an employer—from a union for attempted coercion of his employees to change their union affiliation. The Court held that the Taft-Hartley Act does not bar common-law damage suits in State courts for tortious conduct of unions, despite the fact that the union's conduct also constituted an unfair labor practice under the act. (See also p. 897 of this issue.)

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT denied review in 4 cases, thereby, in effect, sustaining lower court decisions:

1. In *Stewart-Jordan Distributing Co., Inc.* v. *Mitchell*, the lower court held that drivers' helpers on a beer distributor's delivery trucks who spent a substantial part of

their time handling cases for return to out-of-State breweries were "employees" within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, although they were actually hired and paid by the drivers rather than by the distributor. (For discussion, see MLR, April 1954, p. 432.)

2. In *Pilgrim Holiness Church Corp.* v. *Mitchell*, the lower court held that the first amendment's guarantee of religious freedom did not preclude application of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to a religious corporation engaged in the printing of material most of which was shipped out of the State. (For discussion, see MLR, May 1954, p. 558.)

3. In *Van Dyke* v. *Bluefield Gas Co.*, the lower court, in view of the employer's good-faith reliance on erroneous advice of an attorney, who was a company officer and stockholder, that the employee was not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, refused to award the employee liquidated damages provided for in the act. The lower court had also held that sleeping time of the night watchman, who was furnished adequate sleeping facilities on company premises, was not compensable working time.

4. In *Dixie Terminal Co.* v. *NLRB*, the lower court found that the NLRB had jurisdiction over unfair labor practice charges filed by elevator operators and building-service employees working in an office building where the tenants were engaged in interstate business.

THE NLRB ruled that changes in its membership were not grounds for granting an employer's request for reconsidering a Board decision. The chairman dissented, saying that although in general he agreed, he would not extend the principle to "issues involving direct construction and interpretation" of the Taft-Hartley Act; in such cases, he said, the Board members could not avoid the responsibility for reconsidering, often being in the position of reaffirming before the courts interpretations of their predecessors, without the opportunity for considered judgment. In this decision, involving the Wagner Iron Works of Milwaukee, Wis., and a group of unions, the NLRB likewise rejected the employer's contention that there was conflict with an appellate decision, declaring that the issues decided were not the same.

June 9

THE AFL–CIO no-raiding pact was formally agreed to by 65 AFL and 29 CIO unions, with a claimed membership of about 10 million workers. CIO Steelworkers and AFL Teamsters were the two major unions not signing the pact. David L. Cole was named impartial umpire over disputes under the agreement which cannot be resolved.

June 10

THE NLRB held that a contract "terminable at will" would bar a representation election for a 2-year period, applying the same standard as for contracts of indefinite duration, in the interests of stabilizing labor relations. The case involved Rohm & Haas Co., Houston, Tex., and Local 716 of IBEW–AFL. (See also p. 900 of this issue.)

THE NLRB ruled that an employer had discriminatorily discharged an employee who wrote a letter to other employees accusing him of treating employees unfairly. The Board found that the accusations were not proved deliberately or maliciously false and that the employee did not charge the employer with conduct which could be regarded as an unfair labor practice. This case was *El Mundo Broadcasting Corp.*, San Juan, P. R., and *Gremio De Prensa, Radio, Teatro y Television de Puerto Rico (Ind.)*.

June 11

THE NLRB unanimously ordered a representation election among 20,000 employees at Schenectady, N. Y., plants of the General Electric Co., for whom United Electrical Workers' (Ind.) bargained but who had voted earlier to disaffiliate. The Board overruled the contention of the UE (Ind.) that its contract with the company barred an election, because of a clause providing for modification of any phase of the contract during its term. On June 30, the IUE won bargaining rights (9,005–5,179).

THE NLRB ruled that an employer who announced a wage increase on the day of a representation election did not interfere with the election, since the union (which lost) was willing, 3 weeks before, for the increase to be granted, and had openly challenged the employer to do so, but the employer contended that would be illegal with the election pending. This decision involved the *Gong Bell Manufacturing Co.*, East Hampton, Conn., and the *International Association of Machinists, AFL*.

June 12

MEMBERS of Division 85, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL), ended their 35-day strike against the principal public transportation company in Pittsburgh. They accepted a 3-cent hourly wage rise and incorporation of the 6-cent cost-of-living bonus into the basic wage structure (bringing base pay to $2.01 an hour). The agreement also provided a $15 monthly increase for salaried employees.

June 13

THE American Train Dispatchers Association (Ind.) announced a mediated agreement with the Association of Western Railways. It provided for a 5-cent-an-hour pay rise, retroactive to December 16, 1953; the incorporation into the base pay rate, commencing in June, of the cost-of-living bonus accumulated under an escalator clause, which was terminated; and an increase in maximum paid vacation for employees with 15 years' service from 2 weeks to 3.

June 15

THE NLRB ruled that a union is not liable for secondary-boycott activity of a picket who was authorized only to participate in lawful picketing at the location of the

primary dispute. The Board also ordered the union to refrain from inducing employees to take part in the strike, with the purpose of forcing a neutral employer to stop business with the primary employer or to force the latter to recognize the union unless it has been certified as the bargaining representative. The ruling concerned Local 182 of the Teamsters-AFL, at Utica, N. Y., and the Jay-K Independent Lumber Corp.

A 43-DAY STRIKE among 1,100 bus and trolley workers in Indianapolis closed, when the local transit company and union signed a contract calling for a 5-cent-an-hour pay raise (4 cents payable immediately, 1 cent on November 1); an improved pension plan, effective January 1, 1955; reinstatement of 45 terminal-buildings employees fired for refusing to return to work; and union cooperation on company economy moves.

June 16

THE PRESIDENT approved Public Law 398 (83d Cong., 2d sess.) repealing the "dual benefits" restriction in the Railroad Retirement Act amendments of 1951 (see Chron. item for Oct. 30, 1951, MLR, December 1951), which had required a reduction in railroad retirement benefits (based in whole or in part on untaxed service prior to 1937) for annuitants also eligible for benefits under social security. Benefits for about 36,000 railroad annuitants will be increased by an average of $24 a month, or roughly 20 percent, retroactive to October 30, 1951.

June 17

THE Federal court of appeals at Cincinnati, overruling the NLRB in *Ohio Ferro-Alloys Corp.* v. *National Labor Relations Board*, held that an employer did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act by refusal to reinstate employees involved in a strike, because the court declared the action of the striking union unlawful in seeking recognition after a rival union petitioned for Board certification. The court recognized the fact that the striking union could not participate in the election, having refused to comply with the Act's non-Communist affidavit requirement.

June 18

THE Federal court of appeals at New Orleans, reversing the NLRB, ruled that a company did not lawfully interfere with employees' rights of self-organization when its personnel clerk questioned 3 out of more than 750 workers about their union membership and activities, even though the company openly (but legally) opposed plant unionization and had apparently authorized the clerk to speak for it. The case was *NLRB* v. *Mississippi Products, Inc.*

June 21

THE NLRB ruled, in a case involving Tennessee-Carolina Transportation, Inc., of Knoxville, Tenn., and Local 621 of the AFL Teamsters, that the employer had transferred his office to a different location, not on economic grounds, but to avoid bargaining for his clerical employees, whom he had discharged. The majority of the Board concluded that it would be sufficient remedy to offer the displaced employees equivalent jobs at the new location and to pay moving expenses. However, the employer was directed to bargain for those employees with the union should the office be reopened at its original location.

THE Communications Workers (CIO) and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. announced a new 1-year contract covering about 18,000 workers, increasing wages by $1 to $2.50 a week for those with two or more years' service.

June 22

THE 37th International Labor Conference sustained a majority recommendation by the credentials committee that worker and employer delegates from the Soviet Union and its satellite countries, challenged on the ground they were not true worker and employer representatives, be admitted to that conference with full voting rights. The conference vote was 105–79 (26 abstaining) on the employer representatives, and 93–83 (30 abstaining) on the worker representatives.

June 25

THE NLRB ruled (3 to 2), in a case involving the Ludlow Typograph Co., of Chicago, and 3 unions (IAM–AFL, IUE–CIO, and Local 1, Metal Engravers' Union–AFL), that a rival union may challenge the representation rights of a union certified by the Board, within a year after certification, if the latter union's contract expires or is subject to renewal within that year. This modified the strict 1952 rule against petitions for elections during the first year after a union's certification. The Board also held that contracts made during the certification year will be subject to the same rules as contracts made at other times, reversing a 1946 rule that any contract made during the certification year would bar a representation election among the employees covered.

June 28

THE NLRB ruled (4 to 1), in *Whitin Machine Works*, Charlotte, N. C. and *United Steelworkers (CIO)*, confirming previous decisions, that an employer must furnish a union with a list of employees' names and their individual pay rates for collective bargaining. The union is not required to prove that it needs the information specifically with relation to particular issues, and the Board pointed out that in this case it was not shown that the union's request would have placed an unwarranted burden on the employer.

THE NLRB ruled that an employer may refuse to bargain with a labor union that operates a competing business, in a case involving the Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.'s St. Louis branch and Local 678 of the United Optical and Instrument Workers (CIO). To make jobs for unemployed members, the local had set up a wholesale optical business in which union members held all the stock. The company then refused to continue negotiations on a new contract with the union, which it considered a business competitor and not a true labor organization.

June 29

THE United States Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers (CIO) agreed on a new contract, which provided a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase, effective July 1; an increase in minimum benefits under the company-financed pension plan from $100 monthly (less the individual's primary social security benefit), after 25 years' service at age 65, to $140 monthly (less the current maximum social security benefit of $85), after 30 years' service; that future pensions will reflect any increase in Federal old-age insurance; and improved welfare benefits (contributions from both employer and employee raised by 2 cents to 4½ cents an hour each). The wage pact will run for 2 years, with reopening at the end of the first year; the insurance provisions for 2 years, and the pension provisions for 3 years.

June 30

THE NLRB announced seven changes in the standards adopted in 1950 (see Chron. item for Oct. 6, 1950, MLR, Nov. 1950) governing the exercise of its jurisdiction. The Board raised to $50,000 the minimum required direct annual "outflow" of a firm's interstate business; raised to $100,000 the minimum amount of goods or services required of firms supplying interstate companies and further required that such goods and services ultimately enter into interstate commerce; established a $100,000 minimum for interstate business of intrastate trucking firms and similar "links in interstate commerce"; disclaimed jurisdiction over firms solely on the basis of franchise from a national enterprise and over buildings merely on the basis of their having tenants under the Board's jurisdiction; and abolished the previous "combination category" arrangement for meeting dollar-volume qualifications. (The September 1954 issue of the MLR will contain a discussion of these and subsequent changes in NLRB's jurisdictional standards.)

Union Conventions Scheduled for September 1954

September	Name of organization	Place
6	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, AFL	Seattle, Wash.
7	Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, AFL	Long Beach, Calif.
11	National Independent Union Council, Ind. Fed	Cleveland, Ohio
11	Friendly Society of Engravers and Sketchmakers, Ind	New York, N. Y.
12	Colored Trainmen of America, Ind	Monroe, La.
13	National Federation of Federal Employees, Ind	Dallas, Tex.
13	Metal Trades Department, AFL	Los Angeles, Calif.
13	International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, AFL	Miami, Fla.
13	International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, CIO	Detroit, Mich.
13	United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, CIO	St. Louis, Mo.
13	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, CIO	Boston, Mass.
15	Building and Construction Trades Dept., AFL	Los Angeles, Calif.
16	Union Label and Service Trades Dept., AFL	Do.
20	American Federation of Labor	Do.
20	National League of District Postmasters of the United States, Ind	Washington, D. C.
20	United Steelworkers of America, CIO	Atlantic City, N. J.
21	International Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors, AFL	Detroit, Mich.
22	Foreman's Association of America, Ind	Do.
24	Federation of State, City and Town Employees, Ind	Worcester, Mass.
27	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO	Miami Beach., Fla.

September	State conventions	Place
5	North Dakota, AFL	Minot.
9	Colorado, AFL	Denver.
9	New York, CIO	Albany.
10	Nebraska, CIO	Lincoln.
17	Nevada, AFL	Reno.
18	Missouri, CIO	Jefferson City.
25	Oregon, CIO	Eugene.

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

MAJOR steel producers and the CIO Steelworkers reached a settlement at the end of June providing for increased pay and liberalized pensions and insurance. Reductions in wage rates and certain fringe benefits were agreed to by the American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers (CIO). Unfavorable economic conditions in the hosiery industry caused the abandonment of association-wide agreements. Permanent shutdowns of a major carpet plant in Yonkers, N. Y., and of a major anthracite mining company were announced.

Three Atlantic and Gulf Coast maritime contracts were renegotiated with changes in fringe benefits but no change in pay rates, although a fourth provided for an increase. While 1953 proposals for changes in wages or working conditions for several groups of railroad workers continued to be the subject of bargaining or arbitration proceedings, other rail groups presented new pay demands. A strike involving about 80,000 West Coast lumber workers began during the latter half of June. The no-raiding pact was signed by 65 AFL and 29 CIO unions.

Bargaining and Economic Developments

Steel Pact. The United States Steel Corp. and the CIO Steelworkers reached agreement on June 29.[2] The settlement provided for a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase, effective July 1, and improved pension and welfare benefits effective November 1, 1954. Payments to the union-company social insurance program, which covers medical, surgical, hospitalization, and life insurance, were increased by 4 cents, equally divided between the company and the employees, bringing the total cost of that program to 9 cents a man-hour. Minimum benefits under the company-financed pension plan were increased from $100 monthly, less the individual's primary social security benefits, after 25 years' service at age 65, to $140 monthly, less the current maximum social security benefit ($85), after 30 years' service. This amount is reduced by $2 monthly for each year of service less than 30 down to a minimum $110 monthly for those with 15 years' service. The minimum monthly pension for total and permanent disability was raised from $50 to $75. The 3-year pension agreement provides that any future increase in Federal old-age insurance will accrue to the workers. The wage and insurance agreements will run for 2 years, with a wage reopening after 1 year. The terms of the new agreement were unanimously ratified by the union's 170-member wage policy committee, which in mid-June had rejected the company's first counterproposal.

Bethlehem Steel and Jones & Laughlin signed similar agreements the following day. Other major producers informed the union of their willingness to accept the same basic contract terms. The combined cost to the companies of the wage and welfare improvements was 7 cents an hour, with the increased pension costs varying from company to company, depending on the age distribution of the employees, and method of funding.

Shipyards. Bethlehem Steel Co. and representatives of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) began negotiations for a new agreement on June 3 for approximately 12,000 workers in the company's 8 East Coast shipyards, with union demands reportedly paralleling those of the Steelworkers. Company and union representatives agreed to continue negotiations for 30 days after June 23, the expiration date of the contract. The Bethlehem settlement generally sets a pattern for shipyard workers on the East Coast.

Aircraft. A unique wage escalator clause tied to a quarterly review of the company's gross production sales was provided in a new 2-year contract signed by Solar Aircraft Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, and the International Association of Machinists (AFL) early in June. The contract, affecting approximately 1,800 workers, provides, in addition to a 5-cent hourly increase effective June 7, another 5-cent increase to take effect on November 1, 1954, or whenever gross monthly sales reach

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 790).

$2.5 million, whichever occurs first. These increases are not subject to downward adjustments if sales decline. The escalator clause provides that additional increases of 5 cents an hour will be put into effect when gross production sales for a quarter average $3.5 million a month and for each additional $1 million increase in average monthly sales, up to $7.5 million. If monthly sales average $3.5 or $4.5 million for 2 consecutive quarters, the 5-cent increases contingent on these sales will become permanent. The 5-cent increases to be put into effect when gross production sales reach $5.5, $6.5, or $7.5 million in a given quarter would be subject to downward readjustment whenever average monthly sales fall below that level for the quarter.

Beech Aircraft Corp. and the Machinists reached agreement early in June on a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, retroactive to May 17, and other contract improvements estimated at about 3 cents, including an improved health and welfare plan, increased shift differentials, and a new vacation policy. The changes, which affect 5,000 hourly rated employees at the company's Wichita, Liberal, and Herington, Kans., plants, were negotiated under the reopening provision of a 5-year contract that expires September 30, 1955.

Cessna Aircraft Co.'s 3,500 hourly rated employees at the Prospect and Wichita, Kans., plants received a 5-cent-an-hour increase, effective June 28, as a result of contract negotiations with IAM. The new agreement, which expires June 30, 1955, also provides for an increase in the second-shift differential.

Electrical Equipment. Negotiations between General Electric and the IUE (CIO) continued, after the union rejected the company's offer of a 2.68-percent increase,[3] made on May 24. Federal mediators were assigned to the case on June 9. Late in the month, the company announced that 59 collective-bargaining units had accepted that offer, which had been put into effect on June 1 for the unorganized employees. The wage increase and other benefits adopted during June affected more than half of the company's 220,000 employees.

On June 11, the National Labor Relations Board ordered a representation election within 30 days among General Electric employees at Schenectady, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.[4] The Board overruled the contention of the independent United Electrical Workers that its existing contract with the company was a bar to the election. Representation rights at the Schenectady plant were won by the IUE (CIO) on June 30, with 9,005 ballots cast for the CIO union and 5,179 for the UE (Ind.); 267 employees favored no union, 32 votes were voided, and 33 were challenged. The IUE (CIO) had requested representation elections at 10 General Electric plants, employing approximately 49,000 workers, not under contract with IUE.

A 45-day strike involving about 8,000 employees of Philco Corp. in Philadelphia, Pa., and Sandusky, Ohio, ended on June 14, when a new contract was ratified by members of the IUE–CIO. The agreement, which will run until May 1, 1955, provides a 3½-percent wage increase and liberalized pensions and hospitalization benefits.

Textiles. The American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers (CIO) agreed to a 10½-cent-an-hour wage reduction in a settlement reached on June 5, which ended a 41-day work stoppage in 5 New England States. The agreement followed an arbitration award of a 9½-cent cut at Botany Mills.[5] At American Woolen, the existing 5-cent cost-of-living allowance was reduced by 1 cent, the remaining 4 cents incorporated into base rates, and the escalator clause discontinued. The new 3-year contract also provided for reductions in certain fringe benefits and gave the company greater freedom to change work assignments. The contract can be reopened annually for wage negotiations.

Similar wage reductions were reported for a number of woolen mills in New England having contracts with the TWUA (CIO), including Bachman-Uxbridge Co., the Wanskuck Mills, and the Wyandotte Mills. The Goodall-Sanford Co. in Maine negotiated a 10-percent wage decrease, reportedly averaging 16.5 cents an hour, with the United Textile Workers (AFL). The cost-of-living escalator remained in the new 1-year contract, which, if not previously terminated by either side, will be automatically extended for an additional year.

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[3] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 790).

[4] In the election held early in July at the Newark plant, IUE–CIO received 447 votes, the UE (Ind.), 258.

[5] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 790).

The practice of negotiating association-wide agreements was discarded by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) at its 42d annual convention because of poor economic conditions in the industry. When the National Labor Agreement with the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and the Guild Hosiery Conference Agreement with a group of Philadelphia and New York commercial finishers expire on August 31, 1954, the Hosiery Workers will negotiate with individual companies. Bargaining between the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers and the federation has continued, according to the union, since 1928.

Alexander Smith, Inc., announced on June 24 that its Yonkers, N. Y., carpet plant, employing about 2,500 workers, would close permanently.[6] A work stoppage, aimed at renewal of the union agreement without change, began June 15 at the plant after the CIO Textile Workers rejected a company proposal for job reclassifications and changes in work rules, which the union claimed would "give the company a competitive advantage over its competitors," since TWU had signed contracts with other carpet makers with no change in wages. Carpet production will be continued in the company's new axminster mill in Greenville, Miss., and its wilton carpet mill in Philadelphia.

A company spokesman said the decision to close was made "because it became clear that the high cost of operation here, in the face of reduced carpet demand and the cumulative effect of continuing losses, makes it impossible to continue producing carpets in Yonkers." The employees appealed to Governor Dewey to persuade the firm not to abandon the plant. The company has long been the major industrial employer in Yonkers.

The union indicated in newspaper advertisements that a local bond issue had helped build the Greenville, Miss., plant, thus giving it an advantage over the older Yonkers facilities. According to the union, "this tragedy could have been prevented if the management of Alexander Smith had 'restored its soil' with a sense of responsibility toward the community where it grew great. It could have been prevented by tax laws which penalize, rather than reward, runaway industry."

Earlier in the month, the Bigelow-Sanford Co. and the TWU renewed their contract covering approximately 4,300 employees in New York and Connecticut, with wages unchanged.

Anthracite Mining. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., parent company of Lehigh Navigation Coal Co., announced, on June 24, that the anthracite operations of the subsidiary company located in the Panther Valley of Pennsylvania would be liquidated and that the services of all its several thousand employees would be terminated June 30. The company had closed the mines on May 3, because of "excessive operating losses." Its proposals to reopen the mines for a trial period contained measures designed to increase the workers' daily production and had been supported by district and national officials of the United Mine Workers (Ind.). However, rank-and-file union members would not cross roving picket lines established by the union's Tamaqua local as a protest against some points in the back-to-work plan. Leaders of the Tamaqua local warned that the company's plan would result in contract violations. They also protested that the work schedule proposed by the company would leave more than a thousand of the company's workers unemployed.

West Coast Lumber. A strike involving about 80,000 lumber workers in 3 Western States began June 21, as the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers and the CIO Woodworkers cooperated in an attempt to gain a 12½-cent hourly wage increase. This was the first major work stoppage in which these unions participated jointly. The strike, which affected the fir industry in Washington and Oregon, and the redwood industry in northern California, occurred after more than 4 months of negotiations. Employers involved in the dispute took the position that they could not afford increased wage costs.

Maritime. Contracts were negotiated by Atlantic and Gulf coast ship operators with 3 CIO unions—the National Maritime Union, the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and the American Radio Association—providing for no change in wages or overtime provisions, but making certain changes in fringe benefits. The settlements with the National Maritime Union, covering approximately 25,000 unlicensed Atlantic and Gulf Coast seamen, provided for a fourth week

[6] On July 7, the company announced that it would reopen the Yonkers plant temporarily (3 to 6 months), to complete work in process when the strike began, and to dismantle equipment. Except for minor modifications, wages and basic working conditions will be the same as before the strike.

of vacation for seamen working a year with a single company and a 15-cent increase per day in company payments to a pension and welfare fund. The other agreements, affecting 7,000 marine engineers and 1,000 radio operators, also provided for a fourth week of vacation and a commitment by the ship operators to begin pension talks by July 12. Negotiations over changes in the pension and welfare plan had been deadlocked because of the unions' contention that the 15-cent increase in contributions agreed to for unlicensed personnel would not finance the same amount of benefits for officers, because of age differences and the smaller numbers of workers involved in the plans. All three agreements are subject to membership ratification.

The AFL Seafarers' International Union, early in June, announced a new contract with dry cargo companies on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, covering 18,000 unlicensed seamen. The contract called for a 2- to 6-percent increase in wages and overtime for all ratings, retroactive to October 1, 1953, the date the old contract expired. In addition, a number of changes in rules, both working and general, were provided and the agreement specified that it could be reopened at any time to discuss welfare, vacations, pensions, and other items. The agreement is subject to ratification by the membership.

Agreements between the Pacific Maritime Association and the independent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union were extended for a 2-year period, to June 15, 1956, "or, by mutual consent to September 30, 1956, or to any date between June 15, 1956, and September 30, 1956, in order to arrive at a common termination or review date for longshore contracts on a national basis," an objective of maritime employers on all coasts. Changes in the extended West Coast agreements included amended skill differentials and a third week of vacation after 12 years. Negotiations on the union demand for a 1954 wage increase continued.

The New York harbor tugboat workers, who left the ILA-Ind. in May to join the United Mine Workers, signed a new 2-year contract on June 16, covering the crews of ferryboats operating between Staten Island and Brooklyn. The agreement provided for a 5½-percent increase in base pay, with a 10-cent minimum increase. It also permitted a wage reopening after 1 year.

Railroads. Bargaining or arbitration proceedings continued on 1953 proposals by several groups of railroad workers, for changes in wages or working conditions. Other rail groups presented new demands for pay changes during the month. Negotiations based on the report of the President's Emergency Board regarding proposed fringe benefit revisions for a million nonoperating railroad employees and arbitration of the Locomotive Engineers' proposal for an increase in pay differentials continued during June.

The American Train Dispatchers (Ind.) and the Association of Western Railways agreed to a 5-cent wage increase. The agreement also liberalized vacations and terminated the cost-of-living escalator agreement, incorporating 13 cents an hour in previous cost-of-living increases into base rates. Pullman conductors, represented by the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), were awarded a 5-hour-a-month reduction in their work schedule (to 205 hours) by an arbitration board.

On June 7, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) served demands on the Nation's railroads for wage increases and changes in working conditions, including correction of alleged inequities for yard service employees who chose a 5-day, 40-hour week under the 1951 agreement.[7] The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) announced that it would serve notice no later than July 1 of a demand for a 28-cent-an-hour increase in pay for enginemen now on the 5-day, 40-hour week.

On June 16, the President signed an act increasing benefits for approximately 36,000 pensioners covered by the Railroad Retirement Act. The increases, estimated to average $24 a month, are retroactive to October 30, 1951. The new law repealed a dual benefits restriction written into the Railroad Retirement Act by Congress in 1951. This stipulated that a railroad retirement pension or annuity based in whole or in part on untaxed railroad service before 1937 must be reduced if the recipient was receiving or was entitled to old-age benefits under the Social Security Act. In signing the measure, the President issued a statement calling for better coordination of the railroad retirement and old-age and survivors' insurance programs.

[7] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 74).

Local Transit. A strike on New York City-owned facilities, threatened for June 14,[8] was canceled after the Transit Authority agreed to negotiate a contract with the Transport Workers' Union (CIO). Negotiations were resumed on June 15 but subsequently suspended, pending an election among 37,000 hourly rated employees on June 25 to choose representatives in grievance proceedings. A statement issued by the authority said: "The election will deal solely with grievance procedures and will in no way permit any union to be an exclusive bargaining agent for purposes of negotiating wages or working conditions. The authority will continue as heretofore its discussions on wages and working conditions with all representative employee groups." Other major unions of authority workers are the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).

In the election, supervised by the American Arbitration Association, the TWU received 25,198 of the 29,017 votes cast, winning grievance representation rights in 8 of the 10 employee bargaining units. The Amalgamated Association won 2 uncontested units of bus workers in Queens and Staten Island. Negotiations between the authority and the TWU were resumed shortly after the election.

Bus and trolley disputes that tied up public transportation in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Indianapolis, Ind., for more than a month, ended June 12. Both work stoppages involved the Amalgamated Association. The 35-day stoppage on the Pittsburgh Railways Co. lines ended with agreement on a 3-cent hourly wage increase and incorporation into the basic wage rate of a current 6-cent cost-of-living allowance. The new contract also contains a cost-of-living escalator clause. The 43-day work stoppage involving the Indianapolis Transit System ended with agreement to increase wages 4 cents an hour immediately and an additional 1 cent effective November 1, 1954.

Union Developments

The AFL–CIO no-raiding pact[9] was signed on June 9 by 65 affiliates of the AFL and 29 of the CIO, representing an estimated membership of approximately 10,000,000. About 45 AFL and 4 CIO affiliates did not sign. AFL President George Meany indicated that a number of unions would sign up later, and that around 30 AFL unions had no real interest in the agreement since their jurisdictions had no CIO counterparts. Under the pact, the signatories agree not to take or accept jurisdiction over employees who have been organized or are represented by another signatory union. Conflicts arising over a breach of the agreement will be dealt with by negotiation and, if that fails, by arbitration; David L. Cole, arbitrator and former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, has been selected to resolve any unadjusted union disputes. The agreement has a termination date of December 31, 1955, but will undoubtedly be renewed, according to union leaders, who expressed confidence that a full merger of the two federations would be negotiated before the truce is allowed to expire.

Delegates to a special convention of the CIO Oil Workers' union early in June approved a proposal to merge with 30 other CIO, AFL, and independent unions in the oil industry and allied fields. Approval was voted for a provisional amendment of the union's constitution to make it correspond to a proposed constitution approved by the Oil Workers and the other unions last February for a new oil and chemical workers international union.[10]

The United Optical Workers (CIO) in St. Louis, Mo., recently opened its own optical firm to provide work for unemployed members. The firm is directed by officers of the union and shares are held by union members, with no one person holding more than 6 shares. The Bausch & Lomb Co. refused to deal with the union until it disassociated itself from the company. Late in June, the NLRB issued a decision[11] in which it held: "The union cannot perform its statutory function as bargaining representative if simultaneously it is an immediate business competitor of the particular employer whose employees it purports to represent." In addition, the majority stated: "We wish to make it clear, however, that by our action

[8] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 792). Reports indicate that the unilateral wage increase announced by the authority in May was held in abeyance.
[9] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 793).
[10] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1954 (p. 444).
[11] 108 NLRB. 213.

herein we are not in any manner condemning the right of a labor organization to invest in a business or indeed to own one."

In a somewhat similar development, employees of automobile dealers in Fayetteville, Ark., represented by the AFL Machinists, some time ago set up their own temporary auto repair shop, to furnish employment for union members and to provide added inducement for an early settlement of a strike for new contract provisions. The companies took the position that, by this action, the employees had forfeited reemployment rights. The case has been appealed to the NLRB.[12]

The United Mine Workers (Ind.) reportedly expanded its financial operations by purchasing control over a second major bank in Washington, D. C. The Mine Workers' president, John L. Lewis, also recently urged the appointment of a labor representative to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

In another proposed business venture, the CIO United Auto Workers Union, Local 12, suggested to Willys Motors, Inc., that the wholesale distributorship for Willys and Kaiser cars in Ohio be transferred to a corporation being formed by the UAW and Toledo businessmen. The union was reported to have approved an investment of $300,000 from its insurance fund and to have filed incorporation documents for the new firm, to be known as Ohio Sales and Service, Inc. Late in June, the president of Willys Motors, Inc., declined the offer, though characterizing it as "a further [13] expression of the union's cooperative efforts."

An NLRB examiner, on June 14, recommended the dismissal of unfair practice charges against the Studebaker Corp. and the UAW–CIO, involving the discharge of employees apparently for having purchased cars other than Studebakers. The examiner found that neither the company nor the union had a formal policy requiring employees to buy only Studebakers. He found, however, that the employees themselves had an "unwritten law" dating back many years which appeared to stem from a sense of loyalty and also a belief that it was in the employees' economic self-interest to support the company product.

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[12] *Goff-McNair Motor Co. et al.* and *International Association of Machinists*, Case No. 32 CA 276.

[13] See Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 669).

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

The Frontiers of Economic Knowledge. By Arthur F. Burns. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1954. 367 pp. (National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, General Series, 57.) $5.

Writing in the Review of Economic Statistics in November 1947, Dr. Burns said: "Economics is a very serious subject when the economist assumes the role of counselor to nations." A little over 5 years later, the author assumed that role with his appointment by President Eisenhower as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Inevitably, this volume of collected essays will be scrutinized for clues to his thinking and possible actions in his present job.

The Frontiers of Economic Knowledge is divided into two parts of approximately equal length. Part one contains eight essays, representing the 26th through the 33d annual reports of the National Bureau of Economic Research, written by Dr. Burns in his capacity as its director of research. Part two also contains eight essays, mostly on materials related to the first part, written over a period ranging from 1935 to 1952.

Substantively, the volume deals most extensively with the problem of business cycles, reflecting Burns' own long interest and study in the field and the contributions on that subject which the National Bureau has made under him and his predecessor, Wesley C. Mitchell. These materials, however, do not deal with the subject of business cycles narrowly defined, but rather with many aspects of economic growth and change in general. Thus, secular changes in income distribution, savings, and productivity are discussed, as are long cycles characteristic of building construction.

Dr. Burns also has some extensive discussions of John Maynard Keynes—as has practically every economist of stature during the past 15 years or so. In his first essay, on "Economic Research and the Keynesian Thinking of Our Times," he gives Keynes a good part of the credit for getting economic theory concerned with the problem of maintaining employment, as against problems of distribution of income which were the great concern of classical economists. Burns takes issue with Keynes, however, on both technical and substantive matters. He rejects, specifically, what he calls the two main pillars of Keynesian doctrine—secular stagnation and the thesis that the consumption function is highly stable. He cites data showing the period of the 1930's to have been, indeed, one of "turbulence . . . of swift and momentous change." He also points out that data on consumer outlays in relation to national income show the consumption function changing seasonally, cyclically, and secularly.

The author's essays contain a large number of points which are of particular interest when viewed from the vantage point of his present job. There are, however, two general characteristics which stand out. The first is his concern with economic growth and stability as a whole and with employment in particular. Back in 1946, in the essay referred to in the preceding paragraph, he noted that "the principal practical problem of our own generation is the maintenance of employment, and it has now become—as it long should have been—the principal problem of economic theory."

The second outstanding characteristic is Dr. Burns' own great scholarship and his insistence on having the data, the statistics, before giving advice and counsel on practical problems of the day. In fact, it is in this connection that he made the statement quoted in the first paragraph of this review. In his essay on "Keynesian Economics Once Again," which is a rebuttal to Professor Hansen's criticisms of Burns' comments on Keynes, the author notes that an economic theorist may oversimplify the facts in organizing and working out his theories. "But when he attempts to give practical advice, he loses his license to suppose anything he likes and to consider merely the logical implications of untested assumptions. It then becomes his duty to examine with scrupulous care the degree in which his assumptions are factually valid. If he finds reason to question the close correspondence

between the assumptions and actual conditions, he should either not undertake to give any practical advice, or frankly and fully disclose the penumbra that surrounds his analysis and the conclusions drawn from it. Better still, he should rework his assumptions in the light of the facts and see whether he is justified on this new basis in telling men in positions of power how they should act." Those who have worked with Dr. Burns in his capacity as chief economic counselor to the United States Government during the past year and a half can testify to his insistence on these conditions.

—SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Paying for Medical Care in the United States. By Oscar N. Serbein, Jr. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. xxiv, 543 pp., bibliography. $7.

A report on the medical payments project set up at Columbia University by a grant from the Health Information Foundation to study the methods used by people in the United States to pay for medical care. "The objectives of the research were to identify and discuss the sources of funds used by the public to defray medical expenses; to evaluate these methods; and to consider the possibilities for the further development of the current methods of paying for medical care." Essentially the task undertaken was to assemble and present in an orderly and meaningful manner the scattered information available on methods used to pay for medical care; it did not include the development of new information. The problems of health, medical resources, and the costs of illness are reviewed only briefly. Major attention is devoted to private prepayment plans and to governmental medical-care programs.

Dr. Serbein found himself beset by major difficulties in interpreting available data on medical costs, the ways in which they are being met, and the number and characteristics of those covered by prepayment plans. He also found highly unsatisfactory the data on the medical-care activities of the State and local governments and of business enterprises. Because of his wholesome awareness of the limitations of the available data, he shows a great reluctance to sum up the evidence, even after critical analysis. He therefore offers, as he modestly puts it, only a first approximation to the facts on all current methods of paying for medical care.

A proper appreciation for the encyclopedic scope of the book, with its 237 tables and splendid bibliography, is somewhat tempered by the rather cursory treatment given to some problem areas, such as the coverage of special groups—the aged and the rural population especially—and by the failure to discuss medical-care services provided by some major labor unions, such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which seem to the reviewer to represent a significant development.

The author makes an excellent evaluation of prepayment plans, in terms of well-considered criteria, and discusses the prospects of extension of coverage to additional segments of the population and to broader categories of medical care, but his scholarly discipline prevents him from coming to the unqualified conclusions of the doctrinaire. It is, however, probably safe to note his general conclusion that much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done.

This study amply repays a careful reading by all concerned with the problem of meeting medical-care costs, and will long stand as a reference book for all who work in this field.

—WILLIAM H. WANDEL
Farm Bureau Insurance Companies

A Treatise on Labor Law. By Morris D. Forkosch. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1953. xiv, 1197 pp., bibliography. $10.

Labor Law—Cases and Materials. By Russell A. Smith. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1953. xxxiii, 1003 pp. 2d ed. $9. Labor Law Statutory Appendix, 97 pp., $1.25.

These two books are intended for use in teaching labor law in university law schools. One is a systematic exposition of the whole field of labor law; the other is a casebook of selected decisions. For the general reader, the *Treatise* will be found useful as a one-volume reference. Its utility is marred by occasional difficulties that the reader will experience, despite an elaborate table of contents, in finding his way to what he wants. Usually the answer can be found, but the index is often of little help. The text is heavily documented by valuable case references and analyses, as indicated in the not atypical sentence on pp. 109–111 accompanied by three columns of foot-

notes: "The Safety Appliance Acts [1] . . . impose mandatory [2] duties [3] upon carriers [4] which, if violated,[5] automatically [6] results [7] in liability [8] for negligence.[9]" There are a number of valuable appendixes, but the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act is omitted and the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act is given in the form in which it appears in the Federal Code Annotated, with the resulting disadvantage that the section numbering in Title I is that of the Code rather than that of the Act itself, although the author follows the original section numbering of Title I in the body of the text; also Section 304 of the Act is omitted as is all of Title IV.

For reference purposes, the Smith casebook is more accessible by means of the index and contains excellent notes on important questions of labor law as well as carefully selected decisions for teaching labor law. In the preface to the first edition, Professor Smith argued for two separate courses in the field of labor law "if, as seems likely, there is increasing resort to political solutions of the problem of employment standards." The present volume deals exclusively with the development and status of the law relating to the solution of problems of employment standards and labor relations through collective bargaining, and includes a timely section on external and internal relations of unions. Other labor legislation is to be dealt with in a forthcoming supplementary volume.

—CHARLES D. STEWART
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Executive Leadership: An Appraisal of a Manager in Action. By Chris Argyris. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1953. xv, 139 pp. (Yale Labor and Management Series.) $2.50.

This book presents, for a particular organization, a case study of an executive in action, emphasizing the relationship of the executive with his supervisors and their response to the leadership pattern he displays. Although the executive is regarded as a successful leader by his supervisors, the author neither praises nor condemns the leadership style demonstrated, contending that "we simply do not know enough about leadership in organization to make evaluations accurately."

The leadership pattern is exhibited from an outsider's point of view through verbatim transcripts of discussions of work situations between supervisors and the executive and among supervisors. These are related to the executive's leadership characteristics which arise out of his personality or experience. The pattern is also displayed from the point of view of the leader.

Part 2 describes the effect of the leader upon his supervisors, the degree of their dependence on him, and the conduct of supervisors when not under his direction, and analyzes the supervisors' emotional response to the pattern of leadership demonstrated by the executive. Part 3 summarizes recommendations for changes which might well improve the type of leadership demonstrated in this case.

The book was written primarily for practicing executives, but contains material useful to those who wish to understand leadership. Fortunately, new research is being conducted in another organization having a different type of leadership. This may support tentative conclusions arrived at in the present study as to the characteristics usually present in successful executives, or it may demonstrate that the elements of successful leadership cannot be evaluated accurately.

—PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Child and Youth Employment

Job Guide for Young Workers. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, 1954. 46 pp. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

For each of 73 occupations for beginners, the guide gives information on duties, qualifications required, opportunities for employment and advancement, and methods of entry.

Trend Tables on Youth Employment and School Enrollment, [Based on Census Data, 1940 and 1944–53]. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 22 tables; processed. Limited free distribution.

Guide to Good Practices in Youth Day-Haul Programs Successfully Used in Agriculture Today. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 12 pp.; processed. (Bull. 173.) Limited free distribution.

Juvenile Employment in Latin America. By Alfredo Tarre Murzi. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1954, pp. 216–234. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Cooperative Movement

Development of the Cooperative Movement in America. Washington, Pan American Union, [Section of Cooperatives], 1953. 59 pp.; processed.

Written for use of delegates to tenth Inter-American Conference of the Organization of American States.

Rural Progress Through Cooperatives: The Place of Cooperative Associations in Agricultural Development. New York, United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1954. 112 pp. (Sales No., 1954, II, B. 2.) 75 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Prepared in collaboration with the International Labor Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Considers a variety of measures for achieving agricultural progress, indicating which ones cooperatives can undertake, under varying social, economic, and natural circumstances, and which tasks they are not suited to. Discusses question of government and other aid in establishing cooperatives.

Statistics of Farmers' Marketing, Purchasing, and Service Cooperatives, 1951–52. By Anne L. Gessner. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1954. 67 pp., charts. (General Report 2.) Free.

Agricultural Cooperation in Western Europe: Section A, The Benelux Countries. By John H. Heckman and Anna E. Wheeler. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1954. 60 pp., bibliographies, illus. (General Report 4.) Free.

Workers Make Good Bankers. (*In* Business Week, New York, April 17, 1954, pp. 41, 42, 44, charts. 25 cents.)

Brief discussion of the origin, present status, and development during the past 5 years of credit unions organized by employees.

Cost and Standards of Living

Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania as of December 1953. Harrisburg, Department of Public Assistance, 1954. 32 pp.

Farm Family Spending and Saving in Illinois, With a Comparison of Survey and Home-Accounts Data. By Jean L. Pennock, Margaret L. Brew, Rose C. Tillinghast. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, 1954. 92 pp., bibliography, charts, survey forms. (Agriculture Information Bull. 101.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Lectures on Family Living Studies. By Thomas F. Mosimann. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 38 pp., bibliography; processed. Free.

Lectures delivered at International Labor Office technical assistance seminar on labor statistics, New Delhi, India, November 21 to December 4, 1951.

Elinkustannustutkimus, Helmikuu 1950–Tammikuu 1951. Helsinki, Sosiaaliministeriö, Sosiaalinen Tutkimustoimisto, 1954. 97 pp. (Suomen Virallinen Tilasto, XXXII, 21.)

Report on an official investigation of cost of living in Finland, February 1950–January 1951. A table of contents, a brief summary, and a vocabulary in English are provided.

Husholdningsregnskaper for Høyere Funksjonærer, April 1952–March 1953. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1954. 108 pp., forms. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, XI, 157.) 3 kr.

Report on Norwegian family budget studies for salaried employees in the higher income groups. English translations of table of contents and income and expenditure items shown in the tables are provided.

Guaranteed Wage

Annual Wage and Worker Security. By Fred H. Blum. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, [1954?]. 12 pp. (Management Report 190.) $1.

The Guaranteed Wage—1954 Model. By Emerson P. Schmidt. (*In* Michigan Business Review, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Ann Arbor, July 1954, pp. 1–7.)

Guaranteed Wages. By Jack Chernick. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, 1953. 10 pp., bibliography; processed. (Issues in Labor-Management Relations, 1.)

Jobs? or Jobless Pay? The Real Issue Behind the New Guaranteed Wage Proposals. Washington Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1954. 90 pp., bibliography. $2.

Handicapped

Jobs for the Handicapped Through Union-Management Cooperation. Washington, American Federation of Labor, [1954]. 10 pp., forms.

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped. New York, United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, Division of Social Welfare, 1953. 85 pp. (ST/SOA/Ser.F/11:2; Social Welfare Information Series, Special Issue.)

Presents a suggested international program, and selected bibliographies of publications and films, on rehabilitation of the handicapped.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Public Assistance and Institutional Cases, Fiscal Year 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1954. 19 pp.; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, 269.)

Handicapped Homemakers: Proceedings of Leader's Workshop on Principles of Work Simplification Applied to Problems of Physically Handicapped Homemakers, June 14–20, 1953, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1954. 97 pp., illus.; processed.

Housing and Building Construction

Construction During Five Decades—Historical Statistics, 1907–52. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 75 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. 1146.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes both historical and current statistical series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that contribute to an understanding of the economics of construction and housing. Data are presented through 1952, the latest year for which final revised statistics were available at time of publication of the bulletin.

The Volume of Residential Construction, 1889–1950. By David M. Blank. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1954. 99 pp., charts. (Studies in Capital Formation and Financing, Technical Paper 9.) $1.50.

The Role of Government in Influencing Changes in Housing in Baltimore: 1940–1950. By Morton Hoffman. (*In* Land Economics, Madison, Wis., May 1954, pp. 125–140. $2.)

Analyzes the influence of selected Federal and local governmental housing programs in bringing about changes in Baltimore housing, 1940–50.

A Study of the Attitudes of Potential Applicants Toward Public Housing. Baltimore, Housing Authority of Baltimore City, Research and Statistics Division, 1954. 60 pp.; appendix (questionnaire), 5 pp.

Philadelphia's Negro Population—Facts on Housing. By Philadelphia Housing Association. Philadelphia, Commission on Human Relations, 1953. 74 pp., charts, maps.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accident Prevention in Nonferrous-Metal Processing Plants: I, Injury Statistics. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1954. 77 pp., charts, forms. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Injury Experience in Coal Mining, 1949: Detailed Analysis of Factors Influencing Mine Safety and Related Employment, Production, and Productivity Data. By Seth T. Reese, Virginia E. Wrenn, Elizabeth J. Reid. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 131 pp. (Bull. 525.) 60 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Injury Experience in the Coking Industry, 1951. By Seth T. Reese, Naomi W. Kearney, Elizabeth A. Miller. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1954. 26 pp. (Bull. 527.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Safety in Quarry Operations. Chicago, National Safety Council, Cement and Quarry Section, 1954. 39 pp., plans, illus.

U. S. Navy Manual of Safety Equipment. Washington, U. S. Department of the Navy, Office of Industrial Relations, Safety Division, 1954. xx, 186 pp., diagrams, illus. (NAVEXOS P–422.) Rev. ed.

Industrial Hygiene

Chest Roentgenographic Study of Employees in a Large Pharmaceutical Plant. By W. G. C. Munroe, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, May 1954, pp. 361–365.)

A total of 20,823 chest X-ray films taken over a 5½-year period are appraised as to principal abnormal findings.

Coal Miners' Pneumoconiosis. By Joseph E. Martin, Jr., M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health, New York, May 1954, pp. 581–591, bibliography, illus. $1.)

Findings of a medical study of some 400 American bituminous-coal miners are compared with British experience. Observations on treatment, control, disability, and workmen's compensation are included.

Foundry Workers' Pneumoconiosis in Switzerland (Anthracosilicosis). By J. R. Rüttner, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, April 1954, pp. 297–305, bibliography, illus.)

Clinical material based on autopsies.

Toxicity of Industrial Organic Solvents. By Ethel Browning. New York, Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 1953. 411 pp., bibliographies. $8.

Summarizes the available information about the effects on animals and man of the various toxic solvents used in industry.

What to do About Dermatitis. By William A. Sawyer, M.D. Washington, International Association of Machinists, 1954. 26 pp. 15 cents.

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining Settlements in New York State, 1953. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1954. 17 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum 49.)

Labor-Management Relations in the Illinois State Service, 1952. By Richard C. McFadden. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1954. 58 pp. $1.

Labor-Management Relations in the Paducah Area of Western Kentucky. By L. R. Tripp, J. K. Mann, F. T. Downs. Lexington, University of Kentucky, College of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 103 pp. (Bull. 28.)

Seizure in Emergency Labor Disputes in Virginia. By Robert R. France. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1954, pp. 347–366. $1.50.)

The Protection of Employees on the Termination of Contracts of Employment. By E. Herz. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1954, pp. 295–320. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Shows how various countries have dealt with this problem through legislation or labor-management agreement.

Some Aspects of Collective Agreements in the Oil Industry. By Anna Fidler. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1954, pp. 369–379. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Reviews the situation in different parts of the world.

The Management of Undertakings by the Workers in Yugoslavia. By Radivoj Uvalič. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1954, pp. 235–254. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Account by a former professor at the University of Belgrade of the Yugoslav experiment, introduced in 1950, of assigning the management of undertakings to the workers employed in them.

Labor and Social Legislation

Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation, September 17, 1952–July 1, 1953. By Maxine Anderson. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 157 pp. (Bull. 171.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Law and Labor-Management Relations—A Symposium. By Guy Farmer and others. (*In* Tennessee Law Review, Knoxville, February 1954, pp. 112–176. $1.)

Papers presented at 14th annual law institute of University of Tennessee College of Law, November 6, 1953.

Court Decisions on Teacher Tenure Reported in 1953. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom, 1954. 23 pp. 25 cents.

Court decisions in 1953 on other teacher personnel problems are abstracted in a compilation of the NEA entitled "The School Teacher's Day in Court."

High Spots in State School Legislation Enacted in 1953. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, 1954. 51 pp.

Soviet Law in Action. By Boris A. Konstantinovsky; edited, with notes and commentary, by Harold J. Berman. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1953. 77 pp. $1.50.

Recollected cases (pre-World War II) of a former Soviet professor of law and legal adviser to a large Soviet state business enterprise. Almost half of the cases (24 of the 53) deal with labor law as related to hiring and firing, wages, and social insurance.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Impact of Labor Health Plans on Occupational Health—The Opportunity. By William A. Sawyer, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health, New York, May 1954, pp. 600–608, bibliography. $1.)

Another article in the May issue of the journal deals with the impact of a labor health program on community health.

The Quality of Medical Care Provided at the Labor Health Institute, St. Louis, Mo. By Franz Goldmann, M.D., and Evarts A. Graham, M.D. St. Louis, Labor Health Institute, 1954. 11 pp.

Comparison of Temporary Disability Insurance Laws, January 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1954. 5 pp. Free.

The Impact of a State Disability Act on Insurance Companies: A Study of the California Experience. By John S. Bickley. Columbus, Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 44 pp., chart. (Research Monograph 71.)

A study of the California experience with nonoccupational sickness insurance. Stresses particularly the problem of State fund competition with private insurers and how to meet it.

Syketrygden, 1951. Oslo, Rikstrygdeverket, 1954. 93 pp., charts. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, XI, 160.) 3 kr.

Report on sickness insurance in Norway in 1951, with comparative data for earlier years. A French translation of the table of contents is provided.

Unemployment Insurance

Current Issues in Unemployment Insurance. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relation, Section, May 1954. 4 pp. (Selected References, 57.) 20 cents.

Unemployment Insurance Financial Developments Through December 31, 1953. (*In* Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, May 1954, pp. 22–28, chart. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Data on duration of unemployment-insurance benefits in 1953 are given in a separate article (reprints available) in the May issue of the periodical.

A Sourcebook on Unemployment Insurance in California. Sacramento, California Department of Employment, 1953. 400 pp.

Prepared under joint auspices of California Department of Employment and Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California (Berkeley).

Beneficiaries Under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940–53. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, May 1954, pp. 93–96.)

Annual Report on Benefit Years Established and Terminated Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, [Canada], Calendar Year 1952. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1954. 51 pp. 40 cents.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

General Wage Adjustments in Manufacturing, June 1950–March 1954. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1954. 27 pp., chart. (Studies in Labor Statistics, 11.) $1.25.

1954 Pay Almanac. By William J. Casey, J. K. Lasser, Walter Lord. Roslyn, N. Y., Business Reports, Inc., 1954. 166 pp. $12.50.

Deals with compensation and benefit plans for production workers, supervisory workers, and executives, including information on profit-sharing plans, pensions, health and welfare plans, vacations, etc.

Compensation and Service of Railroad Employees—Statistical Tables, 1952. Chicago, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, 1954. 194 pp.

Fire Department Salaries in the United States and Canada, April 1954. (*In* International Fire Fighter, International Association of Fire Fighters, Washington, April 1954, pp. 4–16.)

Severance Pay Plans. By Lois E. Forde and F. Beatrice Brower. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1954. 47 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 141.) $1.25.

Unionism and Wage-Income Ratios, 1929–1951. By Paul E. Sultan. Buffalo, N. Y., University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, Department of Industrial Relations, 1954. 7 pp., charts. (Reprinted from Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1954.)

Premium Pay Conditions for Plant Workers in Manufacturing, [Canada, April 1953]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1954, pp. 574–577. 25 cents.)

Minimum Wages in Latin America. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 184 pp., bibliography. (Studies and Reports, New Series, 34.) $1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Miscellaneous

Labor Economics and Labor Relations. By Lloyd G. Reynolds. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. 722 pp., bibliographies. 2d ed. $8.65.

This revision of the 1949 edition contains substantial additions, including five new chapters and more recent factual information. Part I deals with trade unionism, collective bargaining, and other aspects of labor relations; Part II is devoted to economics of the labor market. In a concluding essay, Professor Reynolds reconsiders the past and makes some "hesitant prophesies" about the future of the labor problem.

Management Faces New Problems: Proceedings of the 1953 Fall Management Conference Sponsored by the Society for Advancement of Management. Edited by Will Long. New York, Society for Advancement of Management, 1954. 178 pp., charts. $3.50 to Society members, $5 to nonmembers.

Motion and Time Study Applications. By Ralph M. Barnes. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1953. 188 pp., diagrams, forms, illus. 2d ed. $2.90.

Governments of Latin America. By Miguel Jorrín. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1953. 385 pp., bibliographies. (Van Nostrand Political Science Series.) $4.50.

Includes considerable information on labor matters, particularly unions.

People's China—Sweat Shop Arsenal! By Richard L-G. Deverall. Tokyo (2 Nishi Kanda, 1-chome, Chiyoda), Richard L-G. Deverall, 1954. 263 pp., illus. $2.50.

Describes the organization and working conditions of Chinese labor as controlled by the Communist state, much of the material being drawn from official Chinese pronouncements.

Law and Social Change in the U.S.S.R. By John N. Hazard. Toronto, Carswell Co., Ltd., 1953. xxiv, 310 pp., bibliography. $4.50.

Wages, Prices and Social Legislation in the Soviet Union. By Lief Björk; translated by M. A. Michael. London, Dennis Dobson, Ltd., 1953. 199 pp., bibliography. 18s.

Translation of the book originally published in Swedish in 1952. Discusses primarily legal provisions as given in printed Soviet Russian sources.

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NOTE.—Beginning with the June 1954 issue, data shown in tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, C–1, C–2, C–3, and C–4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]												
	1954 [2]						1953						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. [3]	Oct.	Sept. [3]	Aug.	July	June
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	68,788	67,786	67,438	67,218	67,139	66,291	66,106	66,874	66,954	67,127	68,238	68,258	68,290
Civilian labor force	65,445	64,425	64,063	63,825	63,725	62,840	62,614	63,353	63,404	63,552	64,648	64,668	64,734
Unemployment	3,347	3,305	3,465	3,725	3,671	3,087	1,850	1,428	1,102	1,246	1,240	1,548	1,562
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,628	1,157	1,160	1,301	1,434	(4)	1,093	886	727	817	724	924	1,042
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	623	764	854	932	1,198	(4)	444	294	236	234	278	368	212
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	236	336	403	484	408	(4)	125	96	72	58	88	104	96
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	566	672	740	741	470	(4)	124	96	82	81	88	78	124
Unemployed over 26 weeks	293	375	307	267	160	(4)	64	55	46	56	62	74	88
Employment	62,098	61,119	60,598	60,100	60,055	59,753	60,764	61,925	62,242	62,306	63,408	63,120	63,172
Nonagricultural	54,470	54,297	54,522	54,225	54,351	54,469	55,326	55,274	55,083	55,044	56,134	55,492	55,246
Worked 35 hours or more	43,502	43,902	43,603	44,291	42,825	(4)	46,880	42,847	46,957	32,767	45,598	43,196	46,304
Worked 15–34 hours	6,226	6,211	6,480	5,804	7,246	(4)	5,139	8,972	4,906	18,114	4,482	5,054	4,924
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,904	2,133	2,379	2,364	2,265	(4)	1,811	1,873	1,711	1,543	1,260	1,224	1,498
With a job but not at work [6]	2,838	1,991	2,060	1,765	2,013	(4)	1,487	1,582	1,509	2,620	4,794	6,018	2,550
Agricultural	7,628	6,822	6,076	5,875	5,704	5,284	5,438	6,651	7,159	7,262	7,274	7,628	7,926
Worked 35 hours or more	5,932	4,957	4,231	4,294	3,844	(4)	3,900	5,092	5,713	5,772	5,512	5,866	6,334
Worked 15–34 hours	1,336	1,436	1,336	1,100	1,283	(4)	1,123	1,274	1,175	1,261	1,442	1,436	1,346
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	234	285	283	304	301	(4)	232	180	185	154	190	186	178
With a job but not at work [6]	126	144	226	178	272	(4)	184	105	86	76	130	108	68
Males													
Total labor force	48,619	47,791	47,671	47,408	47,539	(4)	47,013	47,184	47,129	47,446	48,599	48,803	48,372
Civilian labor force	45,317	44,471	44,337	44,057	44,167	(4)	43,565	43,709	43,626	43,917	45,056	45,260	44,862
Unemployment	2,194	2,197	2,343	2,552	2,542	(4)	1,337	927	736	768	814	1,024	1,024
Employment	43,123	42,274	41,993	41,504	41,625	(4)	42,228	42,782	42,889	43,149	44,242	44,236	43,838
Nonagricultural	37,100	36,660	36,682	36,337	36,592	(4)	37,335	37,283	37,241	37,370	38,204	38,042	37,626
Worked 35 hours or more	31,355	31,184	31,100	31,219	30,399	(4)	32,897	30,470	33,319	24,173	32,660	31,248	33,166
Worked 15–34 hours	3,303	3,241	3,257	2,944	3,829	(4)	2,672	4,910	2,283	10,968	2,112	2,660	2,258
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	762	956	981	1,040	1,053	(4)	718	788	648	560	514	470	634
With a job but not at work [6]	1,673	1,279	1,344	1,134	1,309	(4)	1,048	1,115	991	1,609	2,896	3,664	1,568
Agricultural	6,023	5,614	5,311	5,167	5,033	(4)	4,893	5,499	5,649	5,779	6,038	6,194	6,212
Worked 35 hours or more	5,135	4,502	3,987	4,052	3,633	(4)	3,724	4,549	4,848	4,891	5,052	5,350	5,458
Worked 15–34 hours	621	761	891	687	884	(4)	815	727	595	707	726	620	568
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	145	214	224	261	273	(4)	186	120	127	109	150	130	122
With a job but not at work [6]	123	137	209	167	243	(4)	168	103	78	71	110	94	64
Females													
Total labor force	20,170	19,995	19,767	19,810	19,600	(4)	19,094	19,690	19,825	19,681	19,639	19,455	19,918
Civilian labor force	20,129	19,954	19,726	19,768	19,558	(4)	19,050	19,645	19,778	19,635	19,592	19,408	19,872
Unemployment	1,153	1,108	1,121	1,173	1,128	(4)	513	501	425	478	426	524	538
Employment	18,975	18,846	18,605	18,596	18,430	(4)	18,536	19,143	19,353	19,157	19,166	18,884	19,334
Nonagricultural	17,370	17,637	17,840	17,888	17,759	(4)	17,991	17,991	17,842	17,674	17,930	17,450	17,620
Worked 35 hours or more	12,141	12,775	12,503	13,072	12,426	(4)	13,992	12,377	13,638	8,594	12,918	11,948	13,138
Worked 15–34 hours	2,922	2,972	3,223	2,860	3,417	(4)	2,468	4,062	2,624	7,146	2,370	2,394	2,666
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,142	1,177	1,398	1,324	1,212	(4)	1,093	1,085	1,063	983	746	754	834
With a job but not at work [6]	1,164	712	715	631	704	(4)	439	467	518	951	1,896	2,354	982
Agricultural	1,605	1,309	765	708	671	(4)	545	1,152	1,510	1,484	1,236	1,434	1,714
Worked 35 hours or more	797	454	244	242	211	(4)	175	544	865	880	460	548	876
Worked 15–34 hours	716	675	445	413	399	(4)	308	547	580	554	716	816	778
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	89	71	58	43	28	(4)	46	60	58	45	40	56	55
With a job but not at work [6]	4	10	17	11	29	(4)	16	2	7	5	20	14	4

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with earlier data. In addition, the introduction during 1953 of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedures produced certain discontinuities in the data. Revised figures are expected to be available at a later date.

[3] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Not available.

[5] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[6] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954						1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Total employees	48,062	47,020	45,068	47,848	47,880	48,147	50,197	49,851	50,180	50,200	49,962	49,716	49,904	49,660	48,306
Mining	742	736	749	772	790	805	822	829	826	839	844	836	846	844	835
Metal	98.2	98.5	98.4	101.6	103.1	104.3	105.5	105.3	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.9	106.6	105.7	99.8
Iron	.....	35.4	34.9	36.2	37.1	38.2	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.6	39.8	33.5
Copper	.....	27.4	27.4	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.6	26.5
Lead and zinc	.....	15.1	15.2	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.3	16.6	17.5	17.4	21.2
Anthracite	.....	29.1	28.8	41.5	44.8	46.4	48.5	49.0	48.7	50.2	50.2	48.6	53.6	52.8	63.4
Bituminous-coal	212.7	213.3	219.7	237.2	252.2	260.5	266.4	271.1	269.4	276.3	276.4	275.4	284.1	285.6	327.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	.....	291.6	291.2	292.3	291.4	295.3	298.0	297.4	295.0	298.2	303.1	298.4	294.7	294.5	289.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	104.0	103.5	101.0	99.0	98.1	98.8	104.0	106.0	107.7	108.6	108.7	107.2	107.1	105.1	103.8
Contract construction	2,742	2,631	2,535	2,415	2,356	2,349	2,632	2,789	2,889	2,866	2,823	2,768	2,711	2,644	2,634
Nonbuilding construction	.....	551	497	443	420	415	490	550	594	597	600	570	553	518	514
Highway and street	.....	243.5	208.0	173.3	155.9	149.9	195.9	235.3	265.8	269.4	274.4	258.0	246.0	218.1	209.4
Other nonbuilding construction	.....	307.5	289.3	269.7	264.1	264.6	293.7	314.8	328.0	327.6	325.6	311.7	306.8	299.9	305.0
Building construction	.....	2,080	2,038	1,972	1,936	1,934	2,142	2,239	2,295	2,269	2,225	2,198	2,158	2,126	2,119
General contractors	.....	891.0	867.8	834.0	813.7	811.5	924.6	981.0	1,020.8	1,014.7	1,018.3	997.7	969.8	944.5	948.3
Special-trade contractors	.....	1,189.1	1,169.9	1,137.8	1,122.5	1,122.6	1,217.6	1,258.3	1,274.1	1,254.5	1,206.7	1,200.0	1,188.1	1,181.2	1,170.8
Plumbing and heating	.....	291.1	290.1	289.2	287.6	292.2	305.5	309.8	311.1	303.0	298.5	291.8	286.8	293.1	287.7
Painting and decorating	.....	139.1	134.5	127.1	122.4	124.1	142.9	153.2	150.6	160.6	165.7	161.0	154.1	148.1	156.5
Electrical work	.....	164.5	162.0	163.1	165.4	169.1	170.5	171.6	172.0	169.3	165.9	162.7	158.3	162.3	155.7
Other special-trade contractors	.....	594.4	583.3	558.4	547.1	537.2	598.7	623.7	631.4	621.6	576.6	584.5	588.9	577.7	570.9
Manufacturing	15,829	15,833	16,000	16,234	16,322	16,434	16,765	16,988	17,301	17,510	17,537	17,336	17,416	17,259	16,334
Durable goods [2]	9,088	9,152	9,260	9,389	9,480	9,591	9,773	9,897	10,072	10,145	10,192	10,190	10,301	10,129	9,340
Nondurable goods [2]	6,741	6,683	6,740	6,845	6,842	6,843	6,992	7,091	7,229	7,365	7,345	7,146	7,115	7,131	6,994
Ordnance and accessories	169.8	176.2	188.4	202.1	217.0	231.4	240.6	246.3	250.7	251.3	252.1	258.3	253.2	242.6	178.7
Food and kindred products	1,512.8	1,457.6	1,434.9	1,431.1	1,428.9	1,444.7	1,505.3	1,574.2	1,651.4	1,756.2	1,721.4	1,634.9	1,536.6	1,555.0	1,548.2
Meat products	.....	310.1	310.6	316.7	319.3	326.0	335.9	341.4	330.4	322.4	319.9	318.2	314.7	321.5	319.0
Dairy products	.....	124.3	118.7	115.3	111.6	110.8	112.4	114.6	117.1	122.7	127.5	129.7	128.5	118.7	119.9
Canning and preserving	.....	171.9	163.2	153.6	152.9	159.7	178.1	213.8	284.6	404.5	375.7	296.6	210.0	235.3	227.6
Grain-mill products	.....	118.6	112.5	116.2	117.4	117.1	116.8	117.6	120.6	121.8	121.6	121.3	121.6	119.4	123.8
Bakery products	.....	282.3	282.7	281.9	282.5	281.5	284.4	288.4	290.3	288.9	288.4	289.2	288.2	285.9	284.1
Sugar	.....	29.1	28.3	27.3	28.7	30.2	44.1	52.6	51.0	33.0	30.1	30.2	28.5	34.2	33.4
Confectionery and related products	.....	74.6	76.6	79.3	81.2	83.6	90.2	93.0	93.1	89.6	83.2	75.5	78.1	84.6	86.2
Beverages	.....	209.4	205.1	202.3	198.0	200.8	206.4	212.0	219.1	226.8	230.2	228.7	222.4	214.9	215.6
Miscellaneous food products	.....	137.3	137.2	138.5	137.3	135.0	137.0	140.8	145.2	146.5	144.8	145.5	144.6	140.6	128.7
Tobacco manufacturers	89.9	89.8	89.9	92.1	98.2	105.6	112.9	109.7	117.4	120.4	113.3	91.6	91.3	103.6	105.6
Cigarettes	.....	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8	32.0	32.0	31.6	31.6	31.4	30.6	31.4	31.4	30.4
Cigars	.....	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.3	39.4	40.8	41.7	41.3	40.5	40.0	39.0	40.3	40.6	41.1
Tobacco and snuff	.....	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	11.0	11.1	12.6	18.1	26.6	32.1	27.8	36.6	40.4	34.2	14.4	11.7	23.7	25.5
Textile-mill products	1,064.3	1,053.8	1,073.8	1,083.7	1,090.2	1,091.1	1,123.1	1,141.4	1,163.2	1,184.1	1,189.6	1,181.5	1,209.6	1,138.5	1,195.6
Scouring and combining plants	.....	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.4
Yarn and thread mills	.....	122.7	124.5	125.3	125.8	128.3	133.5	135.7	138.9	144.2	147.0	144.7	148.6	144.8	150.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	482.5	484.9	489.6	493.1	494.8	506.2	514.9	522.9	531.4	533.5	537.4	544.4	534.1	538.4
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	.....	29.0	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	30.2	30.6	31.2	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.9	31.5	31.3
Knitting mills	.....	213.2	212.6	214.1	214.5	211.2	219.5	225.4	231.8	237.0	238.9	234.3	240.6	236.1	236.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	86.0	86.9	87.8	88.5	88.1	90.7	90.5	91.6	92.7	92.5	91.0	92.8	93.2	93.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	49.8	52.9	53.3	54.1	54.1	55.0	55.4	56.2	57.2	55.8	54.4	58.5	57.6	55.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	.....	13.2	13.9	15.4	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.8	16.3	16.7	17.0	16.8	16.7
Miscellaneous textile goods	.....	61.8	63.0	63.9	64.5	64.8	66.0	67.3	68.1	67.4	67.1	64.7	68.8	67.7	67.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,093.5	1,107.8	1,155.1	1,226.8	1,213.8	1,188.2	1,212.6	1,214.1	1,231.3	1,226.7	1,249.7	1,192.5	1,214.4	1,230.7	1,199.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	118.2	123.7	134.4	135.0	133.0	134.2	135.2	137.4	138.4	138.2	127.0	136.4	134.4	129.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	283.5	290.1	297.7	293.1	290.9	298.9	308.2	314.0	314.9	316.3	301.8	313.9	310.2	287.2
Women's outerwear	.....	324.7	353.2	389.4	384.7	372.7	371.1	352.6	352.5	351.2	371.0	350.1	345.0	363.1	369.6
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	110.3	111.3	111.6	111.3	108.6	110.9	115.4	116.4	114.0	113.1	111.3	113.9	115.0	109.6
Millinery	.....	14.9	19.9	25.9	24.4	22.5	20.0	18.1	21.6	21.1	22.2	19.9	17.1	21.5	23.1
Children's outerwear	.....	69.5	69.3	74.4	73.8	71.2	71.4	69.2	71.5	71.3	74.2	71.6	74.5	72.2	68.9
Fur goods	.....	10.9	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	12.4	13.1	11.5	11.8	12.8	14.2	14.5	12.1	13.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	.....	56.1	57.1	59.3	58.4	56.5	60.9	63.2	65.2	65.5	65.4	62.6	64.0	63.9	65.0
Other fabricated textile products	.....	119.7	121.6	124.6	123.2	122.6	132.8	139.1	141.2	138.5	136.5	134.0	135.1	138.2	132.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954						1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	758.0	740.9	716.5	710.0	694.2	684.5	722.5	764.6	782.3	790.4	802.5	796.3	811.1	775.4	788.7
Logging camps and contractors		110.5	96.7	96.7	85.7	74.8	89.6	108.5	110.1	111.5	115.5	110.6	115.9	102.1	99.7
Sawmills and planing mills		390.8	380.3	375.9	372.1	372.5	388.9	405.9	418.2	424.2	430.4	428.9	434.6	418.2	429.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		124.9	123.4	121.5	120.4	120.7	124.4	128.1	131.3	130.9	131.2	131.2	134.2	130.8	125.6
Wooden containers		60.9	61.1	61.0	61.3	61.5	63.0	63.5	64.5	64.9	65.8	66.8	67.3	65.5	64.1
Miscellaneous wood products		53.8	55.0	54.9	54.7	55.0	56.6	57.6	58.2	58.9	59.6	58.8	59.1	58.8	60.0
Furniture and fixtures	330.5	330.7	337.0	344.4	346.1	347.7	356.0	363.5	367.8	370.5	370.3	369.7	371.6	373.6	361.4
Household furniture		231.1	236.8	242.1	241.9	241.7	248.7	256.5	259.6	261.3	261.6	261.4	264.2	265.9	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		40.0	40.0	40.7	41.4	41.5	42.2	42.0	42.5	43.2	43.2	42.6	42.3	42.7	41.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		32.7	33.3	34.1	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.7	36.3	35.7	36.0	36.0	35.8	35.7	34.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		26.9	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.5	29.3	29.4	30.3	29.5	29.7	29.3	29.2	28.4
Paper and allied products	525.6	522.7	522.7	525.1	525.2	525.7	530.7	535.0	537.7	539.7	537.6	529.5	532.2	529.6	503.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		256.8	256.5	257.7	257.7	257.5	260.0	259.2	259.8	260.8	260.0	258.5	258.0	257.5	252.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		142.2	142.0	143.6	144.4	145.6	148.2	153.6	153.8	152.5	151.4	145.9	148.7	148.2	132.6
Other paper and allied products		123.7	124.2	123.8	123.1	122.6	122.5	122.2	124.1	126.4	126.2	125.1	125.5	123.9	118.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	805.7	801.9	803.7	804.5	802.2	802.8	814.1	810.5	809.3	801.2	789.6	788.2	790.1	793.0	769.3
Newspapers		294.0	292.8	292.3	290.7	290.6	295.1	293.3	292.4	290.5	288.6	288.0	289.5	289.1	284.9
Periodicals		61.9	62.9	63.6	63.5	63.7	64.9	64.8	63.6	62.4	60.6	60.6	60.7	62.3	61.6
Books		51.1	51.2	51.5	51.3	51.0	51.2	51.4	52.3	52.0	50.9	50.3	50.2	50.6	47.2
Commercial printing		206.1	207.2	207.3	207.4	208.6	211.6	208.1	208.3	206.3	202.5	203.0	204.4	205.1	198.7
Lithographing		59.2	59.4	58.9	59.0	58.7	60.4	60.9	59.9	59.1	57.5	56.0	56.8	57.4	54.6
Greeting cards		19.0	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	20.5	21.7	21.6	20.9	20.6	20.1	20.0	19.8	18.6
Bookbinding and related industries		43.8	44.2	44.3	44.3	43.4	44.3	44.7	46.0	45.5	45.1	44.6	44.6	44.6	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		66.8	67.2	67.8	67.4	67.3	66.1	65.6	65.2	64.5	63.8	63.6	63.9	64.1	60.7
Chemicals and allied products	775.9	780.8	791.1	796.1	793.6	798.1	800.2	807.8	811.2	814.1	809.4	804.3	804.6	805.8	770.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals		93.4	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.8	94.1	94.0	93.8	94.0	94.2	94.4	92.8	92.4	86.7
Industrial organic chemicals		297.2	298.5	301.0	303.7	311.2	315.1	318.5	320.6	325.2	327.8	324.9	321.8	317.2	293.3
Drugs and medicines		90.7	91.5	92.2	92.3	92.2	88.7	91.1	90.9	91.1	90.3	90.0	91.7	91.5	90.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		51.4	51.7	51.9	51.7	51.6	51.3	51.4	51.8	51.6	51.2	50.9	51.3	51.4	50.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers		72.5	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.4	74.1	74.5	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.3	75.4	75.0	73.1
Gum and wood chemicals		8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.0
Fertilizers		40.1	46.8	46.5	40.0	34.9	32.9	32.4	34.2	34.7	33.0	32.0	34.7	37.2	36.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		37.7	39.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.3	47.4	47.0	44.2	38.6	37.0	38.0	42.7	44.3
Miscellaneous chemicals		89.4	88.6	88.3	88.3	88.2	89.4	90.2	90.2	90.0	90.4	90.9	91.1	90.0	90.9
Products of petroleum and coal	253.8	252.4	251.8	251.6	252.2	253.1	255.4	258.0	260.7	263.2	265.6	265.4	263.5	260.4	253.9
Petroleum refining		202.9	202.9	202.4	202.3	203.1	204.1	205.0	206.5	208.1	209.9	209.6	207.6	206.3	201.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		49.5	48.9	49.2	49.9	50.0	51.3	53.0	54.2	55.1	55.7	55.8	55.9	54.1	52.2
Rubber products	256.3	253.6	252.8	256.3	259.4	262.3	265.9	267.6	273.1	278.5	278.9	277.3	284.1	278.3	266.7
Tires and inner tubes		112.1	111.2	112.1	112.3	113.0	113.3	114.3	116.9	120.2	120.4	120.8	122.7	119.8	118.8
Rubber footwear		25.0	24.5	24.9	25.9	27.0	28.3	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.3	28.1	29.1	29.3	28.3
Other rubber products		116.5	117.1	119.3	121.2	122.3	124.3	124.1	126.6	128.6	129.2	128.4	132.3	129.2	119.7
Leather and leather products	363.6	352.9	364.0	377.5	378.4	371.0	372.0	373.0	374.1	380.5	389.9	382.6	388.5	386.1	381.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		43.1	43.3	44.3	44.7	44.6	44.7	45.0	46.4	47.0	47.5	47.2	48.0	47.1	46.5
Industrial leather belting and packing		4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		14.9	15.7	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.0	17.1
Footwear (except rubber)		233.8	241.7	250.6	250.2	246.6	243.6	238.9	237.0	244.2	252.0	247.6	253.2	249.9	246.2
Luggage		13.9	13.4	13.3	14.3	13.6	15.5	17.1	17.6	17.2	17.0	16.7	17.6	17.0	16.8
Handbags and small leather goods		26.9	30.0	32.9	33.3	31.1	31.4	33.4	33.3	32.0	32.1	30.4	28.7	31.8	30.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		15.6	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.2	15.1	17.5	19.0	19.4	19.2	18.4	18.4	18.0	19.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	505.4	509.6	510.9	511.2	509.6	511.0	531.0	542.0	547.7	550.8	549.6	541.9	550.7	543.2	527.5
Flat glass		27.6	28.2	28.3	29.4	31.0	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.9	31.6	31.3	31.2	31.6	30.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		91.1	91.6	91.5	90.9	90.6	95.8	98.7	99.1	99.1	97.6	95.1	100.0	97.8	93.2
Glass products made of purchased glass		15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.2	17.8	18.4	18.2	17.1
Cement, hydraulic		40.4	40.9	41.1	40.8	41.2	42.0	42.3	42.0	42.5	42.7	42.5	41.7	41.8	40.0
Structural clay products		77.5	77.1	78.1	73.8	75.0	78.1	79.7	80.6	80.5	81.2	81.9	82.1	79.6	81.2
Pottery and related products		53.1	53.4	54.5	54.6	52.2	54.4	55.7	55.7	56.3	55.1	50.1	56.0	56.1	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		102.0	100.0	98.2	96.5	96.2	101.6	104.9	106.5	108.3	109.1	108.5	105.2	104.6	100.7
Cut-stone and stone products		18.8	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.4	17.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		83.6	84.9	85.7	89.0	90.0	91.6	93.1	94.6	95.5	95.4	96.3	96.7	95.0	89.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954						1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,175.9	1,175.3	1,186.8	1,206.9	1,223.4	1,249.0	1,273.7	1,290.5	1,314.8	1,330.3	1,342.4	1,348.5	1,336.7	1,333.2	1,232.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	576.0	580.1	593.3	601.4	614.2	626.6	637.7	650.3	654.0	666.8	665.1	662.1	653.3	570.7
Iron and steel foundries	.....	219.7	223.0	223.9	225.5	228.7	232.0	232.8	238.8	245.3	245.0	250.8	256.1	249.8	258.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	58.0	57.7	58.0	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.9	59.7	60.8	60.6	60.9	60.8	59.5	55.7
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.5	12.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	101.7	102.0	102.7	104.5	108.1	110.6	111.9	114.1	113.8	114.4	113.6	115.7	113.5	106.5
Nonferrous foundries	.....	72.0	75.1	78.1	80.3	82.9	85.8	87.5	88.3	90.3	90.4	92.3	93.4	91.5	87.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	134.6	136.2	138.5	140.6	143.8	147.4	148.6	150.2	152.8	151.8	152.3	154.9	152.3	142.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,036.9	1,039.1	1,047.4	1,060.1	1,072.6	1,083.4	1,086.6	1,114.0	1,135.3	1,149.6	1,154.0	1,145.7	1,162.7	1,141.1	1,042.0
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	55.2	54.2	52.8	52.9	53.3	53.1	55.0	57.9	61.6	62.6	59.7	58.0	55.4	55.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	.....	146.8	147.9	151.2	153.2	153.8	154.9	152.9	154.5	157.1	161.3	160.6	166.2	160.9	150.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	116.1	116.0	117.9	117.6	118.8	124.3	129.0	134.0	134.7	135.4	134.8	136.9	135.0	133.0
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	267.0	265.7	264.7	264.9	266.5	272.6	274.6	276.5	278.3	276.7	272.1	273.1	271.5	251.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	238.8	234.4	239.2	245.2	249.8	253.1	251.3	256.9	256.8	258.4	260.0	266.2	259.7	209.9
Lighting fixtures	.....	43.3	44.6	45.8	46.8	47.6	48.7	48.8	49.4	50.1	50.8	50.2	50.9	50.3	46.0
Fabricated wire products	.....	53.8	54.6	55.5	56.2	58.3	62.0	63.0	62.8	63.7	63.8	64.2	65.1	64.4	59.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	128.1	130.0	133.0	133.8	135.3	137.9	139.4	143.3	145.3	145.0	144.1	146.3	144.1	136.5
Machinery (except electrical)	1,550.4	1,566.9	1,590.7	1,608.0	1,626.0	1,636.6	1,643.4	1,644.8	1,659.2	1,669.4	1,676.4	1,705.4	1,736.4	1,705.3	1,664.4
Engines and turbines	.....	76.6	77.3	78.9	80.3	81.8	84.2	86.0	86.5	86.8	85.9	89.4	90.3	88.5	85.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	149.7	151.2	149.2	145.1	140.3	138.4	137.0	145.5	156.2	164.8	172.1	176.8	167.3	179.9
Construction and mining machinery	.....	123.6	124.6	124.9	124.2	125.0	125.5	126.5	128.1	131.2	133.7	134.9	137.5	133.4	134.8
Metalworking machinery	.....	284.9	290.7	298.7	303.9	307.9	307.4	309.8	310.8	311.5	307.4	307.5	311.6	308.9	294.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	175.4	177.2	179.3	180.1	181.8	183.5	183.5	184.0	183.7	185.6	186.8	191.0	187.9	190.9
General industrial machinery	.....	228.0	230.8	235.1	237.8	241.5	244.7	245.0	245.6	243.4	243.8	246.0	246.1	243.7	235.8
Office and store machines and devices	.....	103.1	104.8	105.7	107.9	108.6	109.6	109.3	110.1	108.9	107.6	108.7	109.3	109.3	108.7
Service-industry and household machines	.....	174.7	180.4	178.6	183.7	185.1	184.4	183.6	184.4	183.1	185.1	193.1	203.9	198.7	181.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	259.9	253.7	257.6	261.0	264.6	265.7	264.4	264.2	264.6	262.5	266.9	269.9	267.7	252.4
Electrical machinery	1,067.9	1,085.5	1,108.5	1,128.6	1,138.4	1,157.6	1,187.5	1,216.6	1,235.8	1,242.9	1,233.9	1,216.9	1,232.4	1,226.5	1,084.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	368.5	373.5	379.4	384.4	390.3	395.9	397.1	400.7	402.7	403.8	406.8	408.9	402.8	373.8
Electrical appliances	.....	62.8	65.0	66.2	67.2	68.6	71.1	72.2	72.3	72.2	70.9	71.3	71.9	70.8	56.5
Insulated wire and cable	.....	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.8	31.1	31.6	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.2	34.3	33.4	30.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	71.3	73.5	75.1	77.5	78.3	79.0	79.3	79.4	81.5	81.0	82.4	84.9	82.0	75.9
Electric lamps	.....	27.6	28.1	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.3	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.4	25.6
Communication equipment	.....	480.9	494.3	503.2	505.2	514.6	532.1	555.7	569.3	572.6	565.1	544.7	554.6	559.7	474.2
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	45.8	45.3	45.1	46.1	46.5	48.5	50.9	51.8	51.5	51.0	49.9	49.3	49.5	47.3
Transportation equipment	1,731.7	1,755.6	1,793.4	1,823.7	1,846.8	1,886.0	1,904.3	1,867.7	1,924.4	1,938.0	1,969.0	1,981.3	1,987.0	1,955.0	1,693.4
Automobiles	.....	750.5	770.9	785.3	803.1	828.2	862.9	844.1	875.5	883.1	922.9	945.0	950.0	920.2	790.2
Aircraft and parts	.....	806.8	816.6	823.1	823.7	830.1	810.9	789.8	811.3	813.2	803.5	793.3	784.8	790.3	660.7
Aircraft	.....	496.3	498.9	497.9	496.9	502.7	483.3	466.8	489.1	490.6	485.3	478.9	475.2	479.1	425.9
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	169.3	174.5	178.2	178.8	179.5	181.6	181.7	183.9	182.7	180.2	179.7	177.4	177.3	138.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	13.0	13.8	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	14.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	128.2	129.4	129.5	130.2	129.8	127.8	123.2	120.2	121.7	120.2	116.9	114.3	115.9	81.6
Ship and boat building and repairing	.....	131.8	132.7	136.9	139.5	143.3	143.7	146.2	146.5	150.1	150.3	153.4	155.6	152.8	152.6
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	108.9	111.8	114.0	117.4	121.7	123.2	124.9	125.3	128.6	128.1	130.2	131.7	130.5	134.2
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	22.9	20.9	22.9	22.1	21.6	20.5	21.3	21.2	21.5	22.2	23.2	23.9	22.3	18.4
Railroad equipment	.....	60.5	64.5	69.9	72.1	76.1	77.5	76.5	79.2	79.6	80.3	77.9	84.9	80.4	78.3
Other transportation equipment	.....	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	9.3	11.1	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.6
Instruments and related products	306.8	310.6	315.3	321.2	325.0	329.7	332.9	334.3	332.7	334.1	332.8	334.4	336.2	332.8	310.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	51.4	52.5	53.7	54.7	55.4	55.9	56.0	55.9	55.5	53.2	55.8	55.3	54.9	49.4
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	76.9	77.3	78.3	79.1	79.3	80.4	80.6	79.1	79.8	81.2	80.9	82.2	80.7	74.0
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.3	14.8	14.9	15.2	14.9	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.1
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	39.7	40.0	40.8	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.5	42.8	43.3	43.7	43.7	44.1	43.3	40.8
Ophthalmic goods	.....	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.2	26.7	27.1	26.9	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.3
Photographic apparatus	.....	66.8	67.6	68.2	68.4	69.4	69.3	69.4	69.2	69.4	69.9	69.8	67.6	68.1	64.9
Watches and clocks	.....	36.2	37.6	39.2	40.1	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.1	43.8	43.0	42.9	44.7	43.5	39.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	454.5	458.2	464.7	475.1	480.4	473.8	494.7	512.4	521.4	517.9	508.6	491.7	502.9	500.2	457.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	51.9	52.9	54.2	55.6	55.3	56.1	57.4	56.7	55.3	53.5	50.8	52.9	53.6	49.7
Musical instruments and parts	.....	15.5	15.9	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.3	17.1	16.8	17.1	17.2	16.1
Toys and sporting goods	.....	81.1	80.0	80.1	81.1	78.3	85.9	96.8	104.0	103.4	101.0	96.9	97.5	94.1	80.3
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	.....	29.3	29.4	29.8	29.8	29.2	30.1	30.5	30.2	29.9	29.5	29.1	29.6	29.5	29.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	59.3	60.7	62.6	65.1	62.7	64.9	68.0	69.2	68.8	69.3	66.1	66.0	67.0	61.2
Fabricated plastic products	.....	70.5	71.5	73.6	73.8	75.2	76.8	78.7	79.9	80.0	78.9	76.7	77.8	77.2	67.8
Other manufacturing industries	.....	150.6	154.3	158.5	158.5	156.4	163.9	164.1	164.4	163.2	159.3	155.3	162.3	161.8	152.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954						1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Transportation and public utilities	4,639	4,011	4,008	3,992	4,039	4,069	4,187	4,216	4,257	4,283	4,274	4,283	4,268	4,224	4,185
Transportation	2,702	2,689	2,685	2,670	2,719	2,747	2,861	2,887	2,927	2,932	2,929	2,934	2,928	2,899	2,899
Interstate railroads	.....	1,216.3	1,206.4	1,215.2	1,243.7	1,266.4	1,328.6	1,353.9	1,382.6	1,393.5	1,407.2	1,409.5	1,399.9	1,376.9	1,399.8
Class I railroads	.....	1,061.9	1,052.4	1,058.8	1,086.1	1,107.6	1,155.1	1,188.0	1,214.6	1,224.3	1,236.7	1,238.8	1,229.2	1,206.5	1,226.2
Local railways and buslines	.....	124.4	125.4	125.7	126.1	126.5	127.1	127.5	128.1	126.1	126.8	128.2	128.6	127.6	133.1
Trucking and warehousing	.....	681.6	683.7	685.4	690.4	698.5	729.5	733.7	740.2	736.4	724.4	721.3	723.8	724.4	699.1
Other transportation and services	.....	666.5	669.8	643.8	658.4	655.5	676.0	672.1	676.4	676.2	670.8	674.9	676.0	669.9	666.9
Buslines, except local	.....	48.6	48.5	48.5	49.1	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.2	53.1	53.2	53.5	52.9	52.2	52.4
Air transportation (common carrier)	.....	104.7	105.3	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.7	105.8	105.7	105.9	106.1	105.9	105.7	104.4	97.1
Communication	749	741	742	742	742	744	747	749	750	748	754	760	751	747	720
Telephone	.....	699.3	699.6	700.0	700.5	701.3	704.0	705.2	705.6	703.6	709.9	715.5	706.0	702.2	678.4
Telegraph	.....	41.4	41.5	40.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	43.2	43.0	43.9	44.6	43.7	40.4
Other public utilities	588	581	581	580	578	578	579	580	580	585	591	589	581	578	566
Gas and electric utilities	.....	556.9	556.3	555.2	553.9	554.5	555.5	556.3	555.8	560.3	566.1	564.1	557.3	554.2	543.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	.....	24.4	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.8	24.7	24.1	23.9	22.6
Wholesale and retail trade	10,397	10,366	10,496	10,305	10,310	10,421	11,361	10,828	10,669	10,523	10,392	10,414	10,473	10,533	10,281
Wholesale trade	2,754	2,745	2,762	2,780	2,792	2,794	2,830	2,831	2,808	2,774	2,770	2,773	2,765	2,782	2,743
Retail trade	7,643	7,621	7,734	7,525	7,518	7,627	8,531	7,997	7,861	7,749	7,622	7,641	7,708	7,751	7,537
General merchandise stores	1,330.4	1,336.2	1,408.6	1,318.8	1,304.6	1,368.8	1,960.4	1,581.0	1,476.3	1,403.3	1,339.6	1,333.9	1,385.7	1,447.2	1,446.1
Food and liquor stores	1,424.7	1,416.9	1,419.6	1,398.5	1,406.4	1,401.1	1,428.7	1,415.3	1,405.2	1,385.7	1,375.5	1,385.6	1,390.5	1,387.8	1,346.1
Automotive and accessories dealers	810.9	809.2	807.7	811.8	818.2	824.9	839.3	830.0	826.9	822.6	825.2	820.1	814.5	812.5	767.8
Apparel and accessories stores	594.3	599.5	659.0	574.1	563.1	583.7	720.7	629.8	616.9	594.5	549.8	560.0	603.6	602.0	589.1
Other retail trade	3,482.8	3,549.6	3,438.6	3,421.8	3,425.7	3,448.9	3,582.2	3,560.5	3,535.9	3,542.8	3,531.7	3,541.6	3,514.0	3,501.9	3,388.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,106	2,081	2,075	2,057	2,044	2,033	2,040	2,034	2,040	2,041	2,057	2,057	2,037	2,025	1,957
Banks and trust companies	.....	521.5	522.6	522.5	520.3	516.1	515.8	513.7	512.0	511.8	518.9	519.3	506.8	506.3	480.0
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	65.8	65.4	64.8	64.4	63.9	64.1	64.3	64.6	64.9	66.2	66.8	66.5	65.7	65.1
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	771.4	771.2	768.4	764.9	759.4	761.4	756.6	754.3	749.0	753.8	751.0	738.4	740.8	704.5
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	722.1	715.4	701.1	694.3	693.3	699.0	698.9	709.4	714.8	727.6	729.6	725.2	712.5	707.1
Service and miscellaneous	5,594	5,559	5,506	5,406	5,380	5,377	5,435	5,467	5,506	5,566	5,601	5,607	5,576	5,486	5,423
Hotels and lodging places	.....	498.5	488.0	474.3	473.5	468.7	474.7	477.3	490.2	524.9	506.0	506.2	538.9	510.2	493.3
Personal services:															
Laundries	.....	333.0	330.8	328.8	330.0	332.6	334.8	336.5	338.1	338.3	342.8	347.3	347.0	339.2	340.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	171.3	170.9	164.4	163.2	164.5	167.2	169.9	170.3	168.7	163.4	167.8	174.3	167.6	166.0
Motion pictures	.....	235.6	233.4	225.0	223.1	223.8	225.2	228.8	233.5	237.3	238.0	237.3	237.4	232.7	240.1
Government	6,613	6,701	6,699	6,667	6,639	6,659	6,955	6,709	6,692	6,590	6,422	6,405	6,585	6,645	6,609
Federal	2,152	2,160	2,168	2,173	2,175	2,184	2,480	2,203	2,205	2,230	2,258	2,281	2,303	2,305	2,420
State and local [4]	4,461	4,541	4,531	4,494	4,464	4,475	4,475	4,497	4,487	4,360	4,164	4,124	4,282	4,340	4,188

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1953 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 3 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[2] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 919.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954						1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Mining:															
Metal		84.6	84.2	87.2	88.7	90.0	91.1	90.7	90.6	90.9	90.7	91.4	92.0	91.3	86.6
Iron		30.9	30.4	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.7	36.0	36.0	35.8	35.1	29.3
Copper		23.4	23.2	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.2	25.0	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.5	22.9
Lead and zinc		12.7	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.5	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.9	14.8	18.5
Anthracite		35.7	35.4	38.0	41.5	42.8	45.0	45.1	45.0	46.5	46.5	45.4	50.3	49.1	59.5
Bituminous-coal		194.5	200.8	217.8	232.7	241.2	246.7	251.0	248.4	255.9	255.4	254.5	263.1	264.5	304.4
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		128.5	128.7	128.4	128.9	128.4	128.8	129.0	130.6	133.7	136.9	136.5	134.7	131.4	129.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		89.3	86.6	84.5	83.8	84.3	89.1	91.2	92.6	94.0	94.1	93.4	93.0	90.6	89.9
Manufacturing	12,426	12,439	12,590	12,818	12,986	13,002	13,319	13,534	13,852	14,061	14,070	13,875	13,985	13,850	13,144
Durable goods [1]	7,149	7,209	7,309	7,430	7,520	7,616	7,791	7,910	8,088	8,161	8,195	8,194	8,326	8,167	7,539
Nondurable goods [1]	5,277	5,230	5,281	5,388	5,386	5,386	5,528	5,624	5,764	5,900	5,875	5,681	5,659	5,683	5,604
Ordnance and accessories	126.9	126.2	136.8	150.4	164.5	176.5	183.6	187.4	193.0	194.3	194.4	198.7	193.9	186.3	135.0
Food and kindred products	1,079.2	1,081.8	1,011.1	1,009.1	1,009.1	1,024.2	1,082.7	1,149.0	1,223.8	1,325.6	1,289.4	1,202.2	1,108.3	1,133.5	1,137.2
Meat products		239.1	241.1	246.0	249.7	256.4	267.1	272.5	262.5	254.4	252.6	251.6	248.9	254.9	252.9
Dairy products		84.2	80.2	76.6	74.1	73.4	74.4	76.1	78.9	84.1	88.7	90.2	89.5	80.7	82.7
Canning and preserving		143.4	135.2	125.9	128.3	132.0	148.7	183.8	253.0	371.8	342.7	263.6	178.6	204.5	197.9
Grain-mill products		86.7	80.6	84.7	85.8	85.7	85.2	85.7	88.7	89.5	89.1	89.2	89.6	87.3	93.2
Bakery products		174.3	174.2	174.4	174.7	173.1	176.6	180.3	182.1	181.5	181.4	182.9	183.1	180.1	181.6
Sugar		23.8	23.0	22.1	23.2	24.7	37.9	45.7	44.1	27.5	24.8	24.7	23.2	28.6	28.0
Confectionery and related products		60.5	62.0	65.5	67.0	69.0	75.6	78.4	78.8	75.3	68.9	61.3	64.0	70.4	71.6
Beverages		121.7	117.1	115.1	111.9	115.1	119.7	125.2	130.0	135.0	137.6	133.9	126.9	126.2	129.3
Miscellaneous food products		98.1	97.7	98.8	97.4	94.8	97.5	101.3	105.7	106.5	103.6	104.8	104.5	100.9	99.9
Tobacco manufactures	82.3	81.6	81.7	84.0	80.9	97.2	104.3	101.1	109.2	112.2	105.2	83.6	83.2	95.1	98.7
Cigarettes		28.3	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.5	27.7	28.5	28.4	27.5
Cigars		37.6	37.2	37.9	38.5	37.5	38.8	39.8	39.4	38.6	38.0	37.1	38.3	38.5	39.0
Tobacco and snuff		6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying		9.0	9.1	10.7	15.8	24.2	29.9	25.5	34.4	38.2	32.1	12.3	9.6	21.4	22.9
Textile-mill products	969.9	969.6	979.0	989.0	994.6	996.5	1,028.2	1,046.0	1,067.3	1,088.2	1,092.8	1,085.3	1,112.7	1,092.6	1,100.5
Scouring and combing plants		5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9
Yarn and thread mills		113.3	115.3	115.7	116.2	118.7	123.9	125.8	128.9	134.3	136.9	134.5	138.5	134.9	139.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		453.5	455.2	460.1	463.2	466.0	477.0	485.1	493.2	501.8	503.4	507.2	513.9	504.1	508.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		25.3	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.5	26.4	27.0	27.6	27.9	27.8	27.6	28.2	27.9	27.8
Knitting mills		192.2	191.6	193.0	193.5	190.0	198.6	204.3	210.8	215.5	217.4	213.6	219.6	215.2	215.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles		75.4	76.6	77.5	77.8	77.5	79.9	80.2	80.8	81.7	81.6	80.0	81.9	82.3	83.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		40.5	43.8	44.3	45.0	44.9	45.9	46.4	47.1	48.1	46.7	45.3	49.5	48.6	47.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		11.8	12.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.2	14.9
Miscellaneous textile goods		52.5	53.7	54.5	55.1	55.4	56.7	57.7	58.6	58.3	57.8	55.5	59.4	58.4	57.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	970.7	984.8	1,029.7	1,100.5	1,087.6	1,061.6	1,083.5	1,084.6	1,102.5	1,099.4	1,120.7	1,065.5	1,084.5	1,102.1	1,074.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats		105.0	110.2	120.8	121.5	119.2	120.5	121.4	124.0	125.2	124.9	114.2	123.0	121.1	116.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		261.1	267.7	275.0	270.6	268.1	275.2	284.5	290.4	292.2	293.8	279.3	290.3	287.3	266.2
Women's outerwear		287.4	314.2	349.4	344.4	332.9	330.5	312.0	312.6	311.4	330.2	309.9	304.6	322.7	329.3
Women's, children's undergarments		97.3	98.8	99.2	99.0	96.2	98.3	102.7	103.8	101.4	100.4	98.8	101.0	102.5	97.9
Millinery		13.0	17.9	23.6	22.2	20.2	17.7	15.8	19.2	18.8	19.9	17.7	14.8	19.1	20.5
Children's outerwear		63.2	63.0	68.0	67.4	65.0	64.9	62.7	64.6	64.7	67.2	65.1	67.9	65.5	62.8
Fur goods		8.1	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	9.7	10.2	8.8	9.0	10.1	11.5	11.7	9.3	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		49.6	50.3	52.8	51.9	49.8	54.2	56.4	58.2	58.4	58.1	55.3	56.8	56.8	57.7
Other fabricated textile products		100.1	101.3	104.8	103.3	102.7	112.5	118.9	120.9	118.3	116.1	113.7	114.4	117.8	112.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	692.4	674.6	648.7	642.6	627.3	616.9	653.5	695.3	713.1	720.7	731.1	726.5	740.3	705.3	719.1
Logging camps and contractors		105.2	89.9	89.6	78.6	67.6	82.2	100.9	102.8	104.4	108.0	104.0	108.3	94.8	93.2
Sawmills and planing mills		361.2	350.8	346.8	343.3	343.7	359.0	377.0	388.2	393.3	398.6	396.9	403.1	387.1	406.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		104.6	103.3	101.4	100.5	100.6	104.0	107.6	110.8	110.6	110.7	111.3	113.8	110.5	106.4
Wooden containers		56.2	56.4	56.4	56.7	56.8	58.4	58.9	59.8	60.2	61.0	62.0	62.4	60.7	59.3
Miscellaneous wood products		47.4	48.3	48.4	48.2	48.2	49.9	50.9	51.5	52.2	52.8	52.3	52.7	52.2	53.3
Furniture and fixtures	276.5	276.7	282.7	290.0	291.7	293.2	301.4	308.4	312.6	315.3	315.1	314.4	317.3	319.0	309.3
Household furniture		198.8	204.3	209.3	209.1	208.5	215.8	223.4	226.1	228.1	228.2	228.0	231.5	233.0	225.5
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		32.0	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.0	34.7	35.2	35.5	34.7	34.6	35.0	34.5
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		24.8	25.2	26.0	26.8	27.8	27.9	27.7	28.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.7	27.8	26.5
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		21.1	21.1	21.8	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.3	23.3	24.2	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.3	22.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954						1953							Annual average	
	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	435.9	433.5	432.7	435.9	436.5	437.5	442.4	446.3	448.3	450.0	447.0	438.8	442.5	441.0	420.9
Pulp, paper, and paper board mills		217.8	217.3	218.6	218.3	218.7	220.7	220.0	220.5	222.2	220.7	219.0	219.3	218.9	215.7
Paper board containers and boxes		116.6	116.3	118.0	119.1	119.9	122.3	127.5	127.7	125.9	124.3	119.0	121.9	122.2	109.9
Other paper and allied products		99.1	99.1	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.4	98.8	100.1	101.9	102.0	100.8	101.3	99.9	95.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	519.4	515.7	516.4	516.8	513.6	514.2	524.5	522.1	524.8	520.5	509.6	508.7	512.4	513.3	500.5
Newspapers		147.6	145.8	145.9	143.3	142.4	147.8	146.6	147.4	147.0	144.3	143.7	145.6	145.1	143.5
Periodicals		25.6	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.6	26.8	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.6	27.5
Books		30.6	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	30.1	30.6	30.7	29.7	29.0	29.5	29.7	28.2
Commercial printing		166.3	168.0	168.1	168.6	170.9	172.8	169.4	170.0	168.0	164.4	165.4	167.2	167.5	163.0
Lithographing		45.4	45.7	45.2	45.3	44.7	46.2	47.0	46.5	45.6	44.4	42.9	44.0	44.4	42.2
Greeting cards		14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	15.3	16.6	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.4	15.2	15.0	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries		34.4	34.8	34.7	34.5	33.8	34.6	34.9	36.4	36.0	35.6	35.2	35.2	35.1	33.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		51.8	51.9	52.4	52.1	52.3	51.4	51.0	50.7	50.2	49.4	49.2	49.7	50.1	48.2
Chemicals and allied products	517.8	524.8	533.8	538.6	536.1	539.5	540.1	547.7	552.3	554.6	549.8	546.2	550.4	551.4	536.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals		66.9	66.7	66.8	66.5	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.0	66.8	66.9	67.3	66.0	66.9	62.2
Industrial organic chemicals		201.0	201.7	204.3	207.1	214.1	217.3	219.7	221.8	225.8	228.9	226.9	226.5	222.0	203.9
Drugs and medicines		55.8	56.6	57.2	57.7	57.5	54.1	57.6	56.9	56.9	55.4	55.0	57.0	56.9	61.3
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		31.6	32.0	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.1	31.4	31.4	31.9	32.0	31.6	31.4	32.1	32.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers		45.8	46.0	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.2	46.3	46.7	47.3	48.0	48.6	48.3	47.4	46.6
Gum and wood chemicals		7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.9
Fertilizers		31.9	38.4	38.1	31.7	26.6	24.8	24.3	26.1	26.5	24.8	23.8	26.5	29.0	29.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		26.6	28.4	30.0	31.1	32.6	33.9	34.9	35.0	33.1	27.5	26.0	26.7	31.3	32.9
Miscellaneous chemicals		58.0	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.0	58.5	59.4	59.8	59.3	59.9	60.5	60.7	59.9	61.9
Products of petroleum and coal	178.1	177.2	176.2	176.5	177.6	177.8	180.7	183.8	185.3	187.9	190.5	190.0	189.3	186.5	182.6
Petroleum refining		137.4	137.0	137.2	137.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.3	142.8	144.8	144.2	143.3	142.4	140.2
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		39.8	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.1	41.3	43.0	44.0	45.1	45.7	45.8	46.0	44.1	42.4
Rubber products	199.2	196.7	195.2	199.4	202.9	205.7	208.7	210.0	215.6	220.6	220.7	219.3	226.5	220.8	211.7
Tires and inner tubes		84.4	83.2	84.7	85.3	86.4	86.7	87.3	90.3	93.4	93.3	93.7	96.0	93.0	92.9
Rubber footwear		19.8	19.2	19.6	20.5	21.5	22.9	23.7	24.0	24.1	23.6	22.5	23.5	23.7	22.9
Other rubber products		92.5	92.8	95.1	97.1	97.8	99.1	99.0	101.3	103.1	103.8	103.1	107.0	104.1	96.0
Leather and leather products	324.7	314.1	325.1	337.7	338.6	331.9	332.4	333.6	334.4	340.5	349.4	342.9	349.5	346.7	342.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		38.7	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.4	41.7	42.3	42.7	42.4	43.2	42.4	41.9
Industrial leather belting and packing		3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		13.1	14.0	15.1	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.2	13.8	13.8	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.3
Footwear (except rubber)		210.0	217.8	225.8	225.4	222.4	219.3	215.0	212.8	219.8	227.0	223.3	229.4	225.8	222.7
Luggage		11.7	11.3	11.1	12.2	11.6	13.3	14.9	15.3	14.9	14.8	14.6	15.4	14.8	14.7
Handbags and small leather goods		23.6	26.7	29.6	30.0	27.8	28.0	30.0	30.0	28.7	28.7	27.0	25.4	28.5	27.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		13.4	12.9	12.6	11.7	11.0	12.9	15.0	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.1	16.2	15.6	16.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	423.0	426.8	428.3	429.1	427.2	428.4	447.7	458.6	464.8	467.4	465.6	457.9	467.2	460.2	447.7
Flat glass		24.4	25.0	25.3	26.2	27.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.7	28.2	26.9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		77.9	78.4	78.2	77.6	77.4	82.6	85.5	86.0	85.7	84.6	82.0	86.9	84.8	80.4
Glass products made of purchased glass		13.2	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.8	14.6
Cement, hydraulic		33.7	34.2	34.5	34.2	34.6	35.2	35.6	35.5	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.0	35.2	33.9
Structural clay products		68.9	68.5	67.7	65.4	66.4	69.8	71.6	72.2	72.1	72.9	73.5	73.6	71.2	73.0
Pottery and related products		46.8	47.1	48.2	48.3	45.8	48.1	49.1	50.4	50.0	48.7	43.9	49.9	49.8	51.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		83.6	81.4	79.6	78.2	78.1	82.8	86.2	88.1	89.8	90.2	89.8	87.6	86.0	82.3
Cut-stone and stone products		16.5	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.1	16.2	16.2	15.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		61.8	63.2	65.2	67.1	68.1	69.4	70.7	72.1	73.1	72.9	73.5	74.3	72.9	69.5
Primary metal industries	981.4	980.7	991.1	1,009.6	1,026.7	1,048.8	1,074.3	1,088.1	1,111.5	1,128.6	1,138.4	1,143.4	1,152.6	1,131.5	1,043.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		487.8	490.8	502.0	511.3	522.2	534.0	542.2	554.9	560.8	572.4	570.5	567.2	559.6	486.8
Iron and steel foundries		190.9	194.2	195.0	196.4	198.9	202.5	203.6	209.4	215.5	214.8	220.3	225.9	219.9	226.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		47.5	47.1	47.6	48.6	48.3	48.3	49.0	49.9	50.8	50.4	50.4	50.3	49.3	46.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		80.6	80.9	81.4	83.2	86.7	89.5	90.6	92.6	92.3	92.4	91.5	94.0	92.2	86.2
Nonferrous foundries		57.4	60.0	63.3	65.1	67.6	70.8	72.4	73.0	74.9	75.2	76.9	78.0	76.4	73.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		107.2	108.8	111.2	113.1	115.8	119.6	120.6	121.7	124.4	123.2	123.9	127.0	124.3	115.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	829.1	831.6	839.5	852.1	863.6	873.5	874.9	902.4	924.0	939.0	942.1	933.9	952.9	932.1	847.5
Tin cans and other tinware		48.7	47.5	46.1	46.0	46.3	26.4	47.9	50.9	54.5	55.5	52.5	51.2	48.6	48.7
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		119.0	120.3	123.4	127.4	125.5	126.7	124.6	126.2	129.0	133.2	132.1	137.8	132.9	123.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		89.9	89.2	91.3	91.1	92.2	97.3	102.0	107.1	107.5	108.1	107.2	109.9	107.8	106.0
Fabricated structural metal products		202.9	201.7	201.0	201.3	203.1	209.0	211.7	213.3	215.4	213.2	209.1	211.1	209.4	194.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		189.5	195.3	200.2	205.3	209.1	211.5	209.6	215.6	217.5	217.0	219.1	225.2	219.0	175.2
Lighting fixtures		34.2	35.5	36.6	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.5	40.1	41.0	41.9	41.2	41.8	41.2	37.2
Fabricated wire products		44.1	45.0	45.8	46.4	48.5	52.0	53.0	52.7	53.7	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.3	49.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		103.3	105.0	107.7	108.5	110.4	112.6	114.1	118.1	120.4	119.7	118.8	121.2	119.1	113.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954						1953							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,149.9	1,164.7	1,186.6	1,201.9	1,219.8	1,230.0	1,238.4	1,240.1	1,253.6	1,262.2	1,267.5	1,294.9	1,330.2	1,301.5	1,279.9
Engines and turbines		54.3	54.6	55.8	57.0	58.3	60.6	62.2	62.7	62.9	61.7	64.8	66.1	64.7	63.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors		109.9	111.6	109.7	105.4	100.9	98.8	97.3	105.3	115.1	122.7	130.0	134.7	125.8	137.0
Construction and mining machinery		89.7	90.4	90.7	90.5	91.5	91.9	92.5	94.1	96.8	99.1	100.4	103.0	99.2	102.4
Metalworking machinery		230.3	224.9	232.2	237.3	241.0	242.0	243.8	245.0	245.8	241.9	242.0	247.5	244.8	235.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		126.0	127.8	129.7	130.7	132.1	134.3	134.0	134.1	134.0	135.2	136.6	140.6	138.0	142.6
General industrial machinery		155.7	158.2	162.2	164.5	167.7	170.7	171.3	172.0	169.9	170.7	172.5	174.0	171.8	167.9
Office and store machines and devices		81.4	82.8	83.6	86.0	86.7	87.9	87.9	88.8	87.8	86.8	87.7	88.6	88.5	80.0
Service-industry and household machines		132.1	136.0	135.6	142.9	142.4	141.3	140.5	140.9	139.4	141.3	148.7	158.9	154.6	140.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts		195.3	198.3	202.4	205.5	209.4	210.9	210.6	210.7	210.5	208.1	212.2	216.8	214.2	201.3
		786.4	810.9												
Electrical machinery	769.1			827.4	838.9	855.1	882.7	913.0	933.1	940.8	932.2	918.1	936.7	930.4	817.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		257.7	263.2	268.5	272.7	277.1	282.4	282.4	286.8	289.9	290.0	293.2	297.3	290.7	269.8
Electrical appliances		50.7	52.9	54.6	55.4	57.0	59.0	60.2	60.0	60.2	59.0	59.5	60.1	59.0	46.0
Insulated wire and cable		23.0	23.2	23.4	23.4	24.2	25.5	25.9	27.1	27.4	27.8	27.5	28.5	27.7	25.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles		56.5	58.9	60.5	62.9	63.9	64.3	64.6	64.5	66.5	66.0	67.5	70.3	67.5	60.8
Electric lamps		24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.2	25.2	25.0	24.9	22.0
Communication equipment		340.2	354.3	361.9	364.4	371.9	388.2	414.3	428.4	431.1	424.8	406.8	417.8	422.6	356.6
Miscellaneous electrical products		34.3	33.9	33.5	34.6	35.1	37.1	39.3	40.3	40.1	39.4	38.4	37.7	38.1	36.6
Transportation equipment	1,319.1	1,347.7	1,380.4	1,408.6	1,434.6	1,469.8	1,488.8	1,449.1	1,506.5	1,520.4	1,546.9	1,558.9	1,573.1	1,543.6	1,334.2
Automobiles		604.7	625.0	637.0	655.0	676.8	707.1	685.6	714.6	720.7	757.7	779.2	787.1	759.9	644.4
Aircraft and parts		576.1	584.5	591.9	596.0	602.3	586.4	567.0	591.6	595.7	584.3	574.9	572.1	576.8	453.5
Aircraft		353.3	356.2	355.5	356.2	362.9	346.0	330.5	354.6	358.6	351.3	344.8	344.0	347.8	311.6
Aircraft engines and parts		116.8	121.3	125.5	127.3	127.3	129.1	128.6	131.5	130.3	128.1	127.2	126.5	126.5	98.8
Aircraft propellers and parts		9.1	9.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.2	10.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment		96.9	97.7	98.3	99.6	98.9	97.9	94.6	92.2	93.5	92.0	89.8	88.4	89.3	62.7
Ship and boat building and repairing		115.1	115.6	119.5	121.8	125.3	125.9	128.2	128.4	131.8	131.9	135.1	136.9	134.4	134.6
Shipbuilding and repairing		94.9	97.2	99.1	102.1	106.2	107.9	109.4	109.8	113.0	112.3	114.4	115.6	114.5	118.1
Boatbuilding and repairing		20.2	18.4	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.0	18.8	18.6	18.8	19.6	20.7	21.3	19.8	16.5
Railroad equipment		44.6	48.3	53.4	55.2	58.9	59.9	58.9	61.7	62.0	62.8	59.8	67.1	62.9	61.9
Other transportation equipment		7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.5	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.8
Instruments and related products	216.6	219.6	223.9	229.4	232.5	237.0	240.8	242.9	241.5	242.2	239.8	241.5	245.3	242.3	227.5
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		30.4	31.7	32.6	33.6	34.1	34.5	34.9	34.7	34.5	32.0	34.3	34.6	34.4	32.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.1	57.5	57.8	56.8	56.8	57.5	57.5	59.4	58.1	53.0
Optical instruments and lenses		10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.3
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		27.7	28.0	28.8	28.7	29.6	30.2	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.5	31.0	29.5
Ophthalmic goods		20.4	20.8	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.2	21.9	21.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.9	22.0	22.0
Photographic apparatus		45.7	46.3	47.0	47.1	48.1	48.3	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.6	48.4	47.5	47.5	45.6
Watches and clocks		30.6	31.7	33.2	33.9	35.6	36.8	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.1	36.9	38.5	37.5	33.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	370.5	374.0	380.1	389.0	393.2	386.4	407.1	424.9	434.0	430.3	421.9	405.4	416.7	414.8	378.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		41.9	42.6	44.0	45.3	44.8	46.1	47.1	46.6	45.3	43.4	41.2	43.1	43.8	40.4
Musical instruments and parts		13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.8	14.9	13.7
Toys and sporting goods		67.8	67.0	66.8	67.4	64.5	72.3	83.4	90.3	89.5	87.7	83.1	83.8	81.0	69.1
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies		22.1	22.1	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.8	23.2	23.0	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	22.3	22.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		49.0	50.5	52.3	54.5	52.2	53.9	56.8	58.1	57.8	58.4	55.3	55.5	56.2	50.8
Fabricated plastic products		57.7	58.8	60.6	60.9	62.2	63.7	65.5	66.5	66.5	65.7	63.6	64.7	64.6	56.6
Other manufacturing industries		122.3	125.6	129.0	128.6	126.2	133.6	134.2	134.6	133.5	129.6	125.8	132.5	132.0	124.8

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

See NOTE on p. 919.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	1953: October	112.0	132.6
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	November	109.4	148.0
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	December	107.7	147.2
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	106.3	136.6			
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1953: Average	112.0	151.6	1954: January	105.1	140.8
1944: Average	118.1	102.8				February	104.2	140.5
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1953: June	113.1	153.9	March	103.6	138.4
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	July	112.2	151.1	April	101.8	135.0
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	August	113.8	154.0	May	100.6	134.4
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	September	113.7	153.4	June	100.5	

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

See NOTE on p. 919.

TABLE A–5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office Department	Other agencies		
	Continental United States [2]						
1952: Average	2,420	2,394.0	1,199.2	538.3	656.6	22.6	3.9
1953: Average	2,305	2,279.0	1,130.6	526.5	621.9	22.2	3.9
1953: May	2,304	2,277.6	1,140.4	507.5	629.7	22.3	3.9
June	2,303	2,277.2	1,138.1	504.3	634.8	22.3	3.9
July	2,281	2,255.0	1,128.2	498.6	628.2	22.2	3.9
August	2,258	2,231.9	1,113.0	495.0	623.9	22.2	3.9
September	2,230	2,204.7	1,094.4	497.4	612.9	21.9	3.8
October	2,205	2,179.3	1,076.5	497.9	604.9	21.8	3.9
November	2,203	2,177.0	1,069.0	505.2	602.8	21.7	3.9
December	2,480	2,454.6	1,063.5	792.8	598.3	21.7	3.9
1954: January	2,184	2,157.9	1,058.0	504.4	595.5	21.7	3.9
February	2,175	2,149.0	1,048.4	502.2	598.4	21.9	3.9
March	2,173	2,147.2	1,041.4	500.8	605.0	21.8	3.9
April	2,168	2,141.9	1,036.0	502.6	603.3	21.8	3.9
May	2,160	2,134.2	1,028.6	502.4	603.2	21.8	4.0
	Washington, D. C.[3]						
1952: Average	258.7	237.2	92.9	10.0	134.4	20.8	0.7
1953: Average	241.4	220.3	90.4	9.5	120.4	20.3	.7
1953: May	243.8	222.7	90.2	9.2	123.3	20.4	.7
June	243.2	222.1	90.1	9.1	122.9	20.4	.7
July	239.6	218.6	89.6	9.3	119.7	20.3	.7
August	236.4	215.4	88.9	9.1	117.4	20.3	.7
September	233.8	213.0	89.5	9.0	114.5	20.1	.7
October	231.1	210.4	88.9	9.1	112.4	20.0	.7
November	230.3	209.6	88.6	9.1	111.9	19.9	.8
December	233.7	213.0	88.2	13.3	111.5	19.9	.8
1954: January	228.4	207.7	87.8	9.0	110.9	19.9	.8
February	228.1	207.2	87.4	9.0	110.8	20.1	.8
March	228.0	207.2	87.3	9.1	110.8	20.0	.8
April	227.8	207.0	87.1	9.2	110.7	20.0	.8
May	226.6	205.8	86.4	9.0	110.4	20.0	.8

[1] Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

[2] Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington standard metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

See NOTE on p 919.

TABLE A–8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1954					1953							1952
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Continental United States	2,070.4	2,181.6	2,174.8	2,169.3	2,033.8	1,808.9	1,115.1	840.0	779.4	816.1	861.1	832.7	889.0	1,075.5
New England	168.3	172.8	160.9	161.2	153.8	118.7	91.6	73.1	66.1	64.0	66.6	61.9	74.6	131.5
Maine	16.6	18.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	13.5	10.1	7.4	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.3	9.9	12.4
New Hampshire	13.7	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.6	8.8
Vermont	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.8
Massachusetts	75.2	78.4	76.1	78.3	75.7	60.3	45.9	36.8	34.5	31.4	34.7	32.7	38.0	73.2
Rhode Island	26.7	28.3	28.0	27.2	24.5	17.3	13.6	10.7	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	11.3	19.8
Connecticut	31.8	32.2	30.0	28.3	24.7	15.6	11.7	8.8	8.6	11.1	9.5	6.4	6.8	14.5
Middle Atlantic	623.2	622.0	589.4	575.6	563.9	430.1	331.3	246.2	251.2	257.0	283.8	275.0	289.1	356.4
New York	275.8	277.3	261.7	264.5	265.1	209.9	168.9	120.1	127.2	132.2	153.6	156.6	163.4	199.0
New Jersey	94.9	91.9	87.9	89.0	91.0	65.8	50.0	37.2	38.3	39.1	45.9	40.2	45.5	50.6
Pennsylvania	252.5	252.8	239.8	222.1	207.8	154.4	112.4	88.9	85.7	85.7	84.3	78.2	80.2	106.8
East North Central	465.7	486.7	480.4	472.3	426.1	318.1	233.2	179.3	152.4	155.8	140.2	130.0	124.8	173.0
Ohio	105.3	113.5	116.2	109.3	99.0	72.2	50.2	33.7	25.2	23.0	23.6	29.4	26.6	35.6
Indiana	56.8	64.1	67.0	65.8	60.4	40.7	28.4	20.9	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.4	11.8	17.6
Illinois	168.0	153.3	124.5	126.9	117.8	86.2	60.4	52.0	43.3	49.7	53.7	54.5	57.0	76.1
Michigan	103.9	118.9	129.9	127.8	107.0	83.3	69.4	56.0	52.4	53.1	30.6	22.7	20.9	34.4
Wisconsin	31.7	36.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	35.7	24.8	16.7	16.8	15.4	17.5	9.0	8.5	9.3
West North Central	103.0	123.1	130.3	127.8	119.7	81.9	56.0	39.8	32.3	31.1	38.1	39.0	42.6	40.7
Minnesota	31.6	40.4	41.1	35.3	33.5	19.8	9.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.0	12.3	13.7
Iowa	9.6	12.1	15.6	17.1	16.2	10.1	6.2	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.5
Missouri	46.6	47.6	43.2	42.0	40.2	32.9	28.8	21.6	16.4	14.2	19.0	20.1	18.2	17.3
North Dakota	1.3	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	2.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.9	.4
South Dakota	.9	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4
Nebraska	3.8	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.6	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.5
Kansas	9.2	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.3	11.0	8.1	6.2	5.C	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.4	2.9
South Atlantic	241.6	237.9	224.9	221.5	213.6	148.2	113.9	93.8	91.7	101.8	112.5	105.2	103.5	110.1
Delaware	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.2	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0
Maryland	33.6	32.0	26.8	27.5	24.8	16.5	12.6	8.6	8.2	9.7	10.7	10.3	12.2	14.4
District of Columbia	5.6	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.9
Virginia	23.8	21.6	23.0	22.4	21.6	14.3	10.3	8.0	8.4	10.7	13.7	14.8	11.3	12.3
West Virginia	46.6	47.2	41.4	36.3	32.5	20.5	15.4	12.3	12.4	14.2	16.6	15.3	15.3	16.3
North Carolina	58.8	59.1	54.5	54.1	54.6	36.6	28.9	22.4	21.3	20.9	24.5	23.8	27.3	30.4
South Carolina	20.7	21.0	20.8	21.1	22.4	15.9	12.6	10.3	9.3	11.0	12.3	10.1	10.6	10.7
Georgia	33.8	32.8	31.9	33.7	34.0	25.2	17.0	12.7	11.9	12.8	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.8
Florida	15.4	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.4	11.8	11.3	15.2	16.4	19.3	17.0	11.8	9.7	9.3
East South Central	156.9	159.8	154.4	151.5	139.7	103.2	77.4	59.7	52.5	58.7	60.9	57.5	66.2	71.8
Kentucky	53.9	52.8	49.7	45.3	40.3	30.9	23.0	19.3	14.9	17.0	17.0	17.3	19.6	20.8
Tennessee	54.9	57.0	54.9	56.3	52.6	36.9	28.8	21.2	19.3	19.3	21.2	18.4	21.6	26.1
Alabama	30.3	31.6	30.4	28.9	26.9	21.3	16.5	12.4	12.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	15.4	15.9
Mississippi	17.8	18.4	19.4	21.0	19.9	14.1	9.1	6.8	6.1	8.2	8.6	7.9	9.6	9.0
West South Central	93.5	101.9	106.5	107.9	94.1	64.8	47.2	38.5	37.3	45.1	46.2	44.2	48.0	46.4
Arkansas	18.3	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.8	13.1	9.2	7.3	5.7	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.9	7.4
Louisiana	23.1	24.4	26.0	25.0	22.2	13.9	9.4	7.8	8.8	11.2	12.2	11.8	12.9	17.4
Oklahoma	14.9	16.2	17.7	18.8	17.0	12.4	9.3	7.0	6.0	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.1
Texas	37.2	40.9	42.3	42.0	35.1	25.4	19.3	16.4	16.8	18.2	17.3	16.0	16.7	13.5
Mountain	33.3	47.4	57.7	60.0	51.6	33.9	19.5	12.8	11.0	12.7	12.7	12.8	15.1	11.4
Montana	3.3	5.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	3.2	1.3	.7	.6	.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.4
Idaho	3.8	6.7	9.7	11.8	11.0	7.9	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.4
Wyoming	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.4
Colorado	5.5	8.0	10.1	9.2	7.8	5.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6
New Mexico	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	4.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Arizona	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	1.9
Utah	6.0	7.8	9.6	10.0	8.7	5.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1
Nevada	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.1	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9
Pacific	185.2	229.9	270.6	291.5	271.3	209.9	144.9	96.6	85.0	90.0	100.0	107.1	125.1	134.3
Washington	23.7	33.9	47.6	53.4	66.1	49.4	34.9	22.2	16.9	15.6	14.0	12.5	17.5	15.3
Oregon	15.0	22.9	32.5	42.3	43.9	36.2	23.8	13.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.9	11.6	7.9
California	146.5	173.1	190.5	185.8	161.3	124.3	86.2	61.4	58.5	64.3	76.4	85.7	96.0	111.1

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover [1]

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:†												
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	[3]3.5							
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	[3]1.0							
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 [2]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	[3].2							
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Layoff:												
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	[3]2.1							
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous including military:												
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	[3].2							
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	[3]2.7							
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

†Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military			
	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.5	3.8	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	2.7	2.4
Durable goods [2]	3.7	4.1	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	2.4	2.6	.2	.2	2.6	2.4
Nondurable goods [2]	3.0	3.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.9	.1	.1	2.9	2.4
Ordnance and accessories	4.5	5.6	.8	1.0	.3	.2	3.3	4.3	.1	.2	2.0	1.3
Food and kindred products	3.4	4.1	1.1	1.0	.4	.2	1.9	2.6	.1	.1	4.7	3.9
Meat products	3.9	5.6	.7	.7	.2	.2	2.9	4.6	.1	.1	5.9	3.7
Grain-mill products	3.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	1.9	.4	.3	.1	3.1	3.2
Bakery products	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.6	.7	.3	.8	1.1	.2	.1	4.4	3.4
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	2.1	1.6	.5	.4	.2	.1	1.4	.9	.1	.2	4.5	5.9
Tobacco manufactures	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.1	.3	.2	.5	1.1	.1	.1	2.5	1.7
Cigarettes	1.3	1.6	.9	1.1	.2	.2	(3)	.3	.2	.1	2.4	1.4
Cigars	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.3	.4	.3	.9	1.9	(3)	(3)	2.9	2.2
Tobacco and snuff	1.5	1.2	.5	.5	(3)	.1	.7	.3	.3	.3	.7	.6
Textile-mill products	3.3	3.5	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.8	2.0	.2	.2	2.7	2.6
Yarn and thread mills	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	2.0	1.8	.1	.1	2.8	2.9
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.4	3.4	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	2.9	2.7
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.2	3.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	2.6	2.4
Woolen and worsted	6.0	5.1	.9	.8	.2	.2	4.1	3.8	.7	.4	5.7	6.2
Knitting mills	3.3	3.6	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	1.6	2.1	.1	.1	2.5	2.3
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	.8	1.1	(3)	.1	1.1	1.7
Seamless hosiery	3.6	4.2	1.4	1.2	.1	.1	1.9	2.7	.3	.2	3.3	2.2
Knit underwear	3.6	4.2	1.5	1.5	.1	.1	1.9	2.5	(3)	.1	2.9	2.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.3	4.3	.8	.7	.2	.2	1.2	3.1	.1	.3	1.8	1.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.6	3.5	.4	.7	.1	.1	2.7	2.2	.4	.5	2.1	2.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.5	5.4	2.2	2.2	.1	.1	3.1	3.0	.1	.1	3.6	2.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.8	7.3	1.5	1.8	.1	.1	2.1	5.2	.1	.1	3.7	1.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	6.9	5.3	2.4	2.4	.1	.1	4.4	2.9	.1	.1	4.0	2.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	3.7	4.9	1.8	2.0	.2	.3	1.5	2.5	.2	.1	5.9	4.3
Logging camps and contractors	(3)	9.2	(3)	4.2	(3)	.7	(3)	4.2	(3)	.1	(3)	10.0
Sawmills and planing mills	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	.9	1.4	.1	.1	4.6	3.8
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.3	5.0	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	3.5	.1	.2	2.7	2.4
Furniture and fixtures	4.8	5.1	1.3	1.4	.3	.4	3.0	3.2	.1	.1	2.6	2.3
Household furniture	5.2	5.7	1.4	1.5	.4	.4	3.4	3.6	.1	.2	2.3	2.4
Other furniture and fixtures	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.2	2.1	.3	.2	3.4	1.9
Paper and allied products	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	.6	.7	.2	.2	2.6	2.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.4	1.3	.7	.7	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3	1.8	1.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	.7	.8	.2	.1	3.2	2.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.3	1.6	.6	.5	.1	.1	.5	.8	.1	.1	1.5	1.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.4	2.2	.6	.7	.1	.2	.5	1.2	.1	.1	2.0	1.4
Industrial organic chemicals	1.3	1.5	.3	.4	.1	.1	.7	.9	.1	.1	1.4	1.1
Synthetic fibers	1.6	2.2	.2	.2	.1	(3)	1.2	1.7	.1	.2	3.3	1.7
Drugs and medicines	.8	1.2	.6	.7	(3)	.1	(3)	.2	.1	.1	.6	.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.6	1.4	.9	.6	.3	.1	.2	.6	.2	.1	1.9	1.4
Products of petroleum and coal	.7	.7	.3	.3	(3)	(3)	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.0	.8
Petroleum refining	.4	.4	.2	.2	(3)	(3)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.6	.5
Rubber products	2.5	3.2	.8	.8	.1	.1	1.4	2.1	.2	.2	2.1	2.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.4	2.1	.7	.6	(3)	.1	.4	1.2	.1	.2	1.8	2.1
Rubber footwear	2.1	2.8	1.0	1.3	.1	.1	.8	1.3	.2	.1	2.4	2.4
Other rubber products	3.6	4.4	.8	.8	.1	.2	2.4	3.2	.2	.2	2.3	2.3
Leather and leather products	3.5	3.8	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.8	2.0	.1	.1	2.6	2.3
Leather	2.8	3.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	2.1	2.2	.1	.1	2.6	1.6
Footwear (except rubber)	3.6	4.0	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	1.8	2.0	.1	.1	2.7	2.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.7	2.8	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.8	1.7	.2	.2	2.1	2.1
Glass and glass products	2.7	3.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.9	2.5	.2	.2	3.0	2.3
Cement, hydraulic	1.0	1.5	.5	.7	.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2	1.3	1.8
Structural clay products	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.1	.1	.2	1.2	1.5	.2	.1	1.9	2.3
Pottery and related products	3.0	2.7	.7	1.2	.1	.4	2.1	.9	.1	.1	1.6	2.1
Primary metal industries	2.5	3.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.6	2.6	.2	.2	1.9	1.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.7	2.8	.5	.5	(3)	(3)	1.0	2.1	.2	.2	1.8	1.5
Iron and steel foundries	3.7	4.4	.7	.9	.2	.2	2.5	3.2	.2	.2	2.5	1.7
Gray-iron foundries	3.8	4.4	.7	1.1	.3	.2	2.6	2.9	.2	.2	3.2	2.1
Malleable-iron foundries	2.5	4.0	.9	1.0	.2	.2	1.2	2.6	.2	.2	1.9	2.0
Steel foundries	4.1	4.6	.6	.6	.2	.2	3.0	3.7	.2	.1	1.9	1.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	.9	1.3	.3	.4	.1	(3)	.3	.6	.2	.2	1.5	1.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.1	2.5	.3	.7	.1	.1	.6	1.5	.1	.2	1.6	1.7
Nonferrous foundries	4.9	8.3	.8	.9	.4	.2	3.4	6.9	.2	.2	2.6	2.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.6	5.1	.4	.6	.1	.2	3.0	4.2	.2	.1	1.5	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military			
	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.1	4.4	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	3.0	3.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2	1.7	2.1	.1	.2	1.5	1.7
Cutlery and edge tools	2.4	2.4	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.3	1.5	.1	.1	1.1	1.7
Hand tools	2.9	2.9	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.0	2.2	.1	.2	1.4	1.0
Hardware	3.1	3.9	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.6	2.3	.1	.2	1.6	2.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.0	3.9	1.4	1.8	.3	.4	2.0	1.6	.2	.1	4.6	4.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.7	2.9	.8	1.0	.2	.3	1.6	1.5	.1	.1	4.0	4.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	4.9	4.7	1.9	2.4	.4	.5	2.4	1.7	.2	.3	5.0	4.3
Fabricated structural metal products	4.0	3.5	1.1	1.0	.3	.3	2.3	2.0	.2	.1	2.6	3.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	7.0	7.1	.9	.7	.1	.2	5.8	5.8	.2	.3	4.3	4.6
Machinery (except electrical)	3.3	3.6	.8	.8	.2	.2	2.2	2.4	.2	.2	1.7	1.7
Engines and turbines	2.6	4.1	.8	.9	.1	.2	1.4	2.9	.1	.1	1.3	1.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(2)	2.9	(2)	1.0	(2)	.2	(2)	1.4	(2)	.3	(2)	3.8
Construction and mining machinery	3.0	2.8	.8	.8	.2	.2	1.9	1.7	.1	.1	2.2	2.3
Metalworking machinery	3.3	4.6	.7	.7	.2	.2	2.3	3.5	.2	.2	1.0	.9
Machine tools	3.7	5.5	.5	.6	.1	.2	2.9	4.6	.1	.2	.7	.5
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.7	2.2	.9	.9	.2	.3	1.4	.8	.1	.1	1.0	1.0
Machine-tool accessories	3.0	4.9	1.0	.9	.3	.2	1.5	3.5	.3	.1	2.0	1.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.7	3.2	.9	.9	.2	.3	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.7
General industrial machinery	3.1	3.2	.7	.8	.1	.1	2.2	2.1	.1	.2	1.4	1.1
Office and store machines and devices	3.4	3.2	1.2	.9	.2	.2	1.9	2.0	.1	.1	2.2	1.9
Service-industry and household machines	6.0	5.4	.8	1.0	.3	.2	4.6	3.7	.2	.4	2.1	2.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.1	2.8	.6	.7	.2	.1	1.1	1.7	.2	.2	1.4	1.4
Electrical machinery	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.3	2.2	.2	.3	2.3	1.7
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.4	2.6	.8	.8	.1	.1	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.3	1.2
Communication equipment	(2)	3.5	(2)	1.2	(2)	.2	(2)	1.8	(2)	.3	(2)	2.0
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.0	4.3	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	3.1	2.4	.2	.3	2.4	2.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(2)	2.1	(2)	.7	(2)	.2	(2)	.9	(2)	.3	(2)	.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	5.1	5.5	.9	1.0	.2	.2	3.7	4.1	.3	.3	3.3	1.7
Transportation equipment	4.8	4.4	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	3.4	2.9	.2	.3	2.9	2.9
Automobiles	4.8	3.7	.5	.6	.1	.1	3.9	2.5	.3	.4	2.9	2.7
Aircraft and parts	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	1.9	2.0
Aircraft	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.9	.8	.2	.2	2.1	2.2
Aircraft engines and parts	4.9	3.7	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	3.3	2.3	.2	.1	.9	1.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	(2)	3.9	(2)	1.1	(2)	.3	(2)	2.3	(2)	.2	(2)	.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	2.2	4.2	.9	1.2	.2	.3	1.0	2.6	.1	.1	2.6	2.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	11.7	11.5	1.9	2.0	.6	.5	8.9	8.8	.3	.2	8.8	9.6
Railroad equipment*	(2)	16.5	(2)	.8	(2)	.2	(2)	14.8	(2)	.7	(2)	3.0
Locomotives and parts**	(2)	20.3	(2)	.3	(2)	.1	(2)	18.7	(2)	1.1	(2)	1.7
Railroad and street cars	16.1	14.1	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	14.3	12.3	.5	.4	3.6	3.9
Other transportation equipment	2.9	8.8	.4	.6	(3)	(3)	2.3	8.0	.2	.2	8.9	1.7
Instruments and related products	2.1	2.7	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.1	1.7	.1	.1	1.3	1.0
Photographic apparatus	(2)	1.5	(2)	.5	(2)	(3)	(2)	.8	(2)	.2	(2)	.7
Watches and clocks	(2)	3.1	(2)	1.0	(2)	.1	(2)	2.7	(2)	.2	(2)	1.6
Professional and scientific instruments	1.9	3.2	.6	.8	.1	.1	1.0	2.2	.1	.1	1.3	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.6	5.5	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	3.2	3.6	.1	.2	2.5	2.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.5	.3	.1	2.7	2.5	.1	.1	1.1	1.3
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	2.6	4.4	1.4	2.3	.2	.3	.8	1.5	.1	.3	3.4	4.2
Iron mining	1.8	4.4	.2	.3	(3)	(3)	1.3	3.8	.2	.2	2.4	4.9
Copper mining	(2)	4.0	(2)	3.3	(2)	.3	(2)	.1	(2)	.3	(2)	3.3
Lead and zinc mining	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	(3)	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	1.8	2.1
Anthracite mining	(2)	7.4	(2)	.6	(2)	(3)	(2)	6.6	(2)	.1	(2)	1.0
Bituminous-coal mining	3.2	4.8	.5	.4	.1	.1	2.5	4.2	.1	.1	.9	.7
Communication:												
Telephone	(2)	1.2	(2)	.9	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	1.1
Telegraph [4]	(2)	1.5	(2)	.9	(2)	(3)	(2)	.4	(2)	.2	(2)	1.6

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.
[3] Less than 0.05.
[2] Data are not available.
[4] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those employees compensated entirely on a commission basis.
*Revised data for March are: 8.5, 0.8, 0.3, 6.1, 1.2, and 3.5.
**Data for March are: 7.9, 0.2, 0.1, 4.0, 2.7, and 1.9.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$81.65	43.9	$1.86	$80.34	43.9	$1.83	$85.73	45.6	$1.88	$81.60	42.5	$1.92	$71.19	31.5	$2.26	$78.09	34.1	$2.29
1953: Average	88.54	43.4	2.04	90.74	42.4	2.14	91.60	45.8	2.00	80.06	41.7	1.92	72.91	29.4	2.48	85.31	34.4	2.48
May	86.29	43.8	1.97	88.74	43.5	2.04	88.98	45.4	1.96	79.00	41.8	1.89	77.19	31.0	2.49	84.97	34.4	2.47
June	86.76	43.6	1.99	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.81	44.8	1.96	79.61	41.9	1.90	91.63	36.8	2.49	91.25	36.5	2.50
July	88.82	42.7	2.08	95.82	42.4	2.26	86.33	43.6	1.98	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.89	34.1	2.46	84.97	34.4	2.47
August	92.19	43.9	2.10	98.99	43.8	2.26	93.32	46.2	2.02	79.90	41.4	1.93	61.49	25.2	2.44	92.88	37.3	2.49
September	94.16	44.0	2.14	98.75	43.5	2.27	97.39	46.6	2.09	81.56	41.4	1.97	70.40	28.5	2.47	86.15	34.6	2.49
October	90.29	43.2	2.09	93.04	42.1	2.21	95.27	46.7	2.04	79.15	40.8	1.94	73.41	29.6	2.48	89.78	36.2	2.48
November	90.72	43.2	2.10	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.63	46.2	2.07	77.99	40.2	1.94	63.49	25.6	2.48	81.17	32.6	2.49
December	92.40	44.0	2.10	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.97	47.1	2.08	84.08	42.9	1.96	64.71	26.2	2.47	82.25	33.3	2.47
1954: January	92.00	43.6	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19	99.22	46.8	2.12	84.32	42.8	1.97	70.93	28.6	2.48	82.34	33.2	2.48
February	85.49	41.7	2.05	86.03	40.2	2.14	88.56	43.2	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	74.84	29.7	2.52	79.04	32.0	2.47
March	82.62	40.5	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14	83.22	41.2	2.02	73.10	39.3	1.86	63.74	25.6	2.49	73.06	29.7	2.46
April	81.19	39.8	2.04	76.74	36.2	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.24	39.6	1.90	64.45	26.2	2.46	71.67	28.9	2.48
May	81.59	39.8	2.05	77.80	36.7	2.12	83.84	41.1	2.04	75.60	40.0	1.89	62.24	25.2	2.47	77.62	31.3	2.48

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction								
	Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction					
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$85.90	41.1	$2.09	$71.10	45.0	$1.58	$87.85	38.7	$2.27	$86.72	41.1	$2.11	$80.26	41.8	$1.92	$91.35	40.6	$2.25
1953: Average	90.39	40.9	2.21	75.99	44.7	1.70	91.61	37.7	2.43	90.27	40.3	2.24	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.85	39.6	2.37
May	88.99	41.2	2.16	75.94	45.2	1.68	90.58	37.9	2.39	87.60	40.0	2.19	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.71	39.7	2.31
June	87.02	40.1	2.17	76.78	45.7	1.68	92.25	38.6	2.39	91.54	41.8	2.19	88.10	43.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32
July	92.74	41.4	2.24	77.63	45.4	1.71	91.82	38.1	2.41	92.57	41.7	2.22	88.37	42.9	2.06	95.65	40.7	2.35
August	93.83	41.7	2.25	79.41	45.9	1.73	94.18	38.6	2.44	96.05	42.5	2.26	92.42	43.8	2.11	98.95	41.4	2.39
September	92.39	40.7	2.27	79.20	45.0	1.76	90.77	36.9	2.46	90.97	39.9	2.28	87.97	41.3	2.13	93.27	38.7	2.41
October	90.27	40.3	2.24	80.33	45.9	1.75	96.11	38.6	2.49	97.48	42.2	2.31	94.61	43.8	2.16	99.80	40.9	2.44
November	94.39	41.4	2.28	76.99	44.5	1.73	93.00	37.2	2.50	91.01	39.4	2.31	86.67	40.5	2.14	94.18	38.6	2.44
December	90.45	40.2	2.25	76.12	44.0	1.73	92.37	36.8	2.51	89.93	39.1	2.30	81.87	38.8	2.11	95.50	39.3	2.43
1954: January	92.80	40.7	2.28	70.93	41.0	1.73	87.12	34.3	2.54	83.88	36.0	2.33	71.69	34.3	2.09	91.02	37.0	2.46
February	91.08	40.3	2.26	73.79	42.9	1.72	92.85	36.7	2.53	91.14	39.8	2.29	81.37	39.5	2.06	97.20	40.0	2.43
March	90.45	40.2	2.25	74.22	42.9	1.73	93.24	37.0	2.52	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.98	39.5	2.05	95.92	39.8	2.41
April	90.45	40.2	2.25	75.08	43.4	1.73	92.87	37.0	2.51	89.60	39.3	2.28	82.53	39.3	2.10	94.71	39.3	2.41
May	94.35	41.2	2.29	77.70	44.4	1.75	94.88	37.5	2.53	94.19	40.6	2.32	89.82	41.2	2.18	97.44	40.1	2.43

Year and month	Building construction														
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors								
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$88.01	38.1	$2.31	$82.78	38.5	$2.15	$91.99	37.7	$2.44	$94.92	38.9	$2.44	$82.72	35.2	$2.35	$110.30	40.7	$2.71
1953: Average	91.76	37.0	2.48	87.75	37.5	2.34	95.05	36.7	2.59	98.30	38.1	2.58	87.10	34.7	2.51	111.61	39.3	2.84
May	91.01	37.3	2.44	87.40	38.0	2.30	94.21	36.8	2.56	97.41	38.2	2.55	85.61	34.8	2.46	109.98	39.0	2.82
June	92.23	37.8	2.44	88.55	38.5	2.30	95.23	37.2	2.56	97.67	38.3	2.55	87.75	35.1	2.50	110.21	39.5	2.79
July	91.64	37.1	2.47	87.14	37.4	2.33	95.20	36.9	2.58	97.01	37.6	2.58	88.35	35.2	2.51	109.48	39.1	2.80
August	93.62	37.6	2.49	89.68	38.0	2.36	96.98	37.3	2.60	98.68	38.1	2.59	89.06	35.2	2.53	112.29	39.4	2.85
September	90.97	36.1	2.52	86.03	36.3	2.37	95.04	36.0	2.64	96.42	36.8	2.62	88.32	34.5	2.56	108.46	37.4	2.90
October	95.76	37.7	2.54	90.58	37.9	2.39	99.75	37.5	2.66	101.78	38.7	2.63	91.85	35.6	2.58	117.49	40.1	2.93
November	93.59	36.7	2.55	88.45	36.7	2.41	97.62	36.7	2.66	101.08	38.0	2.66	88.41	34.4	2.57	114.17	39.1	2.92
December	93.29	36.3	2.57	87.85	36.3	2.42	97.19	36.4	2.67	102.94	38.7	2.66	88.67	34.5	2.57	116.11	39.9	2.91
1954: January	87.46	33.9	2.58	82.13	33.8	2.43	91.80	34.0	2.70	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.36	31.8	2.59	111.07	38.3	2.90
February	93.24	36.0	2.59	88.94	36.3	2.45	96.30	35.8	2.69	101.30	37.8	2.68	87.28	33.7	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
March	94.28	36.4	2.59	90.41	36.9	2.45	97.11	36.1	2.69	101.68	37.8	2.69	88.58	34.2	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
April	94.17	36.5	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	97.28	36.3	2.68	101.41	37.7	2.69	89.27	34.6	2.58	110.98	38.4	2.89
May	94.79	36.6	2.59	89.79	36.5	2.46	98.62	36.8	2.68	101.68	37.8	2.69	89.78	34.8	2.58	113.59	38.9	2.92

Year and month	Special-trade contractors	Manufacturing									
	Other special-trade contractors	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [3]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
														Total: Food and kindred products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$88.43	$67.97	40.7	$1.67	$73.46	41.5	$1.77	$60.98	39.6	$1.54	$77.47	42.8	$1.81	$63.23	41.6	$1.52
1953: Average	91.04	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61	77.90	41.0	1.90	66.33	41.2	1.61
May	90.36	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.19	41.5	1.86	63.20	39.5	1.60	78.25	41.4	1.89	66.01	41.0	1.61
June	91.98	72.04	40.7	1.77	77.42	41.4	1.87	63.52	39.7	1.60	78.88	41.3	1.91	66.56	41.6	1.60
July	92.46	71.33	40.3	1.77	76.70	40.8	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	77.87	41.2	1.89	66.72	41.7	1.60
August	93.84	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.27	41.1	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	78.12	40.9	1.91	65.25	41.3	1.58
September	92.20	71.42	39.9	1.79	77.14	40.6	1.90	63.57	39.0	1.63	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.04	41.9	1.60
October	95.79	72.14	40.3	1.79	77.90	41.0	1.90	63.67	39.3	1.62	78.94	40.9	1.93	67.23	41.5	1.62
November	93.70	71.60	40.0	1.79	76.73	40.6	1.89	63.73	39.1	1.63	78.21	39.9	1.91	68.31	41.4	1.65
December	91.00	72.36	40.2	1.80	77.52	40.8	1.90	64.45	39.3	1.64	78.94	40.9	1.93	68.15	41.3	1.65
1954: January	83.21	70.92	39.4	1.80	76.59	40.1	1.91	63.53	38.5	1.65	77.60	40.0	1.94	68.71	40.9	1.68
February	90.90	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.38	40.2	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	78.40	40.0	1.96	67.64	40.5	1.67
March	91.87	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.00	40.0	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	79.19	40.2	1.97	67.87	40.4	1.68
April	93.10	70.20	39.0	1.80	75.43	39.7	1.90	62.87	38.1	1.65	78.21	39.7	1.97	67.54	40.2	1.68
May	94.94	70.74	39.3	1.80	76.21	39.9	1.91	63.91	38.5	1.66	79.00	40.1	1.97	68.54	40.8	1.68

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4]			*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [4]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$70.30	41.6	$1.69	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$69.72	42.0	$1.66	$63.80	44.0	$1.45	$66.41	45.8	$1.45	$64.09	43.6	$1.47
1953: Average	74.57	41.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	68.05	43.9	1.55	69.77	45.9	1.52	68.53	43.1	1.59
May	71.86	40.6	1.77	74.15	40.3	1.84	73.01	42.2	1.73	67.32	44.0	1.53	69.92	46.0	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.56
June	74.29	41.5	1.79	76.63	41.2	1.86	74.56	43.1	1.73	68.39	44.7	1.53	72.05	47.4	1.52	68.61	43.7	1.57
July	72.85	40.7	1.79	75.52	40.6	1.86	74.55	42.6	1.75	69.73	44.7	1.56	72.22	47.2	1.53	70.68	43.9	1.61
August	72.67	40.6	1.79	75.33	40.5	1.86	74.03	42.3	1.75	68.51	44.2	1.55	69.92	46.0	1.52	68.55	43.3	1.59
September	76.18	41.4	1.84	80.06	41.7	1.92	74.46	41.6	1.79	69.84	44.2	1.58	72.23	46.6	1.55	71.53	43.8	1.64
October	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.22	42.6	1.93	73.51	41.3	1.78	68.26	43.2	1.58	68.25	44.9	1.52	69.80	42.3	1.65
November	82.51	43.2	1.91	87.20	43.6	2.00	76.68	42.6	1.80	67.94	43.0	1.58	68.25	44.9	1.52	68.58	42.0	1.64
December	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.03	41.9	1.91	74.34	41.3	1.80	68.73	43.5	1.58	69.00	45.1	1.53	71.28	43.2	1.65
1954: January	76.78	41.5	1.85	80.60	42.2	1.91	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.84	45.7	1.55	69.64	41.7	1.67
February	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.22	39.8	1.89	73.35	40.3	1.82	69.71	43.3	1.61	70.20	45.0	1.56	71.40	42.5	1.68
March	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.81	39.9	1.90	72.44	39.8	1.82	69.12	43.2	1.60	70.04	44.9	1.56	70.72	42.6	1.66
April	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.86	39.4	1.90	73.93	40.4	1.83	68.85	43.3	1.59	70.51	45.2	1.56	70.38	42.4	1.66
May	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.16	40.4	1.91	76.54	41.6	1.84	69.60	43.5	1.60	71.59	45.6	1.57	69.96	42.4	1.65
	Canning and preserving [4]			*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [4]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*		
1952: Average	$51.88	39.3	$1.32	$45.57	31.0	$1.47	$54.12	41.0	$1.32	$69.15	44.9	$1.54	$71.71	45.1	$1.59	$67.62	46.0	$1.47
1953: Average	53.18	39.1	1.36	45.00	29.8	1.51	55.76	40.7	1.37	71.88	44.1	1.63	75.65	44.5	1.70	69.30	45.0	1.54
May	52.26	37.6	1.39	40.23	27.0	1.49	55.86	39.9	1.40	72.05	44.2	1.63	73.48	44.0	1.67	69.92	45.4	1.54
June	51.44	38.1	1.35	43.33	30.3	1.43	54.10	39.2	1.38	72.16	45.1	1.60	74.59	44.4	1.68	70.97	47.0	1.51
July	54.00	40.3	1.34	56.92	35.8	1.59	54.78	41.5	1.32	72.74	44.9	1.62	76.84	45.2	1.70	69.77	45.9	1.52
August	54.14	40.1	1.35	50.38	32.5	1.55	55.35	41.0	1.35	72.21	44.3	1.63	77.74	45.2	1.72	69.45	45.1	1.54
September	55.34	41.3	1.34	41.04	28.5	1.44	56.97	42.2	1.35	74.28	45.0	1.65	79.90	45.4	1.76	70.99	45.8	1.55
October	54.54	40.1	1.36	42.03	29.6	1.42	57.13	41.7	1.37	73.10	44.3	1.65	80.78	45.9	1.76	69.44	44.8	1.55
November	49.95	37.0	1.35	40.17	26.6	1.51	52.80	39.4	1.34	72.04	43.4	1.66	79.20	45.0	1.76	68.77	43.8	1.57
December	53.44	37.9	1.41	47.17	29.3	1.61	55.16	39.4	1.40	72.38	43.6	1.66	77.26	44.4	1.74	70.18	44.7	1.57
1954: January	55.04	37.7	1.46	50.33	30.5	1.65	57.57	39.7	1.45	73.81	44.2	1.67	79.73	45.3	1.76	71.10	45.0	1.58
February	51.38	37.5	1.45	42.41	27.9	1.52	57.67	39.5	1.46	72.65	43.5	1.67	77.08	44.3	1.74	69.52	44.0	1.58
March	53.95	36.7	1.47	41.27	26.8	1.54	57.13	38.6	1.48	71.38	43.0	1.66	73.36	42.9	1.71	70.28	44.2	1.59
April	52.85	36.2	1.46	42.63	27.5	1.55	55.63	38.1	1.46	71.94	43.6	1.65	74.70	44.2	1.69	70.47	44.6	1.58
May	54.58	37.9	1.44	46.06	30.3	1.52	57.28	39.5	1.45	72.98	43.7	1.67	76.39	43.9	1.74	70.02	44.6	1.57
	Bakery products [4]			*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [4]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*		
1952: Average	$61.57	41.6	$1.48	$63.38	41.7	$1.52	$56.17	41.3	$1.36	$64.41	42.1	$1.53	$66.58	41.1	$1.62	$65.94	42.0	$1.57
1953: Average	64.84	41.3	1.57	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.92	41.2	1.43	71.18	43.4	1.64	74.94	42.1	1.78	69.80	42.3	1.65
May	64.02	41.3	1.55	65.41	41.4	1.58	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.55	41.5	1.70	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.12	38.0	1.74
June	65.36	41.9	1.56	66.94	42.1	1.59	58.49	40.9	1.43	72.58	42.2	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81	67.37	39.4	1.71
July	65.73	41.6	1.58	67.46	41.9	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44	73.79	42.9	1.72	79.56	44.2	1.80	67.83	39.9	1.70
August	65.41	41.4	1.58	66.82	41.5	1.61	59.31	40.9	1.45	69.70	41.0	1.70	73.50	42.0	1.75	68.02	38.0	1.79
September	66.88	41.8	1.60	68.39	41.7	1.64	61.61	42.2	1.46	73.85	42.2	1.75	80.66	43.6	1.85	69.89	40.4	1.73
October	65.67	41.3	1.59	67.32	41.3	1.63	59.74	41.2	1.45	65.57	42.3	1.55	72.58	40.1	1.81	62.78	41.3	1.52
November	65.60	41.0	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	58.55	40.1	1.46	74.21	48.5	1.53	72.90	40.5	1.80	77.12	48.5	1.59
December	66.42	41.0	1.62	68.15	41.3	1.65	58.36	39.7	1.47	74.41	47.7	1.56	75.06	41.7	1.80	77.24	47.1	1.64
1954: January	66.10	40.8	1.62	67.49	40.9	1.65	60.20	40.4	1.49	73.44	42.7	1.72	73.78	40.1	1.84	78.85	44.8	1.76
February	66.42	41.0	1.62	67.65	41.0	1.65	61.09	41.0	1.49	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.31	39.3	1.84	75.78	42.1	1.80
March	66.50	40.8	1.63	67.49	40.9	1.65	61.66	40.3	1.53	76.79	42.9	1.79	82.53	43.9	1.88	70.20	39.0	1.80
April	67.08	40.9	1.64	68.39	41.2	1.66	60.83	39.5	1.54	68.99	39.2	1.76	72.31	39.3	1.84	66.97	37.0	1.81
May	67.65	41.0	1.65	69.14	41.4	1.67	60.68	39.4	1.54	72.75	41.1	1.77	77.33	41.8	1.85	70.67	39.7	1.78
	Confectionery and related products [4]			*Confectionery*			Beverages [4]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*		
1952: Average	$52.27	39.9	$1.31	$50.67	39.9	$1.27	$71.14	41.6	$1.71	$55.73	43.2	$1.29	$82.20	41.1	$2.00	$70.88	39.6	$1.79
1953: Average	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	76.04	41.1	1.85	60.49	42.6	1.42	89.79	41.0	2.19	71.42	38.4	1.86
May	54.25	39.6	1.37	52.00	39.1	1.33	76.54	41.6	1.84	60.20	43.0	1.40	89.66	41.7	2.15	70.67	38.2	1.85
June	54.35	39.1	1.39	52.13	38.9	1.34	79.66	42.6	1.87	63.05	44.4	1.42	94.98	42.4	2.24	72.91	39.2	1.86
July	53.10	38.2	1.39	50.65	37.8	1.34	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.08	44.5	1.44	97.45	43.7	2.23	71.05	38.2	1.86
August	54.37	39.4	1.38	52.14	39.2	1.33	79.19	41.9	1.89	61.35	42.9	1.43	93.68	42.2	2.22	72.94	38.8	1.88
September	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.46	39.6	1.35	80.90	41.7	1.94	63.94	43.2	1.48	95.68	41.6	2.30	72.95	38.6	1.89
October	55.06	39.9	1.38	52.93	39.8	1.33	77.33	40.7	1.90	60.03	41.4	1.45	91.13	40.5	2.25	72.52	39.2	1.85
November	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	75.41	39.9	1.89	59.86	41.0	1.46	89.04	39.4	2.26	71.80	38.6	1.86
December	54.94	40.1	1.37	53.47	40.2	1.33	75.39	40.1	1.88	60.01	41.1	1.46	90.05	40.2	2.24	70.12	37.7	1.86
1954: January	54.60	39.9	1.40	52.65	39.0	1.35	75.06	39.3	1.91	58.51	39.8	1.47	88.20	39.2	2.25	73.34	38.4	1.91
February	55.16	39.4	1.40	53.06	39.3	1.35	76.80	40.0	1.92	60.68	41.0	1.48	89.95	39.8	2.26	73.54	38.3	1.92
March	55.52	39.1	1.42	53.29	38.9	1.37	77.79	40.1	1.94	60.68	41.0	1.48	91.37	39.9	2.29	73.73	38.6	1.91
April	55.34	38.7	1.43	53.93	38.8	1.39	78.57	40.5	1.94	61.30	41.7	1.47	92.46	40.2	2.30	75.26	39.2	1.92
May	55.20	38.6	1.43	52.99	38.4	1.38	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.42	41.1	1.47	92.29	40.3	2.29	73.72	38.8	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [4]			*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg.* wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$ 60.35	42.2	$1.45	$77.00	43.5	$1.77	$39.80	46.0	$1.30	$44.93	38.4	$1.17	$56.45	39.2	$1.44	$40.13	37.5	$1.07
1953: Average	63.12	41.8	1.51	80.94	42.6	1.90	63.34	45.9	1.38	47.37	38.2	1.24	58.59	38.8	1.51	42.71	37.8	1.13
May	62.28	41.8	1.49	78.81	42.6	1.85	62.24	46.1	1.35	47.23	36.9	1.28	53.55	35.7	1.50	42.83	37.9	1.13
June	62.28	41.8	1.49	81.65	43.2	1.89	62.15	45.7	1.36	46.99	37.0	1.27	54.45	36.8	1.50	42.22	37.7	1.12
July	63.57	42.1	1.51	81.78	43.8	1.88	65.00	47.1	1.38	47.87	37.4	1.28	58.89	39.0	1.51	41.22	36.8	1.12
August	63.57	42.1	1.51	80.56	42.4	1.90	65.55	47.5	1.38	47.46	38.9	1.22	62.68	40.4	1.54	42.60	37.7	1.13
September	65.48	42.8	1.53	89.00	44.5	2.00	68.26	47.4	1.44	46.92	39.1	1.20	60.68	39.4	1.54	44.05	38.3	1.15
October	64.53	41.9	1.54	86.57	43.5	1.99	64.61	45.5	1.42	48.07	39.4	1.22	63.49	40.7	1.56	44.23	38.8	1.14
November	65.57	42.3	1.55	85.80	42.9	2.00	65.21	45.6	1.43	47.49	38.3	1.24	60.84	39.0	1.56	44.35	38.9	1.14
December	64.95	41.9	1.55	82.52	42.1	1.96	66.00	46.1	1.41	49.13	39.3	1.25	63.96	41.0	1.56	43.66	38.3	1.14
1954: January	66.20	41.9	1.58	81.95	41.6	1.97	65.04	45.8	1.42	45.97	36.2	1.27	58.40	37.2	1.57	40.57	35.9	1.13
February	66.36	42.0	1.58	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.16	45.5	1.41	46.31	35.9	1.29	54.91	35.2	1.56	41.95	36.8	1.14
March	65.36	41.9	1.56	81.02	42.2	1.92	64.30	45.6	1.41	47.52	36.0	1.32	56.68	36.1	1.57	41.52	36.1	1.15
April	65.16	41.5	1.57	79.49	41.4	1.92	65.42	46.4	1.41	49.01	36.3	1.35	60.96	38.1	1.60	40.25	34.7	1.16
May	66.10	42.1	1.57	86.04	43.9	1.96	65.10	46.5	1.40	50.36	37.3	1.35	61.60	38.5	1.60	42.46	36.6	1.16

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			*Yarn mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$47.74	37.3	$1.28	$38.91	39.3	$0.99	$53.18	39.1	$1.36	$62.80	40.0	$1.57	$49.15	38.7	$1.27	$49.15	38.7	$1.27
1953: Average	50.90	37.7	1.35	39.73	38.2	1.04	53.57	39.1	1.37	62.40	39.0	1.60	48.51	38.2	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27
May	50.52	37.7	1.34	42.83	38.3	1.18	53.98	39.4	1.37	64.15	40.6	1.58	49.15	38.7	1.27	48.90	38.5	1.27
June	51.03	37.8	1.35	42.13	38.7	1.18	53.72	39.5	1.36	65.35	41.1	1.59	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.53	39.0	1.27
July	50.63	37.5	1.35	41.65	38.6	1.17	53.18	39.1	1.36	66.14	41.6	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27
August	52.25	38.7	1.35	39.19	38.8	1.01	53.04	39.0	1.36	63.12	39.7	1.59	48.51	38.2	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27
September	53.98	39.4	1.37	38.02	39.6	.96	51.65	37.7	1.37	64.24	38.7	1.66	46.85	36.6	1.28	46.70	36.2	1.29
October	52.85	38.3	1.38	38.42	39.2	.98	52.33	38.2	1.37	54.24	33.9	1.60	46.00	36.8	1.25	45.78	36.6	1.25
November	50.69	37.0	1.37	36.90	36.9	1.00	52.33	38.2	1.37	52.46	31.6	1.66	45.75	36.6	1.25	45.38	36.3	1.25
December	51.34	37.2	1.38	40.87	39.3	1.04	52.61	38.4	1.37	60.29	38.4	1.57	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.76	36.1	1.24
1954: January	50.18	36.1	1.39	37.63	35.5	1.06	50.86	37.4	1.36	58.78	37.2	1.58	44.13	35.3	1.25	43.25	34.6	1.25
February	50.92	36.9	1.38	38.63	34.8	1.11	52.06	38.0	1.37	60.74	38.2	1.59	44.75	35.8	1.25	44.13	35.3	1.25
March	49.76	35.8	1.39	41.54	35.2	1.18	51.68	38.0	1.36	60.04	38.0	1.58	45.14	36.4	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24
April	51.80	37.0	1.40	44.53	36.2	1.23	50.46	37.1	1.36	58.09	37.0	1.57	43.90	35.4	1.24	43.65	35.2	1.24
May	53.02	37.6	1.41	45.14	36.4	1.24	50.59	37.2	1.36	61.30	38.8	1.58	45.00	36.0	1.25	44.50	35.6	1.25

Year and month	*Thread mills*			Broad-woven fabric mills [4]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$49.79	38.6	$1.29	$51.99	38.8	$1.34	$49.79	38.6	$1.29	$55.25	38.1	$1.45	$48.76	38.7	$1.26	$62.56	40.1	$1.56
1953: Average	49.53	39.0	1.27	52.80	39.4	1.34	51.09	39.3	1.30	56.37	39.7	1.42	49.78	39.2	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56
May	50.65	40.2	1.26	53.73	40.1	1.34	52.09	40.0	1.30	56.40	40.0	1.41	50.80	40.0	1.27	63.34	40.6	1.56
June	50.42	39.7	1.27	53.47	39.9	1.34	51.21	39.7	1.29	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.90	39.6	1.26	63.90	40.7	1.57
July	49.39	39.2	1.26	52.93	39.5	1.34	50.70	39.3	1.29	55.86	39.9	1.40	49.27	39.1	1.26	64.06	40.8	1.57
August	49.40	38.9	1.27	52.14	39.2	1.33	50.57	39.2	1.29	56.26	39.9	1.41	49.14	39.0	1.26	61.23	39.5	1.55
September	48.26	38.3	1.26	50.79	37.9	1.34	49.14	37.8	1.30	55.41	39.3	1.41	47.50	37.4	1.27	59.78	38.3	1.56
October	45.97	36.2	1.27	50.94	38.3	1.33	49.54	38.4	1.29	54.67	38.5	1.42	48.38	38.4	1.26	58.97	37.8	1.56
November	47.23	36.9	1.28	51.21	38.5	1.33	49.92	38.7	1.29	54.81	38.6	1.42	48.76	38.7	1.26	57.88	37.1	1.56
December	47.09	37.3	1.26	51.34	38.6	1.33	49.67	38.5	1.29	54.99	39.0	1.41	48.38	38.4	1.26	60.84	39.0	1.56
1954: January	46.61	36.7	1.27	49.13	37.5	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	53.86	38.2	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25	59.14	38.4	1.54
February	46.36	36.5	1.27	50.03	37.9	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.14	38.4	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.36	38.8	1.53
March	48.89	39.8	1.26	50.16	38.0	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.43	38.6	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.21	38.7	1.53
April	45.47	35.8	1.27	48.73	37.2	1.31	47.36	37.0	1.28	53.44	37.9	1.41	46.00	36.8	1.25	60.05	39.0	1.54
May	47.00	37.3	1.26	48.97	37.1	1.32	47.34	36.7	1.29							62.00	40.0	1.55

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [4]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$54.27	40.2	$1.35	$49.02	38.3	$1.28	$57.61	37.9	$1.52	$57.00	37.5	$1.52	$58.09	38.2	$1.52	$40.39	37.4	$1.08
1953: Average	54.53	39.8	1.37	48.75	37.5	1.30	56.70	37.3	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.24	37.0	1.52	40.26	36.6	1.10
May	55.20	40.0	1.38	48.36	37.2	1.30	55.75	36.2	1.54	56.46	36.9	1.53	54.82	35.6	1.54	39.60	36.0	1.10
June	55.75	40.4	1.38	48.25	37.4	1.29	54.66	36.2	1.51	55.78	36.7	1.52	53.91	35.7	1.51	40.07	37.1	1.08
July	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.99	37.2	1.29	54.66	36.2	1.51	55.72	36.9	1.51	53.40	35.6	1.50	39.79	36.5	1.09
August	53.54	38.8	1.38	48.63	37.7	1.29	55.72	36.9	1.51	55.42	36.7	1.51	56.02	37.1	1.51	39.85	36.9	1.08
September	53.84	39.3	1.37	46.80	36.0	1.30	53.00	35.1	1.51	53.70	35.8	1.50	52.44	34.8	1.52	38.37	35.2	1.09
October	53.82	39.0	1.38	49.26	37.6	1.31	57.23	37.9	1.51	57.45	38.3	1.50	56.63	37.5	1.51	40.29	36.6	1.10
November	53.54	38.8	1.38	48.73	37.2	1.31	57.75	38.5	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	56.55	37.9	1.50	39.93	36.3	1.10
December	54.51	39.5	1.38	48.60	37.1	1.31	57.98	38.4	1.51	59.89	39.4	1.52	56.63	37.8	1.51	40.26	36.6	1.10
1954: January	54.21	39.0	1.39	47.65	36.1	1.32	55.95	37.3	1.50	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.65	37.1	1.50	39.18	35.3	1.11
February	54.79	39.7	1.38	48.84	37.0	1.32	57.75	38.5	1.50	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.37	38.5	1.49	40.32	36.0	1.12
March	54.65	39.6	1.38	48.71	36.9	1.32	57.83	38.3	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.54	57.07	38.3	1.49	39.87	35.6	1.12
April	53.96	39.1	1.38	46.99	35.6	1.32	54.53	36.6	1.49	52.35	34.9	1.50	56.02	37.6	1.49	37.97	33.9	1.12
May	54.51	39.5	1.38	47.65	36.1	1.32	54.90	36.6	1.50							39.31	35.1	1.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	*Seamless hosiery*—Continued: North Avg. wkly. earnings	North Avg. wkly. hours	North Avg. hrly. earnings	South Avg. wkly. earnings	South Avg. wkly. hours	South Avg. hrly. earnings	*Knit outerwear* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Knit outerwear* Avg. wkly. hours	*Knit outerwear* Avg. hrly. earnings	*Knit underwear* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Knit underwear* Avg. wkly. hours	*Knit underwear* Avg. hrly. earnings	Dyeing and finishing textiles [4] Avg. wkly. earnings	Dyeing and finishing textiles [4] Avg. wkly. hours	Dyeing and finishing textiles [4] Avg. hrly. earnings	*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)* Avg. wkly. hours	*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)* Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$43.62	38.6	$1.13	$39.33	37.1	$1.06	$49.14	39.0	$1.26	$45.55	38.6	$1.18	$62.58	42.0	$1.49	$62.16	42.0	$1.48
1953: Average	43.88	37.5	1.17	39.31	36.4	1.08	50.81	38.2	1.33	45.12	37.6	1.20	61.65	41.1	1.50	61.65	41.1	1.50
May	44.81	38.3	1.17	39.23	35.4	1.08	50.70	38.7	1.31	45.96	38.3	1.20	60.79	40.8	1.49	60.24	40.7	1.48
June	45.05	38.5	1.17	38.90	36.7	1.06	51.19	38.2	1.34	45.22	38.0	1.19	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.15	42.1	1.50
July	44.01	37.3	1.18	38.84	36.3	1.07	50.25	37.5	1.34	44.98	38.1	1.18	60.64	40.7	1.49	60.09	40.6	1.48
August	44.11	37.7	1.17	38.90	36.7	1.06	52.65	39.0	1.35	44.98	38.1	1.18	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.79	40.4	1.48
September	42.69	36.8	1.16	37.24	34.8	1.07	49.28	36.5	1.35	45.01	37.2	1.21	57.96	38.9	1.49	57.87	39.1	1.48
October	43.19	36.6	1.18	39.53	36.6	1.08	53.68	38.9	1.38	44.65	36.9	1.21	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.15	39.7	1.49
November	41.07	35.1	1.17	39.89	36.6	1.09	52.30	37.9	1.38	42.23	34.9	1.21	61.56	40.5	1.52	61.46	40.7	1.51
December	41.18	35.5	1.16	40.11	36.8	1.09	50.83	37.1	1.37	42.33	34.7	1.22	61.86	40.7	1.52	61.76	40.9	1.51
1954: January	40.80	34.0	1.20	39.05	35.5	1.10	49.07	35.3	1.39	42.33	34.7	1.22	59.49	39.4	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50
February	42.72	35.6	1.20	39.71	36.1	1.10	50.82	36.3	1.40	43.08	35.6	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51
March	43.32	36.1	1.20	39.52	35.6	1.11	50.46	36.3	1.39	43.44	35.9	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51
April	39.63	33.3	1.19	37.74	34.0	1.11	49.90	35.9	1.39	41.97	34.4	1.22	59.55	39.9	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49
May							50.82	36.3	1.40	44.04	36.1	1.22	59.55	39.7	1.50	59.30	39.8	1.49

Year and month	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4] Avg. wkly. earnings	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4] Avg. wkly. hours	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4] Avg. hrly. earnings	*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn* Avg. wkly. hours	*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn* Avg. hrly. earnings	Hats (except cloth and millinery) Avg. wkly. earnings	Hats (except cloth and millinery) Avg. wkly. hours	Hats (except cloth and millinery) Avg. hrly. earnings	Miscellaneous textile goods [4] Avg. wkly. earnings	Miscellaneous textile goods [4] Avg. wkly. hours	Miscellaneous textile goods [4] Avg. hrly. earnings	*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)* Avg. wkly. hours	*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)* Avg. hrly. earnings	*Lace goods* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Lace goods* Avg. wkly. hours	*Lace goods* Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$68.39	41.2	$1.66	$65.74	39.6	$1.66	$53.20	37.2	$1.43	$60.09	40.6	$1.48	$67.70	40.3	$1.68	$57.07	38.3	$1.49
1953: Average	70.58	40.8	1.73	69.08	39.7	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.04	41.3	1.72	61.85	38.9	1.59
May	68.46	39.8	1.72	66.39	38.6	1.72	55.65	37.1	1.50	61.86	40.7	1.52	72.14	41.7	1.73	62.24	38.9	1.60
June	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.83	38.3	1.51	62.62	41.2	1.52	70.86	41.2	1.72	63.43	39.4	1.61
July	69.20	40.0	1.73	66.39	38.6	1.72	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.73	41.0	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	62.37	38.5	1.62
August	69.89	40.4	1.73	67.64	39.1	1.73	60.68	38.9	1.56	62.68	40.7	1.54	68.34	40.2	1.70	62.81	38.3	1.64
September	69.03	39.9	1.73	66.43	38.4	1.73	56.24	37.0	1.52	62.31	40.2	1.55	71.62	41.4	1.73	62.93	39.1	1.61
October	69.37	40.1	1.73	67.34	38.7	1.74	55.87	37.0	1.51	62.62	40.4	1.55	71.81	40.8	1.76	63.24	38.8	1.63
November	68.16	39.4	1.73	65.91	38.1	1.73	54.77	35.8	1.53	62.31	40.2	1.55	72.10	41.2	1.75	61.88	38.2	1.62
December	69.72	40.3	1.73	68.38	39.3	1.74	56.70	37.3	1.52	62.99	40.9	1.54	70.76	40.9	1.73	61.92	38.7	1.60
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.53	36.6	1.49	61.75	40.1	1.54	67.94	39.5	1.72	57.24	36.0	1.59
February	69.83	39.9	1.75	66.99	38.5	1.74	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.00	40.0	1.55	67.82	39.2	1.73	59.84	37.4	1.60
March	69.72	40.3	1.73	67.69	38.9	1.74	53.10	35.4	1.50	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.17	40.1	1.70	60.59	37.4	1.62
April	67.94	39.5	1.72	66.26	38.3	1.73	46.11	31.8	1.45	60.68	39.4	1.54	68.46	39.8	1.72	58.81	36.3	1.62
May	68.21	39.2	1.74	65.02	37.8	1.72	52.33	35.6	1.47	61.07	39.4	1.55	66.05	38.4	1.72	57.96	36.0	1.61

Textile-mill products—Continued | Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	*Paddings and upholstery filling* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Paddings and upholstery filling* Avg. wkly. hours	*Paddings and upholstery filling* Avg. hrly. earnings	*Processed waste and recovered fibers* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Processed waste and recovered fibers* Avg. wkly. hours	*Processed waste and recovered fibers* Avg. hrly. earnings	*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics* Avg. wkly. hours	*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics* Avg. hrly. earnings	*Cordage and twine* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Cordage and twine* Avg. wkly. hours	*Cordage and twine* Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products Avg. wkly. earnings	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products Avg. wkly. hours	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products Avg. hrly. earnings	Men's and boys' suits and coats Avg. wkly. earnings	Men's and boys' suits and coats Avg. wkly. hours	Men's and boys' suits and coats Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$64.17	41.4	$1.55	$51.24	42.7	$1.20	$75.58	44.2	$1.71	$53.06	39.6	$1.34	$47.58	36.6	$1.30	$52.15	35.0	$1.49
1953: Average	65.19	41.0	1.59	51.30	42.4	1.21	80.10	44.5	1.80	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.41	36.4	1.33	57.93	36.9	1.57
May	64.84	41.3	1.57	52.83	43.3	1.22	77.51	43.3	1.79	52.92	39.2	1.35	47.09	36.5	1.29	56.93	37.7	1.51
June	63.24	40.8	1.55	51.91	42.9	1.21	81.45	45.0	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.05	36.4	1.32	58.67	36.9	1.59
July	65.94	42.0	1.57	50.88	42.4	1.20	80.64	44.8	1.80	53.72	39.5	1.36	47.88	36.0	1.33	57.41	36.8	1.56
August	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.73	42.4	1.22	80.36	44.4	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	49.78	36.6	1.36	60.59	37.4	1.62
September	63.86	38.7	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	80.63	44.3	1.82	53.19	39.4	1.35	47.12	34.9	1.35	57.35	35.4	1.62
October	66.58	41.1	1.62	51.24	42.0	1.22	78.62	43.2	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.74	36.1	1.35	58.64	36.2	1.62
November	64.64	39.9	1.62	50.87	41.7	1.22	81.07	44.3	1.83	52.25	38.7	1.35	48.06	35.6	1.35	57.48	35.7	1.61
December	66.02	40.5	1.63	50.58	41.8	1.21	83.81	45.8	1.83	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.82	35.9	1.36	58.19	36.6	1.59
1954: January	69.55	41.9	1.66	50.82	42.0	1.21	76.68	42.6	1.80	52.25	38.7	1.35	47.68	34.8	1.37	55.84	34.9	1.60
February	65.51	39.7	1.65	49.73	41.1	1.21	79.53	43.7	1.82	53.18	39.1	1.36	49.46	36.1	1.37	57.96	36.0	1.61
March	67.65	41.0	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	77.29	42.7	1.81	53.84	39.3	1.37	49.59	36.2	1.37	57.32	35.6	1.61
April	66.66	40.4	1.65	50.02	41.0	1.22	76.93	42.5	1.81	51.41	37.8	1.36	45.62	34.3	1.33	52.64	32.9	1.60
May	67.97	40.7	1.67	51.85	42.5	1.22	77.59	42.4	1.83	52.06	38.0	1.37	46.20	35.0	1.32	53.13	33.0	1.61

Year and month	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4] Avg. wkly. earnings	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4] Avg. wkly. hours	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4] Avg. hrly. earnings	*Shirts, collars, and nightwear* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Shirts, collars, and nightwear* Avg. wkly. hours	*Shirts, collars, and nightwear* Avg. hrly. earnings	*Separate trousers* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Separate trousers* Avg. wkly. hours	*Separate trousers* Avg. hrly. earnings	*Work shirts* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Work shirts* Avg. wkly. hours	*Work shirts* Avg. hrly. earnings	Women's outerwear [4] Avg. wkly. earnings	Women's outerwear [4] Avg. wkly. hours	Women's outerwear [4] Avg. hrly. earnings	*Women's dresses* Avg. wkly. earnings	*Women's dresses* Avg. wkly. hours	*Women's dresses* Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$40.50	37.5	$1.08	$39.96	37.0	$1.08	$42.86	37.6	$1.14	$35.15	37.8	$0.93	$52.39	35.4	$1.48	$51.48	35.5	$1.45
1953: Average	41.18	37.1	1.11	41.40	37.3	1.11	44.63	37.5	1.19	34.32	36.9	.93	52.65	35.1	1.50	52.15	35.0	1.49
May	41.03	37.3	1.10	40.66	37.3	1.09	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.68	37.7	.92	50.34	35.2	1.43	52.60	35.3	1.49
June	41.51	37.4	1.11	41.78	37.3	1.12	46.10	38.1	1.21	34.76	38.2	.91	50.66	34.7	1.46	49.16	33.9	1.45
July	40.96	36.9	1.11	41.13	36.4	1.13	43.66	37.0	1.18	34.22	37.2	.92	52.59	34.6	1.52	48.76	34.1	1.43
August	41.78	37.3	1.12	41.55	37.1	1.12	44.89	37.1	1.21	35.24	38.3	.92	54.72	35.3	1.55	53.45	35.4	1.51
September	40.79	36.1	1.13	41.72	36.6	1.14	43.32	35.8	1.21	34.31	36.5	.94	49.40	32.5	1.52	49.53	32.8	1.51
October	41.84	36.7	1.14	42.98	37.7	1.14	44.41	36.4	1.22	32.83	35.3	.93	51.83	34.1	1.52	52.02	34.0	1.53
November	40.81	35.8	1.14	42.75	37.5	1.14	43.07	35.3	1.22	31.58	33.6	.94	50.76	34.3	1.48	51.15	34.1	1.50
December	40.70	35.7	1.14	41.27	36.2	1.14	44.04	36.1	1.22	33.56	35.7	.94	53.61	35.5	1.51	52.80	35.2	1.50
1954: January	39.56	34.4	1.15	39.45	34.3	1.15	44.16	36.2	1.22	31.39	32.7	.96	52.44	34.5	1.52	50.96	34.2	1.49
February	41.29	35.9	1.15	41.52	36.1	1.15	46.12	37.8	1.23	34.24	35.3	.97	54.62	35.7	1.53	53.25	35.5	1.50
March	41.15	36.1	1.14	41.50	36.4	1.14	45.87	37.6	1.22	33.79	35.2	.96	54.93	35.9	1.53	55.18	36.3	1.52
April	39.10	34.6	1.13	39.22	34.4	1.14	42.72	35.6	1.20	34.69	36.9	.94	49.01	33.8	1.45	52.25	34.6	1.51
May	39.44	34.9	1.13	40.25	35.0	1.15	41.41	34.8	1.19	34.01	35.8	.95	49.56	34.9	1.42	52.60	35.3	1.49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [4]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$39.96	37.7	$1.06	$64.94	33.3	$1.95	$43.62	37.6	$1.16	$41.03	37.3	$1.10	$47.24	38.1	$1.24	$58.60	36.4	$1.61
1953: Average	39.74	36.8	1.08	64.81	32.9	1.97	44.28	38.9	1.20	41.58	36.8	1.13	48.10	37.0	1.30	58.64	36.2	1.62
May	39.74	36.8	1.08	55.02	29.9	1.84	44.04	38.7	1.20	40.77	36.4	1.12	48.73	37.2	1.31	44.40	30.0	1.48
June	39.53	36.6	1.08	62.51	32.9	1.90	44.04	38.7	1.20	41.47	36.7	1.13	47.71	36.7	1.30	50.05	32.5	1.54
July	38.45	35.6	1.08	68.34	34.0	2.01	41.54	35.5	1.17	39.29	35.4	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25	58.55	35.7	1.64
August	38.31	35.8	1.07	68.74	34.2	2.01	43.79	36.8	1.19	41.10	36.7	1.12	47.97	36.9	1.30	64.51	38.4	1.68
September	37.37	34.6	1.08	60.50	30.4	1.99	43.08	36.2	1.19	41.02	36.3	1.13	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.14	34.2	1.70
October	39.46	36.2	1.09	62.69	31.5	1.99	45.13	37.3	1.21	43.13	37.5	1.15	48.47	37.0	1.31	59.20	36.1	1.64
November	39.53	36.6	1.08	60.96	31.1	1.96	44.77	37.0	1.21	42.67	37.1	1.15	48.21	36.8	1.31	51.48	33.0	1.56
December	40.77	37.4	1.09	65.86	33.6	1.96	44.04	36.4	1.21	41.38	36.3	1.14	48.18	36.5	1.32	58.08	36.3	1.60
1954: January	38.26	35.1	1.09	66.80	33.4	2.00	42.33	34.7	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	45.89	34.5	1.33	59.29	36.6	1.62
February	40.26	36.6	1.10	67.94	33.8	2.01	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.63	36.2	1.15	47.97	35.8	1.34	67.09	39.7	1.69
March	41.18	37.1	1.11	65.47	32.9	1.99	44.65	36.6	1.22	41.95	36.8	1.14	48.64	36.3	1.34	67.20	40.0	1.68
April	40.04	36.4	1.10	51.43	27.5	1.87	42.58	34.9	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	46.63	34.8	1.34	45.90	30.6	1.50
May	39.79	36.5	1.09	51.51	29.1	1.77	43.67	35.5	1.23	39.79	34.9	1.14	49.01	36.3	1.35	44.64	28.8	1.55
	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [4]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
1952: Average	$43.52	37.2	$1.17	$43.15	37.2	$1.16	$46.46	38.4	$1.21	$42.67	38.1	$1.12	$47.60	38.7	$1.23	$40.88	39.9	$1.25
1953: Average	44.41	36.4	1.22	44.52	37.1	1.20	47.75	37.6	1.27	42.18	37.0	1.14	49.53	38.1	1.30	51.09	39.0	1.31
May	43.17	36.9	1.17	43.54	36.9	1.18	47.38	37.6	1.26	41.61	36.5	1.14	49.66	38.2	1.30	52.26	40.2	1.30
June	45.26	37.1	1.22	44.27	37.2	1.19	48.13	37.6	1.28	41.15	36.1	1.14	49.13	37.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31
July	45.51	37.0	1.23	43.07	36.5	1.18	47.37	37.3	1.27	40.18	36.2	1.11	49.52	37.8	1.31	52.66	40.2	1.31
August	45.50	36.6	1.25	45.25	37.4	1.21	47.88	37.7	1.27	42.56	38.0	1.12	50.30	38.4	1.31	50.30	38.4	1.31
September	42.46	33.7	1.26	44.41	36.4	1.22	46.86	36.9	1.27	41.92	37.1	1.13	49.78	38.0	1.31	49.27	37.9	1.30
October	44.76	36.1	1.24	46.13	37.5	1.23	49.67	38.5	1.29	43.28	38.3	1.13	52.27	39.3	1.33	51.22	38.8	1.32
November	44.27	35.7	1.24	44.77	36.4	1.23	48.38	37.5	1.29	42.41	37.2	1.14	50.14	37.7	1.33	49.37	37.4	1.32
December	44.98	35.7	1.26	44.41	36.7	1.21	47.21	36.6	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	51.32	38.3	1.34	50.41	37.9	1.33
1954: January	45.59	35.9	1.27	42.83	35.4	1.21	45.92	35.6	1.29	39.56	34.1	1.16	50.41	37.9	1.33	50.01	37.6	1.33
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	43.92	36.6	1.20	47.06	36.2	1.30	41.53	35.8	1.16	47.78	36.2	1.32	50.25	37.5	1.34
March	46.63	37.3	1.25	43.80	36.2	1.21	47.60	36.9	1.29	42.69	36.8	1.16	49.50	37.5	1.32	50.76	37.6	1.35
April	42.11	34.8	1.21	40.92	34.1	1.20	46.70	36.2	1.29	41.64	35.9	1.16	48.78	36.4	1.34	51.84	38.4	1.3
May	44.17	36.5	1.21	42.83	35.4	1.21	47.47	36.8	1.29	41.29	35.9	1.15	49.85	37.2	1.34	53.46	39.6	1.3
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [4]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*								
										United States			South			West		
1952: Average	$63.86	41.2	$1.55	$77.68	41.1	$1.89	$63.24	40.8	$1.55	$63.65	40.8	$1.56	$43.03	42.6	$1.01	$81.51	39.0	$2.09
1953: Average	65.93	40.7	1.62	79.00	39.5	2.00	65.37	40.6	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	43.78	42.5	1.03	83.81	38.8	2.16
May	66.50	40.8	1.63	80.55	39.1	2.06	65.61	40.5	1.62	66.42	40.5	1.64	43.16	41.9	1.03	84.24	39.0	2.16
June	68.31	41.4	1.65	84.46	40.8	2.07	67.16	41.2	1.63	67.98	41.2	1.65	43.76	42.9	1.02	85.46	39.2	2.18
July	67.16	40.7	1.65	83.84	40.5	2.07	65.85	40.4	1.63	66.66	40.4	1.65	43.98	42.7	1.03	83.11	38.3	2.17
August	66.91	40.8	1.64	78.17	38.7	2.02	67.40	41.1	1.64	68.23	41.1	1.66	44.30	42.6	1.04	86.33	39.6	2.18
September	66.97	40.1	1.67	81.97	39.6	2.07	67.06	40.4	1.66	67.87	40.4	1.68	44.08	42.8	1.03	85.14	38.7	2.20
October	67.32	40.8	1.65	77.79	38.7	2.01	67.82	41.1	1.65	68.23	41.1	1.66	45.24	43.5	1.04	85.06	39.2	2.17
November	65.20	40.0	1.63	75.85	38.5	1.97	65.76	40.1	1.64	66.17	40.1	1.65	43.99	42.3	1.04	82.94	38.4	2.16
December	64.32	40.2	1.60	71.81	37.4	1.92	64.64	40.4	1.60	65.04	40.4	1.61	43.99	42.3	1.04	82.22	38.6	2.13
1954: January	62.65	39.4	1.59	72.74	38.9	1.87	62.72	39.2	1.60	63.11	39.2	1.61	41.61	40.4	1.03	80.35	37.9	2.12
February	63.76	40.1	1.59	73.92	38.7	1.91	63.92	40.2	1.59	64.32	40.2	1.60	43.57	42.3	1.03	80.85	38.5	2.10
March	64.40	40.0	1.61	72.96	38.3	2.01	64.96	40.6	1.60	65.37	40.6	1.61	43.26	42.0	1.03	82.68	39.0	2.12
April	65.93	40.2	1.64	80.30	37.7	2.13	65.77	40.6	1.62	66.34	40.7	1.63	43.68	42.0	1.04	84.10	39.3	2.14
May	66.53	39.9	1.67	76.25	35.8	2.13	67.40	40.6	1.66	67.97	40.7	1.67						
	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [4]			*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [4]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products		
1952: Average	$66.94	42.1	$1.59	$65.83	42.2	$1.56	$70.62	42.8	$1.65	$50.39	41.3	$1.22	$50.82	42.0	$1.21	$53.63	41.9	$1.28
1953: Average	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.55	41.8	1.64	71.32	42.2	1.69	51.25	41.0	1.25	51.34	41.4	1.24	55.46	41.7	1.33
May	69.89	42.1	1.66	68.88	42.0	1.64	73.18	43.3	1.69	51.58	41.6	1.24	52.58	42.4	1.24	55.44	42.0	1.32
June	69.89	42.1	1.66	69.86	42.6	1.64	72.16	42.7	1.69	51.88	41.5	1.25	52.08	42.0	1.24	55.99	42.1	1.33
July	68.31	41.4	1.65	68.72	41.9	1.64	69.89	41.6	1.68	51.28	40.7	1.26	51.25	41.0	1.25	55.06	41.4	1.33
August	68.15	41.3	1.65	68.55	41.8	1.64	69.05	41.1	1.68	50.78	40.3	1.26	50.10	40.4	1.24	55.59	41.8	1.33
September	66.47	39.8	1.67	67.23	40.5	1.66	67.60	40.0	1.69	49.52	39.3	1.26	49.00	39.2	1.25	55.35	41.0	1.35
October	69.55	41.4	1.68	69.72	42.0	1.66	69.29	41.0	1.69	51.18	40.3	1.27	50.25	40.2	1.25	56.43	41.8	1.35
November	68.54	40.8	1.68	67.98	41.2	1.65	69.43	40.6	1.71	49.85	40.2	1.24	48.56	39.8	1.22	54.54	40.7	1.34
December	69.22	41.2	1.68	68.89	41.5	1.66	71.48	41.8	1.71	50.10	40.4	1.24	49.04	40.2	1.22	55.34	41.3	1.34
1954: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	67.80	40.6	1.67	72.83	42.1	1.73	47.72	38.8	1.23	47.46	38.9	1.22	53.07	39.9	1.33
February	69.19	40.7	1.70	68.47	41.0	1.67	73.25	42.1	1.74	48.83	39.7	1.23	47.95	39.3	1.22	54.67	40.8	1.34
March	68.54	40.8	1.68	68.47	41.0	1.67	71.31	41.7	1.71	49.08	39.9	1.23	49.20	40.0	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34
April	68.78	40.7	1.69	67.73	40.8	1.66	71.62	41.4	1.73	49.20	40.0	1.23	49.45	40.2	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34
May	69.70	41.0	1.70	69.14	41.4	1.67	72.34	41.1	1.76	50.25	40.2	1.25	50.13	40.1	1.25	54.68	40.5	1.35

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Furniture and fixtures

Year and month	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture [4]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$61.01	41.5	$1.47	$58.93	41.5	$1.42	$53.38	41.7	$1.28	$64.58	41.4	$1.56	$64.87	40.8	$1.59	$68.36	42.2	$1.62
1953: Average	63.14	41.0	1.54	60.38	40.8	1.48	55.21	41.2	1.34	65.45	40.4	1.62	66.23	39.9	1.66	71.23	41.9	1.70
May	62.73	41.0	1.53	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.74	41.6	1.34	64.48	39.8	1.62	64.12	39.1	1.64	70.47	41.7	1.69
June	62.73	41.0	1.53	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.61	41.5	1.34	64.55	39.6	1.63	66.07	39.8	1.66	70.73	42.1	1.68
July	61.05	39.5	1.53	58.21	39.6	1.47	54.40	40.9	1.33	61.56	38.0	1.62	64.68	39.2	1.65	69.19	40.7	1.70
August	62.99	40.9	1.54	60.38	40.8	1.48	55.89	41.4	1.35	63.84	39.9	1.60	67.40	40.6	1.66	70.38	41.4	1.70
September	62.78	40.5	1.55	59.90	40.2	1.49	54.41	40.3	1.35	65.36	40.1	1.63	66.90	40.3	1.66	72.58	42.2	1.72
October	64.12	41.1	1.56	61.35	40.9	1.50	56.03	41.2	1.36	67.24	41.0	1.64	65.51	39.7	1.65	72.14	41.7	1.73
November	63.49	40.7	1.56	61.00	40.4	1.51	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.58	40.6	1.64	63.69	38.6	1.65	71.55	41.6	1.72
December	63.90	40.7	1.57	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.68	40.5	1.35	68.80	41.2	1.67	63.25	38.1	1.66	73.01	42.2	1.73
1954: January	61.78	39.6	1.56	58.41	39.2	1.49	53.60	40.0	1.34	60.10	37.1	1.62	64.08	38.6	1.66	70.86	41.2	1.72
February	62.16	40.1	1.55	59.30	39.8	1.49	54.14	40.4	1.34	63.41	38.9	1.63	66.30	39.7	1.67	69.94	40.9	1.71
March	62.56	40.1	1.56	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.57	39.0	1.63	65.97	39.5	1.67	70.93	41.0	1.73
April	61.00	39.1	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.16	37.9	1.64	64.30	38.5	1.67	68.97	40.1	1.72
May	60.53	38.8	1.56	57.30	38.2	1.50	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.48	36.1	1.62	63.58	38.3	1.66	69.08	40.4	1.71

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	*Wood office furniture*			*Metal office furniture*			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$60.86	41.4	$1.47	$72.80	41.6	$1.75	$71.17	40.9	$1.74	$57.69	41.5	$1.39	$68.91	42.8	$1.61	$73.68	43.6	$1.69
1953: Average	61.71	40.6	1.52	75.70	40.7	1.86	73.85	40.8	1.81	62.31	42.1	1.48	72.67	43.0	1.69	78.76	44.0	1.79
May	61.95	41.3	1.50	74.59	40.1	1.86	73.03	40.8	1.79	62.46	42.2	1.48	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.44	44.0	1.76
June	60.70	40.2	1.51	75.03	41.0	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	63.33	42.5	1.49	72.41	43.1	1.68	78.66	44.2	1.78
July	59.28	39.0	1.52	72.71	39.3	1.85	70.56	39.2	1.80	61.42	41.5	1.48	73.14	43.2	1.70	80.10	44.5	1.80
August	62.73	41.0	1.53	68.81	37.6	1.83	74.93	41.4	1.81	61.27	41.4	1.48	73.61	43.3	1.70	79.92	44.4	1.80
September	61.05	39.9	1.53	79.15	42.1	1.88	73.71	40.5	1.82	61.84	41.5	1.49	73.87	42.7	1.73	80.85	43.7	1.85
October	61.51	40.2	1.53	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.81	41.2	1.84	63.18	42.1	1.50	73.53	43.0	1.71	79.72	43.8	1.82
November	60.89	39.8	1.53	77.71	40.9	1.90	76.26	41.0	1.86	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.36	42.9	1.71	80.08	44.0	1.82
December	61.86	40.7	1.52	78.09	41.1	1.90	74.93	40.5	1.85	64.90	42.7	1.52	73.62	42.8	1.72	80.08	44.0	1.82
1954: January	59.60	40.0	1.49	77.11	40.8	1.89	75.14	40.4	1.86	62.47	40.3	1.55	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81
February	59.55	39.7	1.50	77.30	40.9	1.89	73.60	40.0	1.84	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81
March	59.10	39.4	1.50	77.71	40.9	1.90	73.05	39.7	1.84	62.58	40.9	1.53	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.99	43.4	1.82
April	56.17	37.2	1.51	75.98	40.2	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.55	41.6	1.72	77.47	42.8	1.81
May	57.60	38.4	1.50	75.60	40.0	1.89	73.63	39.8	1.85	64.37	41.8	1.54	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.62	43.2	1.82

Paper and allied products—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Paperboard containers and boxes [4]			*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$64.45	42.4	$1.52	$64.18	42.5	$1.51	$66.01	41.0	$1.61	$62.40	41.6	$1.50	$81.48	38.8	$2.10	$87.12	36.3	$2.40
1953: Average	67.68	42.3	1.60	67.42	42.4	1.59	71.65	41.9	1.71	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.22	36.2	2.52
May	67.84	42.4	1.60	67.58	42.5	1.59	69.80	41.3	1.69	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.41	39.0	2.19	92.85	36.7	2.53
June	68.00	42.5	1.60	67.73	42.6	1.59	69.55	41.4	1.68	64.58	41.4	1.56	85.36	38.8	2.20	92.35	36.5	2.53
July	67.36	42.1	1.60	66.94	42.1	1.59	71.72	41.7	1.72	65.31	41.6	1.57	84.75	38.7	2.19	90.36	36.0	2.51
August	69.17	42.7	1.62	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.02	42.7	1.71	65.47	41.7	1.57	85.58	38.9	2.20	90.36	36.0	2.51
September	68.88	42.0	1.64	68.46	42.0	1.63	73.85	42.2	1.75	65.57	41.5	1.58	87.14	38.9	2.24	93.03	36.2	2.57
October	69.50	42.9	1.62	69.23	43.0	1.61	71.14	41.6	1.71	65.83	41.4	1.59	86.58	39.0	2.22	92.93	36.3	2.56
November	68.10	42.3	1.61	68.00	42.5	1.60	70.24	40.6	1.73	65.19	41.0	1.59	86.14	38.8	2.22	92.57	36.3	2.55
December	66.65	41.4	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	72.08	42.4	1.70	66.72	41.7	1.60	88.43	39.3	2.25	96.87	37.4	2.59
1954: January	65.36	40.1	1.63	65.12	40.2	1.62	69.60	39.1	1.78	65.53	40.7	1.61	86.02	38.4	2.24	90.07	35.6	2.53
February	66.09	40.3	1.64	65.69	40.3	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	65.85	40.9	1.61	85.95	38.2	2.25	90.42	35.6	2.54
March	66.75	40.7	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	66.01	41.0	1.61	86.85	38.6	2.25	90.68	35.7	2.54
April	66.33	40.2	1.65	65.93	40.2	1.64	71.20	40.0	1.78	65.37	40.6	1.61	86.11	38.1	2.26	92.26	35.9	2.57
May	67.89	40.9	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65	71.82	39.9	1.80	66.42	41.0	1.62	86.71	38.2	2.27	94.02	36.3	2.59

Year and month	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$83.60	40.0	$2.09	$71.24	39.8	$1.79	$80.00	40.2	$1.99	$81.61	40.2	$2.03	$45.84	38.2	$1.20	$62.33	39.2	$1.59
1953: Average	86.98	39.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	84.42	40.2	2.10	85.26	40.6	2.10	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.30	39.7	1.67
May	83.71	39.3	2.13	74.99	40.1	1.87	83.81	40.1	2.09	85.07	40.9	2.08	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.63	39.9	1.67
June	82.68	39.0	2.12	73.45	39.7	1.85	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.46	40.5	2.11	46.75	37.1	1.26	66.70	39.7	1.68
July	85.84	40.3	2.13	72.35	38.9	1.86	83.60	40.0	2.09	87.34	41.2	2.12	45.23	35.9	1.26	65.86	39.2	1.68
August	92.52	40.8	2.27	74.96	40.3	1.86	83.81	40.1	2.09	86.30	40.9	2.11	47.00	37.3	1.26	66.70	39.7	1.68
September	90.28	41.5	2.32	74.80	40.0	1.87	84.80	40.0	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	47.21	36.6	1.29	65.69	39.1	1.68
October	89.47	40.3	2.22	73.82	39.9	1.85	85.63	40.2	2.13	85.26	40.6	2.10	50.95	38.6	1.32	66.70	39.7	1.68
November	86.24	39.2	2.20	73.68	39.4	1.87	85.41	40.1	2.13	84.65	40.5	2.09	51.34	38.6	1.33	67.19	39.7	1.70
December	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.84	39.6	1.89	86.67	40.5	2.14	85.14	40.3	2.12	52.22	38.4	1.36	68.51	39.6	1.73
1954: January	89.87	40.3	2.23	74.49	39.0	1.91	85.79	39.9	2.15	83.07	39.0	2.13	51.61	37.4	1.38	67.16	38.6	1.74
February	90.27	40.3	2.24	73.91	38.9	1.90	84.50	39.3	2.15	84.96	39.7	2.14	53.10	38.2	1.39	66.95	38.7	1.73
March	88.58	39.9	2.22	75.84	39.5	1.92	85.57	39.8	2.15	87.05	40.3	2.16	53.20	38.0	1.40	67.82	39.2	1.73
April	86.63	39.2	2.21	73.92	38.5	1.92	84.50	39.3	2.15	84.32	39.4	2.14	53.16	37.7	1.41	66.91	38.9	1.72
May	86.14	38.8	2.22	75.27	38.6	1.95	84.24	39.0	2.16	86.15	39.7	2.17	54.05	37.8	1.43	67.82	39.2	1.73

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [4]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [4]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$98.25	39.3	$2.50	$70.45	41.2	$1.71	$77.08	41.0	$1.88	$76.52	40.7	$1.88	$75.11	40.6	$1.85	$76.31	41.7	$1.83
1953: Average	104.15	39.6	2.63	75.58	41.3	1.83	82.81	41.2	2.01	82.39	41.4	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	82.88	42.5	1.95
May	101.39	39.3	2.58	75.35	41.4	1.82	81.77	41.3	1.98	80.75	41.2	1.96	79.54	41.0	1.94	83.42	43.0	1.94
June	102.83	39.4	2.61	75.58	41.3	1.83	84.00	42.0	2.00	87.60	43.8	2.00	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.85	43.0	1.95
July	103.23	39.4	2.62	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	84.64	41.9	2.02	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.68	42.4	1.95
August	105.73	39.6	2.67	76.26	41.0	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.79	40.6	1.99	83.92	42.6	1.97
September	106.65	39.5	2.70	77.83	41.4	1.88	86.11	41.2	2.09	84.86	40.8	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05	84.80	42.4	2.00
October	105.86	39.5	2.68	76.04	41.1	1.85	83.23	40.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.60	40.1	2.01	82.35	41.8	1.97
November	105.20	39.4	2.67	76.92	41.3	1.86	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.62	40.9	2.02	81.20	40.4	2.01	83.58	42.0	1.99
December	106.66	39.8	2.68	77.61	41.5	1.87	85.28	41.4	2.06	83.64	40.8	2.05	81.81	40.7	2.01	82.94	42.1	1.97
1954: January	104.41	39.4	2.65	76.86	41.1	1.87	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	81.41	40.5	2.01	81.32	41.7	1.95
February	103.33	38.7	2.67	76.86	41.1	1.87	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.82	40.6	2.04	81.20	40.4	2.01	82.12	41.9	1.96
March	106.79	39.7	2.69	76.86	41.1	1.87	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.82	40.4	2.05	81.20	40.2	2.02	81.34	41.5	1.96
April	102.98	38.0	2.71	77.27	41.1	1.88	84.66	40.7	2.08	83.22	40.4	2.06	82.62	40.3	2.05	82.15	41.7	1.97
May	104.40	39.1	2.67	77.90	41.0	1.90	84.45	40.6	2.08	81.80	40.1	2.04	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.57	41.7	1.98

Year and month	*Synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic fibers*			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [4]			*Soap and glycerin*		
1952: Average	$80.60	40.3	$2.00	$66.47	39.8	$1.67	$70.09	39.6	$1.77	$63.44	39.9	$1.59	$73.93	41.3	$1.79	$81.14	41.4	$1.96
1953: Average	87.29	40.6	2.15	69.87	39.7	1.76	74.84	39.6	1.89	68.71	40.9	1.68	78.47	41.3	1.90	85.90	41.1	2.09
May	87.34	41.2	2.12	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.87	39.5	1.87	68.06	41.0	1.66	76.89	40.9	1.88	84.04	40.6	2.07
June	86.71	40.9	2.12	69.77	40.1	1.74	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.90	40.3	1.66	77.30	40.9	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06
July	87.91	40.7	2.16	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.02	39.8	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.43	40.5	2.06
August	88.29	40.5	2.18	70.62	39.9	1.77	76.02	39.8	1.91	68.38	40.7	1.68	79.27	41.5	1.91	86.31	41.1	2.10
September	90.50	40.4	2.24	75.20	40.0	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	70.04	41.2	1.70	79.08	41.5	1.92	87.35	41.4	2.11
October	86.80	40.0	2.17	68.71	38.6	1.78	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.55	41.6	1.72	79.54	41.0	1.94	87.54	41.1	2.13
November	87.82	40.1	2.19	69.24	38.9	1.78	77.38	40.3	1.92	71.97	41.6	1.73	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12
December	88.51	40.6	2.18	71.56	40.2	1.78	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.66	42.0	1.73	79.13	41.0	1.93	87.76	41.2	2.13
1954: January	88.29	40.5	2.18	71.60	40.0	1.79	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.93	41.2	1.94	88.07	40.6	2.12
February	88.98	40.4	2.20	69.42	39.0	1.78	78.96	40.7	1.94	73.39	41.7	1.76	79.35	40.9	1.94	87.97	41.3	2.13
March	89.20	40.0	2.23	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.63	39.5	1.94	72.45	41.4	1.75	80.75	41.2	1.96	88.58	41.2	2.15
April	89.69	40.4	2.22	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.44	39.2	1.95	70.64	40.6	1.74	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.29	40.6	2.15
May	90.05	40.2	2.24	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.01	39.6	1.97	71.23	40.7	1.75	80.97	41.1	1.97	88.15	41.0	2.15

Year and month	Paints, pigments, and fillers [4]			*Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels*			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [4]			*Vegetable oils*		
1952: Average	$71.38	41.5	$1.72	$70.47	41.7	$1.69	$59.36	42.1	$1.41	$56.23	42.6	$1.32	$61.51	45.9	$1.34	$57.07	46.4	$1.23
1953: Average	76.08	41.8	1.82	74.64	41.7	1.79	64.22	41.7	1.54	59.36	42.4	1.40	64.89	45.7	1.42	59.67	45.9	1.30
May	78.32	42.8	1.83	77.65	42.9	1.81	64.22	41.7	1.54	60.63	42.7	1.42	65.86	44.2	1.49	59.62	43.2	1.38
June	76.20	42.1	1.81	74.76	42.0	1.78	64.02	41.3	1.55	59.08	41.9	1.41	67.93	44.4	1.53	62.35	43.3	1.44
July	76.31	41.7	1.83	74.70	41.5	1.80	66.50	42.9	1.55	59.92	42.2	1.42	67.18	44.2	1.52	61.92	42.7	1.45
August	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.75	41.2	1.79	65.14	42.3	1.54	58.79	41.4	1.42	65.97	43.4	1.52	60.35	42.2	1.43
September	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.90	42.0	1.45	65.52	46.8	1.40	59.72	47.4	1.26
October	76.54	41.6	1.84	75.17	41.3	1.82	64.83	42.1	1.54	57.95	41.1	1.41	65.35	47.7	1.37	61.00	48.8	1.25
November	76.84	41.6	1.84	75.53	41.5	1.82	65.10	42.0	1.55	57.54	41.1	1.40	66.58	47.9	1.39	62.10	48.9	1.27
December	77.00	41.4	1.86	75.58	41.3	1.83	64.48	41.6	1.55	60.62	42.1	1.44	66.83	47.4	1.41	62.82	48.7	1.29
1954: January	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.26	40.9	1.84	64.58	41.4	1.56	59.35	41.5	1.43	66.17	46.6	1.42	61.36	47.2	1.30
February	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.44	41.0	1.84	65.36	41.9	1.56	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.87	45.8	1.46	61.58	46.3	1.33
March	76.11	40.7	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	65.05	41.7	1.56	61.32	43.8	1.40	67.33	45.8	1.47	62.44	46.6	1.34
April	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	67.89	42.7	1.59	62.76	44.2	1.42	68.25	45.2	1.51	63.66	45.8	1.39
May	77.46	41.2	1.88	76.04	41.1	1.85	66.82	41.5	1.61	62.33	42.4	1.47	68.38	44.4	1.54	63.21	44.2	1.43

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal					
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals [4]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquefied gases*			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
1952: Average	$70.34	44.8	$1.57	$65.35	41.1	$1.59	$54.49	39.2	$1.39	$74.10	42.1	$1.76	$84.85	40.6	$2.09	$88.44	40.2	$2.20
1953: Average	74.29	45.3	1.64	69.94	40.9	1.71	57.66	38.7	1.49	80.37	42.3	1.90	90.17	40.8	2.21	94.19	40.6	2.32
May	75.41	45.7	1.65	68.95	40.8	1.69	56.92	38.2	1.49	78.73	42.1	1.87	89.60	41.1	2.18	92.57	40.6	2.28
June	75.28	45.9	1.64	69.70	41.0	1.70	57.37	38.5	1.49	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.54	40.8	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27
July	73.92	46.2	1.60	69.60	40.7	1.71	56.17	37.7	1.49	81.18	42.5	1.91	92.32	41.4	2.23	96.00	41.2	2.33
August	74.13	45.2	1.64	69.77	40.8	1.71	57.30	38.2	1.50	81.75	42.8	1.91	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.00	40.6	2.34
September	76.32	45.7	1.67	70.76	40.9	1.73	58.26	39.1	1.49	83.57	43.3	1.93	94.35	41.2	2.29	97.68	40.7	2.40
October	75.48	45.2	1.67	71.17	40.9	1.74	60.74	39.7	1.53	81.02	42.2	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	94.71	40.3	2.35
November	76.44	45.5	1.68	70.99	40.8	1.74	60.44	39.5	1.53	80.67	41.8	1.93	92.21	40.8	2.26	96.46	40.7	2.37
December	75.26	44.8	1.68	71.05	40.6	1.75	60.13	39.3	1.53	80.10	41.5	1.93	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.05	40.7	2.36
1954: January	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.35	40.2	1.75	59.44	38.1	1.56	81.67	42.1	1.94	91.53	40.5	2.26	95.58	40.5	2.36
February	76.88	44.7	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	61.86	39.4	1.57	80.67	41.8	1.93	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
March	75.75	44.3	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.76	60.45	38.5	1.57	80.10	41.5	1.93	90.45	40.2	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
April	75.58	44.2	1.71	70.53	40.3	1.75	60.22	38.6	1.56	82.06	42.3	1.94	91.08	40.3	2.26	94.87	40.2	2.36
May	75.82	44.6	1.70	70.93	40.3	1.76	59.90	38.4	1.56	81.29	41.9	1.94	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.52	40.9	2.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke and other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$73.74	41.9	$1.76	$74.48	40.7	$1.83	$85.65	40.4	$2.12	$62.22	40.4	$1.54	$66.58	41.1	$1.62	$50.69	38.4	$1.32
1953: Average	78.81	41.7	1.89	77.78	40.3	1.93	88.31	39.6	2.23	65.60	40.0	1.64	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.65	37.7	1.37
May	79.48	42.5	1.87	78.59	40.3	1.95	91.30	40.4	2.26	60.31	37.0	1.63	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.61	37.4	1.38
June	78.58	41.8	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	89.20	40.0	2.23	68.06	41.0	1.66	71.28	41.2	1.73	52.33	38.2	1.37
July	80.60	42.2	1.91	78.98	40.5	1.95	90.45	40.2	2.25	68.64	41.1	1.67	70.64	40.6	1.74	51.82	38.1	1.36
August	82.60	42.8	1.93	77.21	39.8	1.94	87.58	39.1	2.24	65.53	40.2	1.63	70.30	40.4	1.74	51.79	37.8	1.37
September	83.07	42.6	1.95	74.88	39.0	1.92	83.54	37.8	2.21	64.24	39.9	1.61	69.65	39.8	1.75	48.99	35.5	1.38
October	81.83	42.4	1.93	75.07	39.1	1.92	83.16	37.8	2.20	62.86	38.8	1.62	70.70	40.4	1.75	49.68	36.0	1.38
November	78.72	41.0	1.92	75.65	39.4	1.92	85.09	38.5	2.21	63.57	39.0	1.63	70.53	40.3	1.75	49.82	36.1	1.38
December	77.36	40.5	1.91	75.66	39.2	1.93	82.43	37.3	2.21	65.44	39.9	1.64	72.45	40.7	1.78	52.03	37.7	1.38
1954: January	77.57	40.4	1.92	75.08	38.7	1.94	82.58	37.5	2.21	62.98	38.4	1.64	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.89	37.6	1.38
February	77.52	40.8	1.90	75.47	38.9	1.94	83.03	37.4	2.22	65.57	39.5	1.66	70.40	40.0	1.76	52.44	38.0	1.38
March	75.98	40.2	1.89	74.31	38.5	1.93	80.89	36.6	2.21	65.51	39.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76	52.40	37.7	1.39
April	76.95	40.5	1.90	75.08	38.7	1.94	84.14	37.9	2.22	63.58	38.3	1.66	69.30	39.6	1.75	49.13	35.6	1.38
May	80.22	42.0	1.91	77.42	39.5	1.96	88.43	39.3	2.25	65.46	39.2	1.67	70.05	39.8	1.76	49.35	35.5	1.39
	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1952: Average	$64.48	39.8	$1.62	$64.12	41.1	$1.56	$49.40	38.9	$1.27	$48.26	38.0	$1.27	$56.70	40.5	$1.40	$45.08	38.2	$1.18
1953: Average	68.23	39.9	1.71	67.97	41.7	1.63	50.16	38.0	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	57.09	39.1	1.46	46.99	38.2	1.23
May	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.39	41.6	1.62	49.37	37.4	1.32	48.81	36.7	1.33	57.60	40.0	1.44	44.04	36.4	1.21
June	69.26	40.5	1.71	64.88	40.3	1.61	51.74	38.9	1.33	49.90	37.8	1.32	55.57	37.8	1.47	46.36	38.0	1.22
July	68.46	39.8	1.72	63.68	39.8	1.60	50.95	38.6	1.32	49.65	37.9	1.31	56.26	38.8	1.45	45.99	37.7	1.22
August	69.03	39.9	1.73	68.72	41.9	1.64	50.67	38.1	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.73	38.7	1.44	47.48	38.6	1.23
September	67.86	39.0	1.74	67.90	41.4	1.64	47.22	35.5	1.33	45.41	34.4	1.32	58.65	39.1	1.50	44.65	36.3	1.23
October	67.99	39.3	1.73	66.50	40.8	1.63	47.44	35.4	1.34	45.67	34.6	1.32	59.49	39.4	1.51	48.38	38.7	1.25
November	68.38	39.3	1.74	66.02	40.5	1.63	48.33	35.8	1.35	45.80	34.7	1.32	58.02	39.2	1.48	49.13	39.3	1.25
December	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.39	41.9	1.68	51.72	38.6	1.34	49.10	37.2	1.32	53.40	35.6	1.50	48.24	38.9	1.24
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	69.22	41.2	1.68	50.65	37.8	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	53.10	35.4	1.50	46.38	37.1	1.25
February	68.34	39.5	1.73	66.80	40.0	1.67	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33	51.64	34.2	1.51	48.88	39.1	1.25
March	67.64	39.1	1.73	64.57	38.9	1.66	50.52	37.7	1.34	49.98	37.3	1.34	50.17	37.2	1.51	49.39	39.5	1.25
April	67.34	38.7	1.74	64.91	39.1	1.66	48.06	35.6	1.35	48.42	34.9	1.33	54.60	36.4	1.50	45.00	36.0	1.25
May	68.64	39.0	1.76	61.94	38.0	1.63	48.96	36.0	1.36	48.02	34.6	1.33	57.90	38.6	1.50	45.80	35.5	1.29
	Leather and leather products—Con.			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [4]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*		
1952: Average	$44.15	37.1	$1.19	$66.33	41.2	$1.61	$85.65	40.4	$2.12	$62.09	39.8	$1.56	$63.12	39.7	$1.59	$60.89	39.8	$1.53
1953: Average	44.04	36.4	1.21	70.35	40.9	1.72	97.34	40.9	2.38	67.89	39.7	1.71	69.60	40.0	1.74	65.46	39.2	1.67
May	43.92	36.3	1.21	70.45	41.2	1.71	101.52	42.3	2.40	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	64.57	38.9	1.66
June	44.17	36.5	1.21	70.11	41.0	1.71	95.65	40.7	2.35	68.40	40.0	1.71	71.23	40.7	1.75	64.91	39.1	1.66
July	42.83	35.4	1.21	70.58	40.8	1.73	96.46	40.7	2.37	67.08	39.0	1.72	67.73	38.7	1.75	65.80	39.4	1.67
August	44.17	36.5	1.21	71.10	41.1	1.73	94.64	40.1	2.36	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.15	40.2	1.77	64.85	39.3	1.65
September	42.94	35.2	1.22	71.10	40.4	1.76	91.72	38.7	2.37	69.17	39.3	1.76	68.89	38.7	1.78	69.20	40.0	1.73
October	44.53	36.5	1.22	72.10	41.2	1.75	95.75	40.4	2.37	69.08	39.7	1.74	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.81	39.3	1.70
November	44.41	36.4	1.22	71.05	40.6	1.75	97.77	40.4	2.42	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.09	40.5	1.78	68.00	38.2	1.78
December	44.53	36.5	1.22	71.23	40.7	1.75	98.42	40.5	2.43	69.34	39.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.53	38.1	1.72
1954: January	43.54	35.4	1.23	69.48	39.7	1.75	99.31	40.7	2.44	68.64	39.0	1.76	70.35	39.3	1.79	66.61	38.5	1.73
February	44.02	35.5	1.24	70.70	40.4	1.75	100.28	41.1	2.44	70.09	39.6	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	66.95	38.7	1.73
March	44.27	35.7	1.24	70.30	40.4	1.74	96.00	40.0	2.40	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	67.47	39.0	1.73
April	43.77	35.3	1.24	70.18	40.1	1.75	96.80	40.0	2.42	68.94	38.3	1.80	72.52	39.2	1.85	63.81	37.1	1.72
May	43.90	35.4	1.24	70.53	40.3	1.75	94.49	39.7	2.38	70.02	38.9	1.80	73.82	39.9	1.85	65.05	37.6	1.73
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [4]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*		
1952: Average	$56.30	40.8	$1.38	$67.72	41.8	$1.62	$60.09	40.6	$1.48	$58.51	42.4	$1.38	$62.64	39.9	$1.57	$59.98	39.2	$1.53
1953: Average	60.01	41.1	1.46	73.39	41.7	1.76	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.77	42.6	1.45	67.47	40.4	1.67	64.56	40.1	1.61
May	59.18	41.1	1.44	72.38	41.6	1.74	63.24	40.8	1.55	60.35	42.2	1.43	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.88	40.3	1.61
June	58.75	40.8	1.44	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.74	41.5	1.56	62.64	43.2	1.45	67.97	40.7	1.67	66.01	41.0	1.61
July	57.28	39.5	1.45	76.26	41.9	1.82	65.41	41.4	1.58	62.35	43.0	1.45	68.64	41.1	1.67	66.91	41.3	1.62
August	59.71	40.9	1.46	75.18	42.0	1.79	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.36	43.1	1.47	67.97	40.7	1.67	66.02	40.5	1.63
September	58.90	39.8	1.48	77.75	41.8	1.86	65.37	40.6	1.61	62.60	42.3	1.48	68.28	40.4	1.69	64.94	39.6	1.64
October	60.74	41.6	1.46	74.82	41.8	1.79	60.98	41.6	1.61	64.96	43.6	1.49	69.77	40.8	1.71	66.91	40.8	1.64
November	60.98	41.2	1.48	72.75	41.1	1.77	65.92	41.2	1.60	64.22	43.1	1.49	68.95	40.8	1.69	67.23	40.5	1.66
December	61.24	41.1	1.49	73.46	41.5	1.77	65.03	40.9	1.59	63.77	42.8	1.49	66.99	40.3	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63
1954: January	57.57	38.9	1.48	73.51	41.3	1.78	62.81	39.5	1.59	59.13	40.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	63.20	39.5	1.60
February	59.94	40.5	1.48	74.05	41.6	1.78	64.40	40.5	1.59	62.05	42.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	64.40	40.0	1.61
March	60.49	40.6	1.49	73.81	41.7	1.77	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.31	42.1	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68	64.96	40.1	1.62
April	59.19	39.2	1.51	74.05	41.6	1.78	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	43.4	1.51	67.03	39.9	1.68	66.26	40.4	1.64
May	59.25	39.5	1.50	73.39	41.0	1.79	66.49	41.3	1.61	65.38	43.3	1.51	69.08	40.4	1.70	67.98	41.2	1.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [4]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$61.60	38.5	$1.60	$61.15	38.7	$1.58	$70.65	45.0	$1.57	$70.22	45.3	$1.55	$60.01	41.1	$1.46	$69.83	40.6	$1.72
1953: Average	66.85	38.2	1.75	62.04	37.6	1.65	72.87	43.9	1.66	71.56	43.9	1.63	63.91	41.5	1.54	74.07	40.7	1.82
May	65.28	38.4	1.70	61.92	37.3	1.66	71.88	44.1	1.63	71.16	44.2	1.61	64.90	41.6	1.56	75.30	41.6	1.81
June	66.13	38.9	1.70	61.09	36.8	1.66	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.82	44.4	1.64	64.17	41.4	1.55	73.67	40.7	1.81
July	68.20	38.1	1.79	60.92	36.7	1.66	73.37	44.2	1.66	71.72	44.0	1.63	64.02	41.3	1.55	73.35	40.3	1.82
August	69.63	38.9	1.79	60.06	36.4	1.65	75.71	44.8	1.69	74.70	45.0	1.66	65.57	42.3	1.55	74.34	40.4	1.84
September	69.17	37.8	1.83	60.59	36.5	1.66	74.21	43.4	1.71	71.81	43.0	1.67	63.71	41.1	1.55	74.74	40.4	1.85
October	69.09	38.6	1.79	63.20	38.3	1.65	76.37	44.4	1.72	74.93	44.6	1.68	65.60	42.6	1.54	73.97	40.2	1.84
November	67.28	37.8	1.78	62.42	37.6	1.66	73.35	43.4	1.69	71.28	43.2	1.65	64.06	41.6	1.54	72.86	39.6	1.84
December	67.79	38.3	1.77	61.62	36.9	1.67	73.25	43.6	1.68	71.94	43.6	1.65	66.34	42.8	1.55	74.56	40.3	1.85
1954: January	67.11	37.7	1.78	60.14	35.8	1.68	70.31	42.1	1.67	68.30	41.9	1.63	61.29	39.8	1.54	73.08	39.5	1.85
February	66.93	37.6	1.78	61.62	36.9	1.67	72.48	43.4	1.67	70.63	43.6	1.62	63.55	41.0	1.55	72.68	39.5	1.84
March	65.16	36.4	1.79	62.66	37.3	1.68	72.38	43.6	1.66	70.79	43.7	1.62	64.12	41.1	1.56	72.30	39.4	1.84
April	64.44	36.0	1.79	60.79	36.4	1.67	73.04	44.0	1.66	70.56	44.1	1.60	64.27	41.2	1.56	71.02	38.6	1.84
May	66.42	36.9	1.80	60.82	36.2	1.68	73.15	43.8	1.67	70.90	43.8	1.62	65.00	41.4	1.57	72.89	39.4	1.85

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Abrasive products			*Asbestos products*			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [4]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$73.45	39.7	$1.85	$71.57	42.6	$1.68	$65.70	36.3	$1.81	$77.33	40.7	$1.90	$79.60	40.0	$1.99	$79.60	40.0	$1.99
1953: Average	79.98	40.6	1.97	76.43	42.7	1.79	71.51	36.3	1.97	84.25	40.9	2.06	87.48	40.5	2.16	87.48	40.5	2.16
May	82.52	42.1	1.96	78.04	43.6	1.79	71.00	36.6	1.94	83.43	41.3	2.02	86.72	41.1	2.11	86.72	41.1	2.11
June	79.59	40.4	1.97	77.43	43.5	1.78	68.35	35.6	1.92	84.25	41.3	2.04	87.53	40.9	2.14	87.53	40.9	2.14
July	78.01	39.6	1.97	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.72	35.9	1.97	85.07	40.9	2.08	89.76	40.8	2.20	89.76	40.8	2.20
August	79.20	39.5	1.99	76.80	42.2	1.82	72.00	36.0	2.00	85.28	41.0	2.08	90.20	41.0	2.20	90.20	41.0	2.20
September	76.04	38.6	1.97	77.41	42.3	1.83	73.16	36.4	2.01	85.63	40.2	2.13	90.80	40.0	2.27	90.80	40.0	2.27
October	77.62	39.2	1.98	78.14	42.7	1.83	70.69	35.7	1.98	83.82	40.3	2.08	88.04	40.2	2.19	88.04	40.2	2.19
November	78.41	39.4	1.99	77.04	42.1	1.83	67.97	34.5	1.97	82.78	39.8	2.08	86.33	39.6	2.18	86.33	39.6	2.18
December	79.20	40.0	1.98	76.44	42.0	1.82	73.00	36.5	2.00	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.46	39.2	2.18	85.46	39.2	2.18
1954: January	76.44	39.0	1.96	75.07	40.8	1.84	71.64	36.0	1.99	81.74	39.3	2.08	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.80	38.9	2.18
February	75.86	38.9	1.95	75.81	41.2	1.84	69.95	34.8	2.01	79.52	38.6	2.06	81.27	37.8	2.15	81.27	37.8	2.15
March	75.47	38.7	1.95	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.14	32.9	1.98	78.28	38.0	2.06	79.12	36.8	2.15	79.12	36.8	2.15
April	74.69	38.3	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	61.74	31.5	1.96	77.90	38.0	2.05	79.39	37.1	2.14	79.18	37.0	2.14
May	75.86	38.9	1.95	76.82	41.3	1.86	62.84	31.9	1.97	79.52	38.6	2.06	81.70	38.0	2.15	81.70	38.0	2.15

Year and month	*Electrometallurgical products*			Iron and steel foundries [4]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$76.04	41.1	$1.85	$72.22	40.8	$1.77	$69.89	40.4	$1.73	$70.56	39.2	$1.80	$77.70	42.0	$1.85	$75.48	41.7	$1.81
1953: Average	80.36	41.0	1.96	76.33	40.6	1.83	74.89	40.7	1.84	76.95	40.5	1.90	79.98	40.6	1.97	80.93	41.8	1.95
May	79.95	41.0	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88	75.81	41.2	1.84	79.23	41.7	1.90	79.58	40.6	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91
June	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.44	41.5	1.89	76.78	41.5	1.85	79.52	41.2	1.93	81.95	41.6	1.97	80.51	41.5	1.94
July	83.82	41.7	2.01	77.33	40.7	1.90	75.89	40.8	1.86	78.09	41.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	80.34	41.2	1.95
August	81.79	41.1	1.99	76.55	40.5	1.89	74.70	40.6	1.84	75.60	40.0	1.89	80.40	40.4	1.99	81.16	41.2	1.97
September	85.70	41.6	2.06	75.05	39.5	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	73.14	38.7	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	85.08	41.3	2.06
October	77.62	39.6	1.96	74.28	39.3	1.89	74.03	39.8	1.86	73.90	39.1	1.89	75.83	38.3	1.98	82.39	41.4	1.99
November	78.99	40.3	1.96	73.90	39.1	1.89	73.47	39.5	1.86	71.63	37.9	1.89	76.63	38.7	1.98	82.98	41.7	1.99
December	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.43	39.7	1.90	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.34	38.6	1.90	78.80	39.6	1.99	82.54	41.9	1.97
1954: January	77.41	39.9	1.94	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	72.77	38.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	83.40	41.7	2.00
February	77.61	39.8	1.95	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.61	38.5	1.86	70.11	36.9	1.90	77.81	39.3	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97
March	77.02	39.7	1.94	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.42	38.4	1.86	74.68	39.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	78.20	39.9	1.96
April	80.18	40.7	1.97	72.96	38.4	1.90	72.56	38.8	1.87	72.58	37.8	1.92	73.68	37.4	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97
May	78.60	39.9	1.97	72.39	38.3	1.89	71.98	38.7	1.86	72.01	37.7	1.91	73.66	37.2	1.98	78.20	39.9	1.96

Year and month	*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*			*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [4]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$75.06	41.7	$1.80	$76.08	41.8	$1.82	$68.15	41.3	$1.65	$74.29	41.5	$1.79	$76.49	41.8	$1.83	$99.95	40.2	$1.74
1953: Average	80.41	42.1	1.91	81.81	40.5	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	82.91	42.3	1.96	85.37	42.9	1.99	77.93	40.8	1.91
May	78.35	41.9	1.87	80.57	40.9	1.97	74.69	42.2	1.77	83.23	42.9	1.94	89.20	44.6	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86
June	79.61	41.9	1.90	80.79	40.6	1.99	73.22	41.6	1.76	84.83	43.5	1.95	90.25	44.9	2.01	77.27	41.1	1.88
July	79.84	41.8	1.91	80.00	40.0	2.00	71.69	40.5	1.77	82.29	42.2	1.95	86.37	43.4	1.99	75.60	40.0	1.89
August	80.87	41.9	1.93	80.99	39.7	2.04	73.51	41.3	1.78	82.96	41.9	1.98	86.20	43.1	2.00	77.03	39.5	1.95
September	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.32	39.5	2.16	73.80	41.0	1.80	83.22	41.2	2.02	83.64	41.2	2.03	80.80	40.2	2.01
October	81.48	42.0	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.97	41.4	1.98	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.16	40.9	1.96
November	82.45	42.5	1.94	85.06	40.7	2.09	72.92	41.2	1.77	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.39	40.9	1.99	76.82	39.6	1.94
December	81.60	42.5	1.92	84.25	40.9	2.06	75.36	42.1	1.79	80.59	40.7	1.98	81.20	40.6	2.00	77.79	40.1	1.94
1954: January	82.49	42.3	1.95	84.66	40.9	2.07	73.62	40.9	1.80	78.21	39.7	1.97	77.21	38.8	1.99	77.99	40.2	1.94
February	77.93	40.8	1.91	82.80	40.0	2.07	73.03	40.8	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.64	38.2	1.98	78.57	40.5	1.94
March	74.66	39.5	1.89	83.84	40.5	2.07	72.85	40.7	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	76.43	38.6	1.98	77.99	40.2	1.94
April	74.28	39.3	1.89	84.45	40.6	2.08	72.85	40.7	1.79	78.41	39.6	1.98	76.23	38.5	1.98	79.58	40.6	1.96
May	74.47	39.4	1.89	84.25	40.7	2.07	73.98	41.1	1.80	80.40	40.4	1.99	80.00	40.0	2.00	79.58	40.6	1.96

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries [4]			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and lockseam pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$77.79	41.6	$1.87	$82.15	41.7	$1.97	$86.09	42.2	$2.04	$80.54	41.3	$1.95	$81.14	41.4	$1.96	$72.38	41.6	$1.74
1953: Average	80.97	41.1	1.97	87.37	41.5	2.11	91.12	41.8	2.18	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.45	40.6	2.08	77.15	41.7	1.85
May	80.34	41.2	1.95	86.74	41.5	2.09	90.92	41.9	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.01	40.4	2.03	77.04	42.1	1.83
June	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.94	41.6	2.09	89.44	41.6	2.15	86.73	41.9	2.07	81.59	39.8	2.05	77.28	42.0	1.84
July	80.59	40.7	1.98	85.89	40.9	2.10	88.99	41.2	2.16	84.45	40.6	2.08	82.18	39.7	2.07	76.41	41.3	1.85
August	79.38	40.5	1.96	87.34	41.2	2.12	90.27	41.6	2.17	85.27	40.8	2.09	83.39	39.9	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85
September	80.60	40.5	1.99	86.46	40.4	2.14	88.66	40.3	2.20	83.79	39.9	2.10	82.56	39.5	2.09	75.70	40.7	1.86
October	81.60	40.8	2.00	86.71	40.9	2.12	89.95	40.7	2.21	82.19	39.9	2.06	85.67	40.6	2.11	77.23	41.3	1.87
November	80.00	40.0	2.00	85.63	40.2	2.13	90.13	40.6	2.22	81.12	39.0	2.08	84.42	40.2	2.10	76.67	41.0	1.87
December	81.61	40.6	2.01	86.05	40.4	2.13	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	78.02	41.5	1.88
1954: January	80.40	40.0	2.01	83.95	39.6	2.12	88.40	40.0	2.21	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.37	39.7	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89
February	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	87.56	39.8	2.20	81.54	39.2	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	76.33	40.6	1.88
March	79.00	39.5	2.00	82.29	39.0	2.11	85.58	38.9	2.20	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.95	40.4	1.88
April	78.01	39.2	1.99	81.66	38.7	2.11	83.22	38.0	2.19	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.97	39.7	2.09	75.39	40.1	1.88
May	79.79	39.5	2.02	83.32	39.3	2.12	83.82	38.1	2.20	84.82	40.2	2.11	84.85	40.6	2.09	76.92	40.7	1.89
	Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware [4]			Cutlery and edgetools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [4]		
1952: Average	$69.31	41.5	$1.67	$69.05	41.1	$1.68	$63.55	41.0	$1.55	$69.38	41.3	$1.68	$70.69	41.1	$1.72	$70.99	40.8	$1.74
1953: Average	75.71	41.6	1.82	74.05	41.6	1.78	67.32	41.3	1.63	74.70	41.5	1.80	75.89	41.7	1.82	73.57	40.2	1.83
May	74.16	41.2	1.80	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.08	41.3	1.60	73.00	41.9	1.79	78.14	42.7	1.83	73.71	40.5	1.82
June	75.24	41.8	1.80	75.36	42.1	1.79	65.92	41.2	1.60	75.96	42.2	1.80	78.02	42.4	1.84	72.98	40.1	1.82
July	78.32	42.8	1.83	73.21	40.9	1.79	65.29	40.3	1.62	74.34	41.3	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	72.98	40.1	1.82
August	79.30	43.1	1.84	72.45	40.7	1.78	67.48	41.4	1.63	73.08	40.6	1.80	73.71	40.5	1.82	72.80	40.0	1.82
September	78.02	42.4	1.84	72.27	40.6	1.78	68.89	41.5	1.66	73.62	40.9	1.80	72.76	40.2	1.81	71.76	39.0	1.84
October	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79	69.22	41.7	1.66	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.16	40.2	1.82	74.56	40.3	1.85
November	75.70	40.7	1.86	73.39	41.0	1.79	69.39	41.8	1.66	74.03	40.9	1.81	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.31	39.3	1.84
December	77.93	41.9	1.86	74.39	41.1	1.81	67.89	40.9	1.66	74.07	40.7	1.82	77.00	41.4	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85
1954: January	77.79	40.1	1.94	73.16	40.2	1.82	64.12	39.1	1.64	73.57	40.2	1.83	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.80	38.6	1.86
February	81.71	41.9	1.95	73.38	40.1	1.83	65.67	39.8	1.65	73.42	39.9	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.10	39.3	1.86
March	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	73.10	39.3	1.86
April	78.94	40.9	1.93	72.62	39.9	1.82	63.41	38.9	1.63	72.10	39.4	1.83	75.95	40.4	1.88	70.66	38.4	1.84
May	82.74	42.0	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.67	39.8	1.65	72.31	39.3	1.84	78.28	41.2	1.90	73.47	39.5	1.86
	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products [4]			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products		
1952: Average	$73.60	40.0	$1.84	$69.87	41.1	$1.70	$74.87	42.3	$1.77	$75.05	42.4	$1.77	$74.23	41.7	$1.78	$74.80	42.5	$1.76
1953: Average	75.64	39.6	1.91	72.32	40.4	1.79	80.75	42.5	1.90	81.27	43.0	1.89	78.44	41.5	1.89	80.94	42.6	1.90
May	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.27	40.6	1.78	79.85	42.7	1.87	80.35	43.2	1.86	79.34	42.2	1.88	79.85	42.7	1.87
June	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.32	40.4	1.79	80.46	42.8	1.88	81.97	43.6	1.88	81.13	42.7	1.90	80.09	42.6	1.88
July	74.09	39.2	1.89	72.50	40.5	1.79	79.00	41.8	1.89	79.71	42.4	1.88	78.44	41.5	1.89	80.98	42.4	1.91
August	74.67	39.3	1.90	72.14	40.3	1.79	81.60	42.5	1.92	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.71	40.9	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93
September	72.58	37.8	1.92	71.31	39.4	1.81	80.48	41.7	1.93	80.26	41.8	1.92	76.95	40.5	1.90	80.48	41.7	1.93
October	76.43	39.6	1.93	73.71	40.5	1.82	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.39	43.5	1.94	76.67	41.0	1.87	82.88	42.5	1.95
November	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.13	39.3	1.81	81.87	42.2	1.94	83.23	42.9	1.94	76.52	40.7	1.88	81.48	42.0	1.94
December	75.66	39.2	1.93	72.80	40.0	1.82	83.23	42.9	1.94	85.17	43.9	1.94	79.61	41.9	1.90	82.60	42.8	1.93
1954: January	74.69	38.9	1.92	70.46	38.5	1.83	80.26	41.8	1.92	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.39	40.1	1.88	80.87	41.9	1.93
February	74.69	38.9	1.92	72.29	39.5	1.83	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.79	42.3	1.91	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.67	41.8	1.93
March	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.92	39.3	1.83	78.69	41.2	1.91	79.99	42.1	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	79.30	41.3	1.92
April	72.58	37.8	1.92	69.87	38.6	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	79.42	41.8	1.90	76.42	39.8	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
May	75.85	39.1	1.94	72.47	39.6	1.83	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.37	42.3	1.90	76.99	40.1	1.92	78.96	40.7	1.94
	Sheet-metalwork			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [4]			Vitreous-enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
1952: Average	$75.18	42.0	$1.79	$74.29	41.5	$1.79	$54.00	37.5	$1.44	$77.33	41.8	$1.85	$68.00	40.0	$1.70	$68.30	40.9	$1.67
1953: Average	80.22	42.0	1.91	78.81	41.7	1.89	59.06	38.6	1.53	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.50	40.5	1.79	72.62	40.8	1.78
May	79.99	42.1	1.90	79.15	42.1	1.88	57.53	38.1	1.51	81.83	42.4	1.93	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76
June	78.81	41.7	1.89	78.58	41.8	1.88	58.22	38.3	1.52	81.67	42.1	1.94	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76
July	78.79	40.1	1.89	78.88	41.3	1.91	63.45	41.2	1.54	82.15	41.7	1.97	71.42	39.9	1.79	72.22	39.9	1.81
August	80.03	41.9	1.91	77.71	40.9	1.90	59.60	38.7	1.54	80.95	41.3	1.96	68.64	39.0	1.76	72.85	40.7	1.79
September	82.71	42.2	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.91	57.15	36.4	1.57	79.59	40.4	1.97	69.74	39.4	1.77	71.82	39.9	1.80
October	83.46	42.8	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	58.83	38.2	1.54	81.77	41.3	1.98	73.67	40.7	1.81	73.89	40.6	1.82
November	80.90	41.7	1.94	78.12	40.9	1.91	59.59	38.2	1.56	80.36	41.0	1.96	72.90	40.5	1.80	73.12	40.4	1.81
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	60.60	38.6	1.57	81.97	41.4	1.98	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.31	39.4	1.81
1954: January	77.95	40.6	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	61.88	38.2	1.62	83.63	41.4	2.02	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.02	39.9	1.83
February	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.76	40.6	1.94	61.60	38.5	1.60	80.79	40.6	1.99	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.04	39.8	1.81
March	77.59	40.2	1.93	77.97	40.4	1.93	60.93	38.5	1.58	80.19	40.5	1.98	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.76	40.2	1.81
April	77.18	40.2	1.92	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.83	38.5	1.58	80.60	40.5	1.99	70.35	39.3	1.79	71.46	39.7	1.80
May	79.73	41.1	1.94	79.56	40.8	1.95	61.28	38.3	1.60	82.20	41.1	2.00	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.54	40.3	1.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [4]			*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$73.02	42.7	$1.71	$79.61	43.5	$1.83	$74.26	40.8	$1.82	$72.83	42.1	$1.73	$76.37	44.4	$1.72	$79.79	42.9	$1.86
1953: Average	78.51	42.9	1.83	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.13	42.2	1.97	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.07	44.3	1.83	82.91	42.3	1.96
May	80.70	44.1	1.83	84.44	43.3	1.95	84.71	43.0	1.97	81.77	44.2	1.85	83.27	45.5	1.83	83.07	42.6	1.95
June	79.97	43.7	1.83	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.69	42.7	1.96	81.03	43.8	1.85	83.25	45.0	1.85	82.49	42.3	1.95
July	77.78	42.5	1.83	82.52	42.1	1.96	82.12	41.9	1.96	78.26	42.3	1.85	79.97	43.7	1.83	81.73	41.7	1.96
August	77.59	42.4	1.83	83.95	42.4	1.98	79.93	41.2	1.94	78.31	42.1	1.86	78.99	43.4	1.82	82.12	41.9	1.96
September	76.36	41.5	1.84	82.42	40.8	2.02	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.78	42.5	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98
October	76.36	41.5	1.84	83.43	41.3	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	76.63	41.2	1.86	78.38	42.6	1.84	83.58	42.0	1.99
November	76.36	41.5	1.84	82.21	40.7	2.02	81.81	40.7	2.01	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.75	42.8	1.84	82.78	41.6	1.99
December	77.52	41.9	1.85	83.84	41.1	2.04	84.22	41.9	2.01	77.19	41.5	1.86	78.75	42.8	1.84	84.42	42.0	2.01
1954: January	74.70	40.6	1.84	81.41	40.3	2.02	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	41.4	1.83	82.40	41.2	2.00
February	75.85	41.0	1.85	82.01	40.6	2.02	79.00	40.1	1.97	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.95	41.5	1.83	82.60	41.3	2.00
March	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.61	41.1	2.01	77.03	39.3	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.62	41.0	1.82	82.20	41.1	2.00
April	72.47	39.6	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01	75.07	38.3	1.96	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.25	39.7	1.82	81.00	40.5	2.00
May	73.78	40.1	1.84	86.10	42.0	2.05	74.82	37.6	1.99	72.91	39.2	1.86	74.12	40.8	1.83	81.61	40.6	2.01
	Engines and turbines [4]			*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [4]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*		
1952: Average	$82.68	42.4	$1.95	$89.02	42.8	$2.08	$80.37	42.3	$1.90	$75.41	39.9	$1.89	$77.02	39.7	$1.94	$73.97	40.2	$1.84
1953: Average	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.06	42.0	2.23	82.41	41.0	2.01	77.21	39.8	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.20	40.0	1.88
May	85.70	41.6	2.06	98.08	43.4	2.26	81.59	41.0	1.99	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.58	40.2	1.88
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.94	40.9	2.15	83.63	41.4	2.02	76.62	39.7	1.93	78.80	39.6	1.99	74.61	39.9	1.87
July	83.43	40.8	2.06	83.98	38.0	2.21	83.43	41.3	2.02	75.85	39.3	1.93	77.22	39.0	1.98	74.45	39.6	1.88
August	85.06	40.7	2.09	99.39	43.4	2.29	80.00	39.8	2.01	76.81	39.8	1.93	79.20	40.0	1.98	74.64	39.7	1.88
September	85.89	40.9	2.10	96.30	42.8	2.25	82.01	40.2	2.04	75.66	39.2	1.93	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.70	39.2	1.88
October	87.14	41.3	2.11	97.58	42.8	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05	75.26	39.2	1.92	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.28	39.4	1.86
November	85.88	40.7	2.11	94.24	41.7	2.26	82.62	40.3	2.05	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.00	39.5	2.00	72.52	39.2	1.85
December	88.61	41.6	2.13	99.72	42.8	2.33	84.87	41.2	2.06	76.64	39.3	1.95	79.79	39.5	2.02	73.70	39.2	1.88
1954: January	86.51	41.0	2.11	97.02	42.0	2.31	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.03	39.5	1.95	80.19	39.7	2.02	74.47	39.4	1.89
February	86.30	40.9	2.11	97.06	42.2	2.30	82.62	40.5	2.04	77.62	39.6	1.96	79.78	39.3	2.03	76.02	39.8	1.91
March	86.28	40.7	2.12	99.03	42.5	2.33	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.40	39.9	2.04	77.38	40.3	1.92
April	83.39	39.9	2.09	89.60	40.0	2.24	81.00	39.9	2.03	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.17	39.3	2.04	76.61	39.9	1.92
May	86.50	40.8	2.12	94.76	41.2	2.30	83.23	40.6	2.05	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.99	40.1	1.92
	Construction and mining machinery [4]			*Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [4]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*		
1952: Average	$77.61	43.6	$1.78	$76.64	43.3	$1.77	$79.48	44.4	$1.79	$91.87	46.4	$1.98	$89.96	47.1	$1.91	$85.95	45.0	$1.91
1953: Average	79.42	41.8	1.90	78.85	41.5	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	96.64	45.8	2.11	94.92	46.3	2.05	89.52	44.1	2.03
May	80.51	42.6	1.89	80.75	42.5	1.90	80.65	42.9	1.88	97.44	46.4	2.10	95.27	46.7	2.04	90.34	44.5	2.03
June	80.60	42.2	1.91	80.22	42.0	1.91	82.18	42.8	1.92	94.89	45.4	2.09	93.43	45.8	2.04	90.09	44.6	2.02
July	78.47	41.3	1.90	77.90	41.0	1.90	80.22	42.0	1.91	93.18	44.8	2.08	91.15	44.9	2.03	89.93	44.3	2.03
August	77.52	40.8	1.90	76.76	40.4	1.90	80.03	41.9	1.91	94.93	45.0	2.11	91.55	45.1	2.03	89.76	44.0	2.04
September	76.21	39.9	1.91	76.59	40.1	1.91	74.86	39.4	1.90	96.30	45.0	2.14	95.68	46.0	2.08	86.90	42.6	2.04
October	78.14	40.7	1.92	76.78	40.2	1.91	81.09	41.8	1.94	98.04	45.6	2.15	96.56	46.2	2.09	87.92	43.1	2.04
November	78.55	40.7	1.93	77.18	40.2	1.92	81.93	41.8	1.96	95.66	44.7	2.14	95.10	45.5	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05
December	79.54	41.0	1.94	78.17	40.5	1.93	83.33	42.3	1.97	96.75	45.0	2.15	96.18	45.8	2.10	87.95	42.9	2.05
1954: January	79.76	40.9	1.95	77.59	40.2	1.93	84.77	42.6	1.99	94.60	44.0	2.15	93.66	44.6	2.10	85.27	41.8	2.04
February	80.93	41.5	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	86.33	43.6	1.98	94.39	43.9	2.15	93.63	44.8	2.09	86.51	42.2	2.05
March	79.93	41.2	1.94	78.74	40.8	1.93	81.90	42.0	1.95	93.74	43.6	2.15	93.21	44.6	2.09	86.10	42.0	2.05
April	78.74	40.8	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92	81.93	41.8	1.96	92.45	42.8	2.16	89.42	43.2	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.06
May	79.54	41.0	1.94	78.36	40.6	1.93	82.35	41.8	1.97	92.87	42.6	2.18	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.84	40.7	2.06
	Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) [4]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*		
1952: Average	$95.53	46.6	$2.05	$77.40	43.0	$1.80	$77.96	42.6	$1.83	$68.54	40.8	$1.68	$82.08	45.6	$1.80	$87.36	43.9	$1.99
1953: Average	100.93	46.3	2.18	81.32	42.8	1.90	81.56	42.7	1.91	71.93	41.1	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	94.59	44.2	2.14
May	101.99	47.0	2.17	81.65	43.2	1.89	83.28	43.6	1.91	72.80	41.6	1.75	83.22	44.5	1.87	94.13	44.4	2.12
June	97.61	45.4	2.15	81.27	43.0	1.89	81.51	42.9	1.90	72.45	41.4	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	92.00	43.6	2.11
July	96.30	45.0	2.14	80.37	42.3	1.90	82.75	43.1	1.92	69.60	40.0	1.74	81.97	43.6	1.88	93.93	44.1	2.13
August	99.21	45.3	2.19	79.76	42.2	1.89	82.32	43.1	1.91	70.47	40.5	1.74	81.03	43.8	1.85	91.15	43.2	2.11
September	100.33	45.4	2.21	80.26	41.8	1.92	81.25	42.1	1.93	69.34	39.4	1.76	82.03	43.4	1.89	93.09	43.5	2.14
October	103.71	46.3	2.24	81.22	42.3	1.92	81.45	42.2	1.93	71.98	40.9	1.76	82.40	43.6	1.89	94.83	43.3	2.19
November	100.11	45.3	2.21	81.48	42.0	1.94	81.09	41.8	1.94	71.15	40.2	1.77	81.65	43.2	1.89	97.46	44.3	2.20
December	101.47	45.5	2.23	83.23	42.9	1.94	83.89	42.8	1.96	73.63	41.6	1.77	86.98	45.3	1.92	97.24	44.0	2.21
1954: January	99.23	44.7	2.22	80.51	41.5	1.94	84.15	42.5	1.98	70.09	39.6	1.77	83.03	43.7	1.90	89.24	41.7	2.14
February	98.34	44.1	2.23	81.29	41.9	1.94	84.94	42.9	1.98	71.69	40.5	1.77	83.98	44.2	1.90	91.38	42.5	2.15
March	97.66	43.6	2.24	80.67	41.8	1.93	83.95	42.4	1.98	71.33	40.3	1.77	84.11	44.5	1.89	92.23	42.5	2.17
April	98.08	43.4	2.26	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.05	39.8	1.76	82.08	43.2	1.90	87.74	41.0	2.14
May	99.62	43.5	2.29	79.15	40.8	1.94	80.77	41.0	1.97	69.70	39.6	1.76	83.14	43.3	1.92	91.56	42.0	2.18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	General industrial machinery [4]			*Pumps, air and gas compressors*			*Conveyors and conveying equipment*			*Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans*			*Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.*			*Mechanical power-transmission equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$79.24	43.3	$1.83	$78.66	43.7	$1.80	$79.79	42.9	$1.86	$74.47	42.8	$1.74	$81.22	43.2	$1.88	$79.98	43.0	$1.86
1953: Average	83.42	43.0	1.94	81.98	42.7	1.92	84.44	43.3	1.95	76.50	42.8	1.80	83.80	42.6	1.96	85.93	43.4	1.98
May	83.76	43.4	1.93	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	76.54	43.0	1.78	84.83	43.5	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96
June	83.38	43.2	1.93	82.37	42.9	1.92	84.97	43.8	1.94	77.51	43.3	1.79	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.06	43.4	1.96
July	82.60	42.8	1.93	80.83	42.1	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	75.58	42.7	1.77	83.80	42.6	1.96	85.50	43.4	1.97
August	82.45	42.5	1.94	80.87	41.9	1.93	82.06	42.3	1.94	78.62	43.2	1.82	82.35	41.8	1.97	85.50	43.4	1.97
September	83.69	42.7	1.96	84.91	43.1	1.97	83.27	42.7	1.95	77.38	41.6	1.86	83.07	42.6	1.95	84.94	42.9	1.98
October	83.92	42.6	1.97	83.30	42.5	1.96	84.32	42.8	1.97	78.02	42.4	1.84	84.51	42.9	1.97	84.60	42.3	2.00
November	83.33	42.3	1.97	81.51	41.8	1.95	85.77	43.1	1.99	75.99	41.3	1.84	84.18	42.3	1.99	85.02	42.3	2.01
December	83.95	42.4	1.98	80.90	41.7	1.94	85.80	42.9	2.00	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.54	41.3	1.95	85.85	42.5	2.02
1954: January	81.16	41.2	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.76	41.5	1.97	75.07	40.8	1.84	78.15	38.1	1.92	83.82	41.7	2.01
February	81.36	41.3	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	82.76	41.8	1.98	74.26	40.8	1.82	76.04	39.4	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99
March	79.77	40.7	1.96	78.38	40.4	1.94	81.16	41.2	1.97	73.02	39.9	1.83	76.63	39.5	1.94	79.40	40.1	1.98
April	78.99	40.3	1.96	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97	72.40	40.0	1.81	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.20	40.0	1.98
May	78.99	40.3	1.96	76.24	39.5	1.93	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.47	39.6	1.83	77.42	39.7	1.95	79.60	40.2	1.98

Year and month	*Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens*			Office and store machines and devices [6]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters*			Service-industry and household machines [4]			*Domestic laundry equipment*		
1952: Average	$76.97	43.0	$1.79	$75.26	40.9	$1.84	$81.80	40.9	$2.00	$68.88	41.0	$1.68	$75.81	41.2	$1.84	$74.89	40.7	$1.84
1953: Average	81.02	42.2	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92	83.21	40.2	2.07	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.74	40.8	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94
May	81.13	42.7	1.90	75.79	40.1	1.89	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.03	39.9	1.73	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.78	40.3	1.93
June	81.02	42.2	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	83.62	40.2	2.08	70.75	40.2	1.76	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.41	39.9	1.94
July	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.01	39.9	1.93	83.01	40.1	2.07	70.98	40.1	1.77	78.96	40.7	1.94	74.88	38.6	1.94
August	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.80	40.0	1.92	81.77	39.5	2.07	71.33	40.3	1.77	77.20	40.0	1.93	75.64	39.6	1.91
September	80.93	41.5	1.95	77.78	40.3	1.93	81.99	39.8	2.06	72.54	40.3	1.80	76.82	39.6	1.94	77.42	39.3	1.97
October	84.35	42.6	1.98	78.38	40.4	1.94	83.81	40.1	2.09	73.98	41.1	1.80	79.18	40.4	1.96	81.77	41.3	1.98
November	81.76	41.5	1.97	78.39	40.2	1.95	84.21	40.1	2.10	72.54	40.3	1.80	77.03	39.5	1.95	78.20	39.9	1.96
December	83.36	42.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97	85.44	40.3	2.12	72.94	40.3	1.81	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.03	39.3	1.96
1954: January	82.98	41.7	1.99	78.60	39.9	1.97	84.40	40.0	2.11	71.31	39.4	1.81	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.91	38.1	1.94
February	82.76	41.8	1.98	77.81	39.7	1.96	84.19	39.9	2.11	71.50	39.5	1.81	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.42	39.7	1.95
March	81.77	41.3	1.98	77.62	39.6	1.96	84.61	40.1	2.11	69.89	38.4	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	79.20	39.8	1.99
April	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.82	39.5	1.97	83.74	39.5	2.12	71.74	39.2	1.83	76.05	38.8	1.96	74.25	37.5	1.98
May	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.03	39.3	1.96	82.71	39.2	2.11	72.13	39.2	1.84	77.42	39.3	1.97	75.85	39.1	1.94

Year and month	*Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines*			*Sewing machines*			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [4]			*Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves*			*Ball and roller bearings*		
1952: Average	$76.39	43.9	$1.74	$76.73	40.6	$1.89	$76.04	41.1	$1.85	$75.36	42.1	$1.79	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$74.57	41.2	$1.81
1953: Average	76.56	42.3	1.81	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.76	40.9	1.95	78.85	41.5	1.90	77.90	41.0	1.90	77.71	40.9	1.90
May	75.18	42.0	1.79	76.62	39.7	1.93	79.73	41.1	1.94	77.64	41.3	1.88	76.70	40.8	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88
June	76.44	42.0	1.82	77.01	39.9	1.93	78.96	40.7	1.94	78.44	41.5	1.89	77.08	41.0	1.88	78.12	40.9	1.91
July	76.74	42.4	1.81	77.99	40.2	1.94	80.16	40.9	1.96	76.17	40.3	1.89	73.13	38.9	1.88	76.95	40.5	1.90
August	76.80	42.2	1.82	75.83	39.7	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.69	41.2	1.91	78.06	41.3	1.89
September	75.03	41.0	1.83	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.83	39.4	1.95	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92
October	78.57	42.7	1.84	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.10	41.5	1.93	76.22	39.7	1.92
November	76.91	41.8	1.84	78.61	39.7	1.98	77.03	39.1	1.97	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.73	41.4	1.95	76.04	39.4	1.93
December	77.75	41.8	1.86	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.59	40.3	1.95
1954: January	73.93	40.4	1.83	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.40	39.9	1.99	78.57	40.5	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	77.42	39.5	1.96
February	75.26	40.9	1.84	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.7	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	75.85	39.1	1.94
March	75.11	40.6	1.85	79.60	40.0	1.99	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.18	40.4	1.96	75.08	38.9	1.93
April	75.62	41.1	1.84	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.44	38.8	1.97	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.60	40.0	1.94	73.73	38.4	1.92
May	76.07	40.9	1.86	79.60	39.8	2.00	78.01	39.2	1.99	77.60	40.0	1.94	78.00	40.0	1.95	74.30	38.7	1.92

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, and industrial apparatus [4]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*		
1952: Average	$78.55	43.4	$1.81	$68.80	41.2	$1.67	$74.40	41.8	$1.78	$64.78	41.0	$1.58	$75.58	41.3	$1.83	$71.48	41.8	$1.71
1953: Average	80.28	42.7	1.88	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.83	41.4	1.88	68.54	40.8	1.68	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.57	41.1	1.79
May	79.48	42.5	1.87	70.99	40.8	1.74	77.42	41.4	1.87	68.06	41.0	1.66	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.27	40.6	1.78
June	80.09	42.6	1.88	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.79	41.6	1.87	67.39	40.9	1.66	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.92	41.2	1.77
July	78.77	41.9	1.88	70.58	40.1	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	67.37	40.1	1.68	78.44	41.5	1.89	72.90	40.5	1.80
August	79.95	42.3	1.89	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.68	41.1	1.89	68.78	40.7	1.69	77.11	40.8	1.89	73.03	40.8	1.79
September	80.41	42.1	1.91	72.09	40.5	1.78	78.72	41.0	1.92	68.91	40.3	1.71	79.27	41.8	1.91	74.16	41.2	1.80
October	81.98	42.7	1.92	71.91	40.4	1.78	77.74	40.7	1.91	69.32	40.3	1.72	76.79	40.8	1.88	75.76	41.4	1.83
November	81.22	42.3	1.92	72.14	40.3	1.79	78.12	40.9	1.91	68.74	40.2	1.71	75.58	40.2	1.88	73.89	40.6	1.82
December	82.22	42.6	1.93	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.91	41.1	1.92	69.60	40.7	1.71	77.11	40.8	1.89	74.66	40.8	1.83
1954: January	79.68	41.5	1.92	70.74	39.3	1.80	76.99	40.1	1.92	67.20	39.3	1.71	75.39	40.1	1.88	71.92	39.3	1.83
February	79.49	41.4	1.92	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.38	40.3	1.92	67.42	39.6	1.70	76.14	40.5	1.88	73.16	40.2	1.82
March	79.71	41.3	1.93	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.40	40.0	1.91	67.49	39.7	1.70	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.25	39.7	1.82
April	77.74	40.7	1.91	70.56	39.2	1.80	75.45	39.5	1.91	66.23	38.6	1.69	74.61	39.9	1.87	71.50	39.5	1.81
May	79.52	41.2	1.93	71.50	39.5	1.81	76.61	39.9	1.92	66.08	39.1	1.69	74.82	39.8	1.88	71.89	39.5	1.82

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$80.22	42.0	$1.91	$72.64	40.7	$1.77	$72.16	42.2	$1.71	$91.28	46.1	$1.98	$72.32	40.4	$1.79	$72.11	43.7	$1.65
1953: Average	84.03	41.6	2.02	76.33	40.6	1.88	75.84	41.9	1.81	85.20	42.6	2.00	76.92	40.7	1.89	72.24	42.0	1.72
May	82.78	41.6	1.99	77.46	41.2	1.88	74.82	41.8	1.79	84.80	42.4	2.00	76.89	40.9	1.88	73.87	43.2	1.71
June	84.42	42.0	2.01	76.45	41.1	1.86	74.46	41.6	1.79	83.78	42.1	1.99	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.93	42.4	1.72
July	82.62	40.9	2.02	75.58	40.2	1.88	75.12	41.5	1.81	84.82	42.2	2.01	75.36	40.3	1.87	70.86	41.2	1.72
August	83.22	41.2	2.02	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.49	41.8	1.83	86.25	42.7	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.90	69.14	40.2	1.72
September	84.25	40.9	2.06	76.59	40.1	1.91	77.28	42.0	1.84	86.09	42.2	2.04	76.80	40.0	1.92	71.51	40.4	1.77
October	82.62	40.5	2.04	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.95	41.5	1.83	83.36	42.1	1.98	78.55	40.7	1.93	70.69	41.1	1.72
November	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.81	39.8	1.93	76.54	41.6	1.84	81.77	41.3	1.98	77.76	40.5	1.92	69.60	40.7	1.71
December	84.67	41.3	2.05	76.63	39.5	1.94	76.91	41.8	1.84	81.38	41.1	1.98	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.77	40.8	1.71
1954: January	82.62	40.8	2.04	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.11	40.6	1.85	78.21	39.7	1.97	74.87	39.2	1.91	67.20	39.3	1.71
February	83.23	40.6	2.05	76.24	39.3	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.39	40.2	1.95	76.02	39.8	1.91	69.32	40.3	1.72
March	82.01	40.2	2.04	78.20	40.1	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	76.03	39.6	1.92	68.57	40.1	1.71
April	80.59	39.7	2.03	76.44	39.2	1.95	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.73	42.5	1.97	75.26	39.2	1.92	67.77	39.4	1.72
May	81.60	40.0	2.04	79.59	40.4	1.97	74.99	40.1	1.87	82.19	41.3	1.99	76.03	39.6	1.92	68.80	40.0	1.72

Year and month	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment [4]			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$72.98	40.1	$1.82	$58.89	39.0	$1.51	$64.21	40.9	$1.57	$62.12	40.6	$1.53	$57.49	40.2	$1.43	$82.03	43.4	$1.89
1953: Average	76.70	40.8	1.88	65.21	40.5	1.61	66.66	40.4	1.65	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.27	40.7	1.53	82.49	42.3	1.95
May	77.19	41.5	1.86	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	40.2	1.63	63.36	39.6	1.60	62.21	41.2	1.51	82.71	42.2	1.96
June	77.90	41.0	1.90	65.12	39.7	1.59	66.66	40.4	1.65	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.73	41.0	1.53	82.91	42.3	1.96
July	75.20	40.0	1.88	61.78	39.1	1.58	65.34	39.6	1.65	63.50	39.2	1.62	62.22	40.4	1.54	77.59	40.2	1.93
August	75.20	40.0	1.88	63.52	39.7	1.60	67.73	40.8	1.66	65.36	40.1	1.63	64.06	41.6	1.54	83.66	42.9	1.95
September	74.28	39.3	1.89	66.58	40.6	1.64	67.06	40.4	1.66	64.71	39.7	1.63	63.65	40.8	1.56	83.42	43.0	1.94
October	75.43	39.7	1.90	66.42	40.5	1.64	66.97	40.1	1.67	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.37	39.2	1.54	83.69	42.7	1.96
November	76.00	40.0	1.90	65.85	40.4	1.63	67.26	39.8	1.69	66.23	39.9	1.66	58.19	37.3	1.56	82.71	42.2	1.96
December	74.84	39.6	1.89	65.44	39.9	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	67.03	39.9	1.68	59.19	37.7	1.57	81.12	41.6	1.95
1954: January	75.06	39.3	1.91	64.12	39.1	1.64	65.96	38.8	1.70	65.02	38.7	1.68	59.72	37.8	1.58	77.78	40.3	1.93
February	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.89	39.7	1.71	67.09	39.7	1.69	61.78	39.1	1.58	79.38	40.5	1.96
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	65.24	39.3	1.66	67.55	39.5	1.71	66.59	39.4	1.69	61.39	39.1	1.57	78.99	40.3	1.96
April	72.19	38.4	1.88	64.19	38.9	1.65	66.30	39.0	1.70	65.35	38.9	1.68	62.02	39.5	1.57	77.03	39.5	1.95
May	73.71	39.0	1.89	64.45	39.3	1.64	67.60	39.3	1.72	66.25	39.2	1.69	62.96	39.6	1.59	78.01	39.8	1.96

Electrical machinery—Continued

Transportation equipment

Year and month	Miscellaneous electrical products [4]			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$65.93	40.7	$1.62	$73.34	41.2	$1.78	$56.66	39.9	$1.42	$72.93	42.9	$1.70	$81.14	41.4	$1.96	$82.82	40.6	$2.04
1953: Average	67.94	40.2	1.69	76.67	41.0	1.87	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.36	40.2	1.80	85.28	41.2	2.07	87.95	41.1	2.14
May	67.64	40.5	1.67	75.62	41.1	1.84	60.58	40.8	1.48	69.77	40.1	1.74	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.15	41.5	2.10
June	68.04	40.5	1.68	78.54	42.0	1.87	58.40	40.0	1.46	67.73	38.7	1.75	85.08	41.1	2.07	89.23	41.5	2.15
July	67.70	40.3	1.68	79.76	42.2	1.89	57.17	39.7	1.44	68.11	38.7	1.76	84.86	40.8	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16
August	69.36	40.8	1.70	79.80	42.0	1.90	60.05	40.3	1.49	71.56	40.2	1.78	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.58	41.2	2.15
September	68.23	39.9	1.71	79.32	41.1	1.93	58.86	39.5	1.49	73.49	40.6	1.81	84.23	40.3	2.09	86.58	39.9	2.17
October	68.51	40.3	1.70	76.73	40.6	1.89	59.95	39.7	1.51	75.14	40.4	1.86	85.89	40.9	2.10	88.13	40.8	2.16
November	68.00	40.0	1.70	76.95	40.5	1.90	60.19	39.6	1.52	73.63	39.8	1.85	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.02	40.1	2.17
December	68.51	39.6	1.73	75.83	39.7	1.91	60.74	39.7	1.53	74.74	40.4	1.85	85.88	40.7	2.11	87.42	40.1	2.18
1954: January	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.22	39.7	1.92	59.13	38.9	1.52	74.64	39.7	1.88	85.86	40.5	2.12	89.79	41.0	2.19
February	69.60	40.0	1.74	76.99	40.1	1.92	60.80	40.0	1.52	77.74	40.7	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	85.72	39.5	2.17
March	69.13	39.5	1.75	74.69	38.9	1.92	60.74	39.7	1.53	80.32	41.4	1.94	84.21	40.1	2.10	84.93	39.5	2.15
April	68.73	39.5	1.74	75.84	39.5	1.92	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.82	40.2	2.11	87.26	40.4	2.16
May	67.69	38.9	1.74	74.88	39.0	1.92	58.75	38.4	1.53	78.18	40.3	1.94	85.24	40.4	2.11	87.48	40.5	2.16

Year and month	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts [4]			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$83.64	40.6	$2.06	$70.18	40.8	$1.72	$70.52	41.0	$1.72	$81.70	43.0	$1.90	$79.66	42.6	$1.87	$86.92	43.9	$1.98
1953: Average	88.78	41.1	2.16	74.26	40.8	1.82	73.60	40.0	1.84	83.80	41.9	2.00	82.19	41.3	1.99	87.29	43.0	2.03
May	88.19	41.6	2.12	72.94	40.3	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.80	42.9	2.00
June	90.06	41.5	2.17	72.18	40.1	1.80	73.16	40.2	1.82	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02
July	88.32	40.7	2.17	73.12	40.4	1.81	71.74	39.2	1.83	82.59	41.5	1.99	80.57	40.9	1.97	86.68	42.7	2.03
August	89.21	41.3	2.16	75.48	41.7	1.81	73.84	39.7	1.86	83.60	41.8	2.00	82.39	41.4	1.99	86.90	42.6	2.04
September	87.38	39.9	2.19	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.98	38.7	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	87.54	42.7	2.05
October	89.16	40.9	2.18	73.89	40.6	1.82	74.80	40.0	1.87	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	87.55	42.5	2.06
November	87.82	40.1	2.19	74.70	40.6	1.84	75.95	40.4	1.88	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	86.93	42.2	2.06
December	88.22	40.1	2.20	78.77	41.9	1.88	75.79	40.1	1.89	85.27	41.8	2.04	83.43	41.1	2.03	87.96	42.7	2.06
1954: January	90.42	41.1	2.20	75.58	40.2	1.88	72.56	38.8	1.87	83.23	40.6	2.05	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.67	41.3	2.05
February	86.11	39.5	2.18	72.66	39.5	1.84	73.49	39.3	1.87	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08
March	85.10	39.4	2.16	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.89	39.4	1.85	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.67	41.1	2.06	84.24	40.5	2.08
April	88.07	40.4	2.18	74.96	40.3	1.86	72.68	39.5	1.84	83.43	40.5	2.06	83.22	40.4	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07
May	87.89	40.5	2.17	76.48	40.9	1.87	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.42	40.3	2.07

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	*Aircraft propellers and parts*			*Other aircraft parts and equipment*			Ship and boat building and repairing [4]			*Shipbuilding and repairing*			*Boatbuilding and repairing*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$92.25	45.0	$2.05	$81.22	43.2	$1.88	$75.58	40.2	$1.88	$76.78	40.2	$1.91	$66.23	39.9	$1.66
1953: Average	85.90	41.9	2.05	85.17	2.8	1.99	9.37	39.1	2.03	80.91	38.9	2.08	70.58	40.1	1.76
May	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.30	42.5	1.96	80.39	39.6	2.03	81.74	39.3	2.08	72.28	41.3	1.75
June	84.67	41.1	2.06	83.75	42.3	1.98	79.59	39.4	2.02	81.14	39.2	2.07	70.41	40.7	1.73
July	84.66	41.5	2.04	84.38	42.4	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	82.53	39.3	2.10	70.93	40.3	1.76
August	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.80	42.4	2.00	81.16	39.4	2.06	82.92	39.3	2.11	70.93	40.3	1.76
September	85.49	41.7	2.05	85.04	42.1	2.02	78.87	38.1	2.07	80.60	38.2	2.11	67.86	37.7	1.80
October	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.05	42.6	2.02	79.70	38.5	2.07	81.41	38.4	2.12	70.92	39.4	1.80
November	85.28	41.4	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02	78.62	37.8	2.08	80.30	37.7	2.13	69.66	38.7	1.80
December	85.08	41.3	2.06	87.95	42.9	2.05	82.37	39.6	2.08	83.92	39.4	2.13	73.62	40.9	1.80
1954: January	78.28	38.0	2.06	85.07	41.7	2.04	78.66	38.0	2.07	80.14	37.8	2.12	70.53	39.4	1.79
February	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.04	41.4	2.03	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.25	38.9	2.14	70.45	39.8	1.77
March	85.67	40.6	2.11	84.05	41.2	2.04	81.95	39.4	2.08	84.28	39.2	2.15	70.93	40.3	1.76
April	82.76	39.6	2.09	83.85	40.9	2.05	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.18	38.4	2.14	71.58	40.9	1.75
May	82.16	39.5	2.08	84.87	41.2	2.06	80.94	39.1	2.07	82.82	38.7	2.14	72.34	41.1	1.76

Transportation equipment—Continued

Instruments and related products

Year and month	Railroad equipment [4]			*Locomotives and parts*			*Railroad and streetcars*			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$77.33	40.7	$1.90	$81.14	41.4	$1.96	$74.00	40.0	$1.85	$73.02	42.7	$1.71	$72.07	41.9	$1.72
1953: Average	80.39	39.6	2.03	82.00	40.0	2.05	79.19	39.4	2.01	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.69	41.4	1.78
May	79.79	39.5	2.02	80.55	39.1	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.63	41.6	1.77
June	81.20	40.0	2.03	85.06	40.7	2.09	78.01	39.4	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.87	41.5	1.78
July	77.99	38.8	2.01	78.16	38.5	2.03	78.00	39.0	2.00	70.31	39.5	1.78	71.86	40.6	1.77
August	78.16	38.5	2.03	81.97	39.6	2.07	75.60	37.8	2.00	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.16	41.1	1.78
September	80.73	39.0	2.07	82.56	39.5	2.09	79.34	38.7	2.05	76.96	41.6	1.85	74.16	41.2	1.80
October	81.77	39.5	2.07	81.16	39.4	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.93	41.4	1.81
November	80.11	38.7	2.07	81.54	39.2	2.08	79.49	38.4	2.07	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.75	41.3	1.81
December	82.76	39.6	2.09	84.35	39.6	2.13	81.97	39.6	2.07	69.34	38.1	1.82	75.17	41.3	1.82
1954: January	82.32	39.2	2.10	82.89	39.1	2.12	81.54	39.2	2.08	68.78	38.0	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
February	82.95	39.5	2.10	84.21	40.1	2.10	82.11	39.1	2.10	71.31	39.4	1.81	73.12	40.4	1.81
March	81.93	39.2	2.09	82.97	39.7	2.09	81.30	38.9	2.09	71.31	39.4	1.81	72.76	40.2	1.81
April	80.08	38.5	2.08	81.97	39.6	2.07	78.79	37.7	2.09	71.16	39.1	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82
May	80.26	38.4	2.09	80.96	39.3	2.06	79.76	37.8	2.11	73.93	40.4	1.83	72.07	39.6	1.82

Year and month	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$93.11	45.2	$2.06	$71.66	42.4	$1.69	$76.68	42.6	$1.80	$64.68	41.2	$1.57	$56.63	39.6	$1.43
1953: Average	89.25	42.5	2.10	74.16	41.2	1.80	79.00	42.7	1.85	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46
May	89.87	43.0	2.09	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.22	43.9	1.85	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.44	40.3	1.45
June	90.09	42.9	2.10	74.52	41.4	1.80	79.98	43.0	1.86	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46
July	82.40	40.0	2.06	71.96	40.2	1.79	78.26	42.3	1.85	67.65	41.5	1.63	57.67	39.5	1.46
August	88.62	42.4	2.09	72.72	40.4	1.80	78.44	42.4	1.85	66.99	41.1	1.63	56.59	39.3	1.44
September	91.38	42.9	2.13	74.66	40.8	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83	66.91	40.8	1.64	58.40	40.0	1.46
October	89.04	42.2	2.11	75.99	41.3	1.84	76.73	41.7	1.84	67.06	40.9	1.64	59.68	40.6	1.47
November	89.25	42.3	2.11	75.26	40.9	1.84	76.45	41.1	1.86	65.85	40.4	1.63	60.24	40.7	1.48
December	88.83	42.1	2.11	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.35	41.9	1.87	66.83	40.5	1.65	60.09	40.6	1.48
1954: January	80.50	38.7	2.08	72.83	39.8	1.83	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.00	40.0	1.65	59.76	39.7	1.48
February	83.22	40.4	2.06	74.70	40.6	1.84	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.73	40.8	1.66	58.76	39.7	1.48
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	74.12	40.5	1.83	73.20	40.0	1.83	67.23	40.5	1.66	58.71	39.4	1.49
April	82.18	39.7	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	66.30	39.7	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50
May	80.96	39.3	2.06	74.00	40.0	1.85	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.35	38.9	1.50

Instruments and related products—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Year and month	Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware [4]			*Jewelry and findings*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$76.73	41.7	$1.84	$60.55	40.1	$1.51	$61.50	41.0	$1.50	$65.99	42.3	$1.56	$63.33	42.5	$1.49
1953: Average	77.49	41.0	1.89	66.98	41.6	1.61	64.06	40.8	1.57	68.85	42.5	1.62	65.41	42.2	1.55
May	76.52	40.7	1.88	67.20	42.0	1.60	64.21	40.9	1.57	68.20	42.1	1.62	63.91	41.5	1.54
June	76.30	40.8	1.87	67.78	42.1	1.61	63.80	40.9	1.56	67.36	42.1	1.60	63.38	41.7	1.52
July	75.36	40.3	1.87	66.98	41.6	1.61	61.93	39.7	1.56	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.70	40.2	1.51
August	77.68	41.1	1.89	67.65	41.5	1.63	63.74	40.6	1.57	67.14	41.7	1.61	62.73	41.0	1.53
September	78.28	41.2	1.90	66.99	41.1	1.63	63.36	40.1	1.58	68.88	42.0	1.64	63.71	41.1	1.55
October	79.07	41.4	1.91	68.31	41.4	1.65	65.19	41.0	1.59	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.37	43.0	1.59
November	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.24	41.0	1.64	65.12	40.7	1.60	72.31	43.3	1.67	68.05	42.8	1.59
December	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.53	40.7	1.61	71.98	43.1	1.67	68.53	43.1	1.59
1954: January	81.16	41.2	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.58	40.6	1.64	63.65	40.8	1.56
February	80.57	40.9	1.97	64.39	39.5	1.63	64.16	40.1	1.60	68.22	41.6	1.64	64.95	41.9	1.55
March	79.98	40.6	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	64.00	40.0	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.12	41.1	1.56
April	79.99	40.4	1.98	62.43	38.3	1.63	62.72	39.2	1.60	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.34	40.6	1.56
May	79.79	40.3	1.98	62.92	38.6	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61	66.00	40.0	1.65	62.80	40.0	1.57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Year and month	*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [4]			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*			*Sporting and athletic goods*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$70.81	41.9	$1.69	$68.64	41.1	$1.67	$58.73	40.5	$1.45	$58.84	40.3	$1.46	$58.90	40.9	$1.44
1953: Average	75.86	43.1	1.76	71.81	40.8	1.76	60.70	40.2	1.51	61.35	40.1	1.53	60.35	40.5	1.49
May	76.03	43.2	1.76	70.88	40.5	1.75	60.90	40.6	1.50	61.41	40.4	1.52	60.53	40.9	1.48
June	74.73	42.7	1.75	70.35	40.2	1.75	60.60	40.4	1.50	60.70	40.2	1.51	60.24	40.7	1.48
July	73.50	42.0	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	58.20	38.8	1.50	57.45	38.3	1.50	59.00	39.6	1.49
August	75.50	42.9	1.76	70.58	40.1	1.76	59.75	40.1	1.49	60.30	40.2	1.50	59.05	39.9	1.48
September	77.43	43.5	1.78	70.84	39.8	1.78	60.34	39.7	1.52	61.51	40.2	1.53	58.05	38.7	1.50
October	78.04	43.6	1.79	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.12	40.6	1.53	63.55	41.0	1.55	60.00	40.0	1.50
November	80.00	44.2	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78	62.93	40.6	1.55	64.84	41.3	1.57	59.65	39.5	1.51
December	77.83	43.0	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78	61.69	39.8	1.55	61.70	39.3	1.57	61.41	40.4	1.52
1954: January	71.33	40.3	1.77	70.75	40.2	1.76	60.22	38.6	1.56	59.63	37.5	1.59	60.65	39.9	1.52
February	73.98	41.1	1.80	70.40	40.0	1.76	60.30	38.9	1.55	60.83	38.5	1.58	59.49	39.4	1.51
March	73.03	40.8	1.79	69.13	39.5	1.75	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.15	39.2	1.56	58.65	39.1	1.50
April	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.90	38.8	1.75	57.76	38.0	1.52	58.52	38.0	1.54	56.77	38.1	1.49
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	66.88	38.0	1.76	59.34	39.3	1.51	59.28	39.0	1.52	59.15	39.7	1.49

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Transportation and public utilities

Year and month	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [5]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$57.26	40.9	$1.40	$55.74	40.1	$1.39	$64.79	41.8	$1.55	$62.02	40.8	$1.52	$74.30	40.6	$1.83
1953: Average	58.98	40.4	1.46	59.09	40.2	1.47	67.97	41.7	1.63	64.80	40.5	1.60	76.33	40.6	1.88
May	59.13	40.5	1.46	60.38	40.8	1.48	68.88	42.0	1.64	64.24	40.4	1.59	74.43	39.8	1.87
June	59.86	41.0	1.46	59.83	40.7	1.47	67.16	41.2	1.63	64.71	40.7	1.59	77.75	41.8	1.86
July	57.38	39.3	1.46	55.39	38.2	1.45	66.91	41.3	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61	78.31	42.1	1.86
August	58.58	40.4	1.45	58.11	39.8	1.46	67.07	41.4	1.62	65.21	40.5	1.61	75.36	40.3	1.87
September	58.80	40.0	1.47	58.61	39.6	1.48	66.91	40.8	1.64	63.92	39.7	1.61	76.33	40.6	1.88
October	60.56	41.2	1.47	58.07	39.5	1.47	68.06	41.5	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	77.30	40.9	1.89
November	60.79	40.8	1.49	57.57	38.9	1.48	67.73	41.3	1.64	65.53	40.2	1.63	76.04	39.4	1.93
December	61.12	41.3	1.48	58.36	39.7	1.47	68.31	41.4	1.65	66.50	40.3	1.65	76.78	40.2	1.91
1954: January	59.30	39.8	1.49	57.42	38.8	1.48	66.23	39.9	1.66	65.46	39.2	1.67	75.08	38.7	1.94
February	61.80	41.2	1.50	57.67	39.5	1.46	67.06	40.4	1.66	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.18	40.4	1.96
March	60.79	40.8	1.49	57.82	39.6	1.46	67.40	40.6	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	78.66	41.4	1.90
April	61.61	40.8	1.51	55.63	38.1	1.46	65.40	39.4	1.66	65.18	39.5	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91
May	61.31	40.6	1.51	56.74	38.6	1.47	67.20	40.0	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67			

Transportation and public utilities—Continued

Year and month	Local railways and buslines [6]			Communication								
				Telephone			Switchboard operating employees [7]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [8]			Telegraph		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$76.56	46.4	$1.65	$51.22	38.5	$1.59	$51.43	37.0	$1.39	$86.51	42.2	$2.05	[9] $72.48	[9] 43.4	[9] $1.67
1953: Average	77.12	45.1	1.71	65.02	38.7	1.68	54.39	37.0	1.47	92.23	42.5	2.17	74.23	41.7	1.78
May	78.08	46.2	1.69	64.63	38.7	1.67	54.68	37.2	1.47	90.95	42.5	2.14	75.90	42.4	1.79
June	78.37	46.1	1.70	65.13	39.0	1.67	54.09	37.3	1.45	93.53	43.3	2.16	75.60	42.0	1.80
July	77.92	45.3	1.72	64.35	39.0	1.65	54.38	37.5	1.45	90.95	42.3	2.15	74.76	42.0	1.78
August	77.40	45.0	1.72	64.24	38.7	1.66	53.57	37.2	1.44	91.15	42.2	2.16	74.76	42.0	1.78
September	78.13	44.9	1.74	68.16	39.4	1.73	59.75	38.3	1.56	93.94	42.7	2.20	77.46	42.1	1.84
October	77.53	44.3	1.75	66.01	38.6	1.71	55.72	36.9	1.51	93.26	42.2	2.21	74.05	41.6	1.78
November	77.18	44.1	1.75	67.90	38.8	1.75	57.88	37.1	1.56	95.87	42.8	2.24	73.34	41.2	1.78
December	77.43	44.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	53.58	36.2	1.48	95.44	42.8	2.23	73.16	41.1	1.78
1954: January	78.59	44.4	1.77	65.70	38.2	1.72	54.30	36.2	1.50	91.94	41.6	2.21	72.80	40.9	1.79
February	77.25	43.4	1.78	65.74	38.0	1.73	54.36	36.0	1.51	92.57	41.7	2.22	73.69	41.4	1.78
March	77.33	43.2	1.79	65.70	38.2	1.72	53.64	36.0	1.49	93.91	42.3	2.22	73.75	41.2	1.79
April	77.58	43.1	1.80	66.09	38.2	1.73	54.09	36.3	1.49	93.46	42.1	2.22	75.78	42.1	1.80
May	77.58	43.1	1.80	67.55	38.6	1.75	56.98	37.0	1.54	93.88	42.1	2.23	75.78	42.1	1.80

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.			Wholesale and retail trade								
	Other public utilities						Retail trade					
	Total: Gas and electric utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores [4]			*Department stores and general mail-order houses*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$75.12	41.5	$1.81	$67.80	40.6	$1.67	$52.67	39.9	$1.32	$38.41	35.9	$1.07	$44.77	37.0	$1.21
1953: Average	80.51	41.5	1.94	71.69	40.5	1.77	55.02	39.3	1.40	38.96	35.1	1.11	44.88	35.9	1.25
May	79.52	41.2	1.93	70.93	40.3	1.76	54.21	39.0	1.39	38.52	34.7	1.11	44.38	35.5	1.25
June	80.22	41.5	1.93	71.10	40.4	1.76	55.16	39.4	1.40	39.65	35.4	1.12	45.59	35.9	1.27
July	81.32	41.7	1.95	72.09	40.5	1.78	56.26	39.9	1.41	40.07	36.1	1.11	45.86	36.4	1.26
August	81.34	41.5	1.96	71.91	40.4	1.78	56.12	39.8	1.41	39.74	35.8	1.11	45.14	35.8	1.26
September	82.76	41.8	1.98	72.72	40.4	1.80	55.52	39.1	1.42	38.98	34.8	1.12	45.09	35.5	1.27
October	82.17	41.5	1.98	72.67	40.6	1.79	55.24	38.9	1.42	38.75	34.6	1.12	44.96	35.4	1.27
November	82.98	41.7	1.99	72.50	40.5	1.79	55.10	38.8	1.42	38.64	34.5	1.12	44.60	35.4	1.26
December	82.37	41.6	1.98	73.26	40.7	1.80	54.49	39.2	1.39	39.93	35.3	1.10	47.13	37.7	1.25
1954: January	81.77	41.3	1.98	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.77	39.0	1.43	40.14	34.9	1.15	45.31	35.4	1.28
February	80.97	41.1	1.97	72.36	40.2	1.80	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.90	35.0	1.14	45.47	35.8	1.27
March	80.77	41.0	1.97	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.91	39.1	1.43	40.13	35.2	1.14	45.49	36.1	1.26
April	80.77	41.0	1.97	73.16	40.2	1.82	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.76	35.5	1.12	45.74	36.3	1.26
May	81.59	41.0	1.99	74.12	40.5	1.83	56.41	38.9	1.45	40.48	34.9	1.16	46.31	35.9	1.29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
										Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	$56.52	39.8	$1.42	$70.06	45.2	$1.55	$43.68	35.8	$1.22	$61.06	42.7	$1.43	$61.19	43.4	$1.41
1953: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	73.92	44.8	1.65	44.96	35.4	1.27	62.31	42.1	1.48	64.65	43.1	1.50
May	58.05	38.7	1.50	74.70	45.0	1.66	44.58	35.1	1.27	61.03	41.8	1.46	64.37	43.2	1.49
June	58.95	39.3	1.50	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.09	35.5	1.27	61.89	42.1	1.47	64.67	43.4	1.49
July	60.25	39.9	1.51	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.61	36.2	1.26	62.31	42.1	1.48	65.10	43.4	1.50
August	60.40	40.0	1.51	74.48	44.6	1.67	45.25	36.2	1.25	62.16	42.0	1.48	65.97	43.4	1.52
September	60.37	39.2	1.54	73.10	44.3	1.65	45.15	35.0	1.29	62.31	42.1	1.48	65.79	43.0	1.53
October	59.37	38.3	1.55	74.48	44.6	1.67	45.76	35.2	1.30	63.15	42.1	1.50	66.90	43.5	1.54
November	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.32	44.5	1.67	45.63	35.1	1.30	62.97	41.7	1.51	66.22	43.0	1.54
December	59.83	38.6	1.55	72.37	44.4	1.63	46.90	35.8	1.31	66.07	42.9	1.54	65.79	43.0	1.53
1954: January	59.75	38.3	1.56	71.60	44.2	1.62	46.11	35.2	1.31	63.00	42.0	1.50	64.14	42.2	1.52
February	59.59	38.2	1.56	72.82	44.4	1.64	46.15	35.5	1.30	61.89	42.1	1.47	65.33	42.7	1.53
March	59.75	38.3	1.56	73.26	44.4	1.65	45.80	35.5	1.29	62.46	42.2	1.48	65.33	42.7	1.53
April	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.76	44.5	1.68	46.37	35.4	1.31	62.31	42.1	1.48	66.22	43.0	1.54
May	59.50	37.9	1.57	75.92	44.4	1.71	45.50	35.0	1.30	62.73	42.1	1.49	66.96	43.2	1.55

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate [10]			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Personal services						Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1952: Average	$52.50	$81.08	$63.38	$37.06	42.6	$0.87	$38.63	41.1	$0.94	$45.10	41.0	$1.10	$90.56
1953: Average	54.84	82.94	67.29	38.40	42.2	.91	39.69	40.5	.98	45.71	40.1	1.14	90.04
May	54.65	84.48	66.52	37.89	42.1	.90	40.67	41.5	.98	48.19	41.9	1.15	84.60
June	54.28	82.55	67.20	38.22	42.0	.91	40.08	40.9	.98	47.08	41.3	1.14	91.55
July	54.90	81.72	68.73	38.40	42.2	.91	39.30	40.1	.98	44.69	39.2	1.14	91.13
August	55.00	79.72	68.07	38.49	42.3	.91	39.10	39.9	.98	44.35	38.9	1.14	91.22
September	55.03	80.00	67.30	39.06	42.0	.93	39.80	40.2	.99	46.40	40.0	1.16	85.85
October	55.36	80.68	67.63	39.76	42.3	.94	39.70	40.1	.99	46.92	40.1	1.17	89.79
November	55.33	81.73	68.54	39.67	42.2	.94	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.98	39.3	1.17	92.38
December	55.68	84.19	68.43	39.81	41.9	.95	40.60	40.6	1.00	46.68	39.9	1.17	95.25
1954: January	56.51	86.83	68.74	39.71	41.8	.95	39.70	39.7	1.00	45.08	38.2	1.18	92.18
February	56.79	86.57	68.66	39.90	42.0	.95	39.80	39.8	1.00	45.55	38.6	1.18	92.97
March	56.47	89.53	69.06	39.81	41.9	.95	39.60	39.6	1.00	46.26	39.2	1.18	92.55
April	56.76	92.09	68.99	39.62	41.7	.95	40.80	40.4	1.01	50.40	42.0	1.20	92.25
May	56.81	89.53	69.34	40.03	41.7	.96	40.30	40.3	1.00	47.20	40.0	1.18	97.22

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[4] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

[6] Beginning with January 1953, data include only privately operated establishments. Averages for earlier years include both privately operated and Government operated establishments.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1953 such employees made up 45 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1953 such employees made up 24 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] 10-month average.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

See NOTE on p. 919.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69
1953: May	$71.63	$62.83	$84.97	$74.54	$40.67	$35.68
June	72.04	62.92	91.25	79.69	40.08	35.00
July	71.33	62.19	84.97	74.08	39.30	34.26
August	71.69	62.34	92.88	80.77	39.10	34.00
September	71.42	62.00	86.15	74.78	39.80	34.55
October	72.14	62.51	89.78	77.80	39.70	34.40
November	71.60	62.26	81.17	70.58	40.00	34.78
December	72.36	62.98	82.25	71.58	40.60	35.34
1954: January	70.92	61.56	82.34	71.48	39.70	34.46
February	71.28	61.98	79.04	68.73	39.80	34.61
March	70.71	61.59	73.06	63.64	39.60	34.49
April	70.20	61.26	71.67	62.54	40.80	35.60
May [2]	70.74	61.51	77.62	67.50	40.30	35.04

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 being the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 919.

TABLE C–3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	45.1	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20
1953: May	$71.63	135.3	$58.49	$51.31	$66.53	$58.36
June	72.04	136.1	58.81	51.36	66.86	58.39
July	71.33	134.7	58.26	50.79	66.29	57.79
August	71.69	135.4	58.54	50.90	66.58	57.90
September	71.42	134.9	58.33	50.63	66.36	57.60
October	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.03	66.94	58.01
November	71.60	135.2	58.47	50.84	66.50	57.83
December	72.36	136.7	59.06	51.40	67.11	58.41
1954: January	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
February	71.28	134.6	59.09	51.38	66.30	57.65
March	70.71	133.5	58.63	51.07	65.83	57.34
April	70.20	132.6	58.22	50.80	65.41	57.08
May [2]	70.74	133.6	58.65	51.00	65.86	57.27

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C–2.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 919.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49 =100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	54.5	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2] .963	[2] 74.8	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1953: May	$1.76	$1.70	132.0	$1.86	$1.79	$1.60	$1.55
June	1.77	1.70	132.0	1.87	1.80	1.60	1.56
July	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.82	1.61	1.56
August	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56
September	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.84	1.63	1.58
October	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.83	1.62	1.58
November	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.89	1.83	1.63	1.59
December	1.80	1.74	135.1	1.90	1.84	1.64	1.59
1954: January	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.61
February	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
March	1.79	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
April	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
May [3]	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V–J holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 919.

TABLE C–5: Indexes of production-worker aggregate weekly man-hours in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49=100]

Major industry group and industry	1954					1953								Annual average	
	May [2]	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1953	1952
Manufacturing	99.1	99.5	102.5	103.5	103.8	108.4	109.6	113.0	113.7	115.4	113.4	115.4	114.5	113.7	108.4
Durable	107.2	108.1	110.6	112.5	113.7	118.4	119.6	123.6	123.4	125.6	124.7	128.5	128.4	125.5	116.6
Ordnance and accessories	547.7	587.8	654.3	712.1	764.1	812.7	809.2	854.3	862.1	860.5	885.9	866.7	855.7	826.7	625.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	88.1	85.3	84.1	82.3	79.6	86.1	91.2	95.2	94.7	97.6	98.7	100.3	96.2	94.0	96.9
Furniture and fixtures	89.0	91.6	96.2	96.7	96.1	101.4	103.8	106.3	105.8	106.8	103.7	107.6	109.1	108.2	106.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	97.5	97.3	98.2	97.8	96.2	103.2	105.4	108.3	106.9	108.3	105.8	108.6	107.7	106.6	104.3
Primary metal industries	93.3	92.8	94.4	97.5	101.4	105.4	106.7	110.4	111.7	114.9	115.2	117.4	116.7	114.0	104.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	107.5	106.9	109.4	111.5	112.9	115.4	117.8	121.4	121.5	123.9	122.7	127.3	127.0	123.7	112.1
Machinery (except electrical)	102.0	103.7	106.6	108.6	109.4	112.3	111.4	113.8	113.5	114.5	116.5	121.3	122.6	118.9	118.4
Electrical machinery	121.2	123.8	127.9	130.6	131.1	138.3	143.3	146.9	148.4	148.0	143.6	149.2	150.5	148.0	131.2
Transportation equipment	135.9	138.6	141.0	144.0	148.6	151.1	146.3	153.9	153.1	159.2	158.9	161.7	163.1	158.7	138.0
Instruments and related products	112.1	114.3	118.9	120.9	121.9	128.1	129.1	128.7	128.6	126.8	126.3	131.3	130.5	129.1	122.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	95.9	96.6	101.0	102.1	98.7	107.5	112.1	113.3	111.9	111.0	104.4	110.4	109.9	109.8	100.5
Nondurable	89.3	89.2	92.9	92.8	92.1	96.4	97.6	100.5	102.2	103.3	99.9	99.7	97.9	99.7	98.6
Food and kindred products	83.9	81.3	81.5	81.8	83.8	89.4	95.1	101.6	111.2	106.6	100.3	92.2	87.0	93.5	94.7
Tobacco manufactures	75.6	73.5	75.0	80.1	87.3	101.7	96.1	106.8	108.9	101.6	77.6	76.4	76.3	90.1	92.2
Textile-mill products	76.0	76.5	79.2	79.5	78.5	83.2	84.2	86.0	86.3	89.8	89.3	92.7	91.9	90.0	90.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	91.6	93.8	106.1	104.3	98.2	103.5	102.8	106.0	102.0	109.2	102.2	105.0	104.3	106.8	104.5
Paper and allied products	107.1	105.7	107.8	107.5	107.6	111.1	112.3	113.2	112.9	113.7	111.3	112.0	110.3	111.4	105.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	104.2	104.0	105.4	103.7	104.3	109.0	107.2	108.1	106.9	104.7	103.6	105.1	104.9	105.5	102.7
Chemicals and allied products	101.8	103.8	104.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	107.2	107.5	108.8	106.7	106.6	107.7	108.6	107.8	104.7
Products of petroleum and coal	96.6	94.0	94.0	94.9	95.3	97.3	99.3	100.2	102.5	103.8	104.3	102.4	101.8	100.9	98.2
Rubber products	97.7	95.0	96.4	99.1	100.1	102.8	104.0	106.0	108.0	110.5	111.6	115.8	114.6	111.7	108.4
Leather and leather products	82.2	85.3	93.8	94.9	91.9	92.3	88.7	88.7	89.1	97.4	96.3	98.3	94.3	98.4	96.9

[1] These indexes represent production-worker aggregate weekly man-hours expressed as a percentage of average aggregate weekly man-hours for the 1947–49 period. Aggregate weekly man-hours are for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. Aggregate weekly man-hours are derived by multiplying production-worker employment by average weekly hours.

[2] Preliminary.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food [2]	Total apparel	Housing [3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
				Total [3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	96.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1951: January	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	103.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	108.4
February	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2	111.3	103.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	108.7
March	110.3	112.0	106.2	111.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	109.1
July	110.9	112.7	106.3	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	106.6	109.1
August	110.9	112.4	106.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	106.4	109.1
September	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	109.6
October	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	109.6	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	109.6
November	112.8	114.6	108.5	113.7	115.4	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	110.6	106.3	112.4
December	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.6	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935–39=100 base in table D–4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, Bulletin 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039, and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

[3] Includes "Other shelter."

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home						Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1953: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
1953: Avg.	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3
1952: Jan.	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1	Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
Feb.	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8	Sept.	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
Mar.	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4	Oct.	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4
Apr.	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0	Nov.	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4	Dec.	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2								
July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5	1954: Jan.	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
Aug.	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1	Feb.	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0
Sept.	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7	Mar.	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
Oct.	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1	Apr.	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
Nov.	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3	May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
Dec.	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6	June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935–39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other [2] apparel	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other [2] apparel
1947: Avg.	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(3)	1953: Jan.	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0
1948: Avg.	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Feb.	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3
1949: Avg.	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	Mar.	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4
1950: Avg.	96.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	Apr.	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1
1951: Avg.	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	May	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5
1952: Avg.	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	June	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3
1953: Avg.	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	July	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2
1952: Jan.	107.0	109.6	101.6	117.1	94.0	Aug.	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0
Feb.	106.8	109.1	101.8	116.7	93.6	Sept.	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5
Mar.	106.4	108.7	101.4	116.4	92.8	Oct.	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
Apr.	106.0	108.5	100.8	116.1	92.0	Nov.	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
May	105.8	108.3	100.6	115.9	91.5	Dec.	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9
June	105.6	108.3	100.5	115.4	91.3	1954: Jan.	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
July	105.3	108.1	100.1	114.9	91.1	Feb.	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
Aug.	105.1	108.0	99.9	114.5	91.2	Mar.	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
Sept.	105.8	107.8	101.6	114.2	91.5	Apr.	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
Oct.	105.6	107.7	101.6	113.9	91.7	May	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
Nov.	105.2	107.5	100.6	114.1	92.3	June	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
Dec.	105.1	107.4	100.4	114.4	92.5						

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[2] Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

[3] Not available.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100
	All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	1951: December	113.1	115.0	189.1
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	February	112.4	112.6	187.9
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2	September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	February	100.4	96.5	167.9	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	March	100.7	97.3	168.4	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	April	100.8	97.7	168.5	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	May	101.3	98.9	169.3	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	June	101.8	100.5	170.2	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	July	102.9	103.1	172.0	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	August	103.7	103.9	173.4	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	September	104.4	104.0	174.6	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	October	105.0	104.3	175.6	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	November	105.5	104.4	176.4	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	December	106.9	107.1	178.8	August	115.0	114.1	192.3
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	September	115.2	113.8	192.6
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	October	115.4	113.6	192.9
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	November	115.0	112.0	192.3
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	May	110.9	112.6	185.4	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	June	110.8	112.3	185.2	February	115.0	112.6	192.3
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	July	110.9	112.7	185.5	March	114.8	112.1	191.9
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	August	110.9	112.4	185.5	April	114.6	112.4	191.6
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6	May	115.0	113.3	192.3
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	October	112.1	113.5	187.4	June	115.1	113.8	192.4
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	November	112.8	114.6	188.6				

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. [2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947–49=100														1935–39=100
	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	June 1950	Revised series June 1954
United States average [2]	115.1	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.2	114.9	115.0	115.4	115.2	115.0	114.7	114.5	101.8	192.4
Atlanta, Ga	117.6	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	199.4
Baltimore, Md	115.5	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.1	101.6	198.5
Boston, Mass	(3)	(3)	112.9	(3)	(3)	112.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.1	(3)	102.8	(3)
Chicago, Ill	117.3	117.3	116.5	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.4	117.1	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.3	102.8	199.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.5	101.2	192.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Detroit, Mich	117.1	116.9	116.7	116.5	116.4	117.0	116.4	116.7	117.2	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.6	102.8	197.7
Houston, Tex	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	103.8	(3)
Kansas City, Mo	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif	115.7	115.9	115.7	116.2	116.6	116.8	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.2	115.8	115.8	115.4	101.3	193.3
Minneapolis, Minn	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	102.1	(3)
New York, N. Y	112.9	112.9	112.5	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.3	113.2	112.7	112.1	112.0	100.9	188.8
Philadelphia, Pa	115.9	115.3	115.1	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.0	114.7	115.3	115.2	114.9	114.7	114.6	101.6	192.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	101.1	(3)
Portland, Oreg	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	(3)
St. Louis, Mo	117.4	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	115.8	101.1	195.9
San Francisco, Calif	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.1	100.9	199.6
Scranton, Pa	(3)	112.3	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[3] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city

[1947–49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953
United States average	115.1	114.5	112.7	112.6	125.1	121.1	128.9	129.4	106.4	107.8	120.1	118.2
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	117.3	115.3	113.4	114.2	122.8	120.0	134.2	133.8	107.5	109.9	118.7	112.9
Detroit, Mich.	117.1	116.6	118.8	119.5	124.1	121.3	119.5	126.9	111.0	110.8	124.9	123.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.7	115.4	116.9	117.5	122.6	119.9	125.8	126.8	99.8	103.7	115.2	113.9
New York, N. Y.	112.9	112.0	107.0	106.7	123.9	120.5	134.6	127.5	105.3	106.1	121.5	118.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.9	114.6	116.2	116.2	125.0	120.3	137.2	133.5	112.0	112.2	123.5	122.0
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	117.6	117.1	115.0	115.2	120.6	118.9	127.4	129.2	110.0	111.1	118.4	117.6
Baltimore, Md.	115.5	115.1	107.0	107.9	133.3	132.0	137.8	138.8	115.5	119.3	123.1	118.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.2	114.5	108.5	108.8	124.8	121.5	126.6	130.0	99.4	99.1	117.8	116.0
St. Louis, Mo.	117.4	115.8	113.2	109.8	134.8	133.1	136.2	136.9	95.7	100.1	115.7	116.1
San Francisco, Calif.	116.8	116.1	111.6	112.9	123.3	121.0	142.9	142.0	105.6	105.1	116.3	115.4
	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	115.3	113.7	114.6	113.8	129.5	119.8	122.7	123.3	114.0	114.0	119.9	116.7
Houston, Tex.	116.7	116.8	119.3	119.5	119.6	118.4	125.2	126.7	111.0	114.5	119.5	119.4
Scranton, Pa.	112.3	112.0	112.5	112.1	119.7	114.1	124.0	129.3	115.4	118.2	116.1	115.3
Seattle, Wash.	116.3	116.2	110.4	111.4	131.0	125.0	129.8	133.4	107.7	110.4	127.1	125.9
Washington, D. C.	113.7	113.5	111.4	111.4	117.2	117.5	127.1	127.3	105.3	112.9	127.0	125.1
	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	112.9	111.7	112.3	111.8	124.4	123.4	140.9	135.6	104.7	106.2	118.5	116.2
Kansas City, Mo.	115.5	114.3	115.6	114.7	135.4	119.3	129.8	130.0	113.4	110.0	117.5	119.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	116.3	115.1	115.7	117.0	141.9	136.4	120.9	121.8	114.1	116.7	125.1	122.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.5	112.8	116.5	106.1	127.8	121.1	138.6	139.0	96.8	97.2	120.5	118.8
Portland, Oreg.	114.8	115.4	110.6	111.7	121.4	118.0	124.6	127.6	111.3	115.3	118.7	117.5

City and cycle of pricing	Apparel									
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel [3]	
	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953
United States average	104.2	104.6	107.0	107.2	98.5	99.2	116.3	115.3	91.0	92.3
Monthly:										
Chicago, Ill.	108.1	106.8	113.8	112.5	101.1	100.2	117.5	113.8	94.8	95.1
Detroit, Mich.	103.0	103.5	109.2	109.7	95.4	95.9	112.6	111.8	87.0	89.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	104.2	103.2	109.3	107.5	97.2	97.2	116.9	114.2	82.9	82.7
New York, N. Y.	103.9	104.8	106.3	106.9	98.1	99.7	116.6	114.6	94.1	96.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	105.1	104.1	104.8	106.3	103.3	100.0	111.1	112.1	92.6	92.9
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:										
Atlanta, Ga.	111.5	110.3	114.0	114.2	106.4	104.4	122.6	119.6	92.7	93.7
Baltimore, Md.	102.2	104.2	101.7	102.7	98.0	101.4	117.0	116.2	94.7	96.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	102.6	104.8	105.2	105.7	96.2	100.4	122.4	121.3	86.2	88.7
St. Louis, Mo.	104.7	104.6	109.6	109.4	96.7	96.9	118.9	117.0	98.0	98.0
San Francisco, Calif.	103.2	103.6	105.6	105.9	99.0	100.1	114.2	111.9	87.8	89.0
	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:										
Cleveland, Ohio	104.6	105.4	109.2	109.0	97.1	99.1	116.8	115.8	93.4	94.1
Houston, Tex.	106.7	107.0	106.8	106.3	100.7	100.5	127.2	129.8	89.2	90.8
Scranton, Pa.	106.1	106.5	108.0	108.7	100.8	101.2	120.3	119.6	92.3	93.7
Seattle, Wash.	106.1	106.9	109.2	109.9	101.2	102.6	117.3	114.9	86.7	88.7
Washington, D. C.	102.5	103.8	105.5	106.1	97.0	99.5	115.2	113.0	90.8	92.5
	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:										
Boston, Mass.	101.1	103.8	103.2	104.2	95.3	99.4	112.0	112.0	102.0	105.0
Kansas City, Mo.	103.8	105.1	107.7	108.8	98.0	99.5	114.7	114.9	87.6	90.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	105.5	105.4	109.4	109.9	100.4	99.6	113.7	113.1	91.8	93.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	103.4	104.1	107.1	107.1	96.6	98.5	114.9	112.1	98.3	99.9
Portland, Oreg.	104.6	104.0	110.3	106.8	95.3	97.1	119.9	117.1	93.6	94.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city—Continued

[1947–49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House-furnishings		Household operation	
	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953	June 1954	June 1953
United States average	118.9	117.4	128.3	123.3	107.6	106.4	120.9	121.8	105.8	108.0	117.2	115.4
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	126.2	120.3	(4)	(4)	106.3	100.0	122.9	119.8	107.3	109.7	120.6	118.6
Detroit, Mich.	122.1	119.0	(4)	(4)	108.7	108.4	118.8	117.0	109.5	110.8	110.1	106.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	124.1	123.5	(4)	(4)	109.5	109.5	(4)	(4)	105.8	[3]11.0	107.3	107.6
New York, N. Y.	115.4	114.4	(4)	(4)	108.7	107.9	122.1	125.8	106.2	108.3	118.8	118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.7	112.6	(4)	(4)	102.3	101.8	113.4	118.2	108.7	109.9	113.7	113.2
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	124.1	122.7	(4)	(4)	111.4	108.6	112.3	112.2	110.0	112.7	129.4	127.1
Baltimore, Md.	113.9	113.3	(4)	(4)	97.5	97.3	121.1	122.1	99.8	103.4	109.3	109.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.7	115.0	128.6	123.4	115.6	113.1	118.0	118.5	102.0	104.4	119.5	115.7
St. Louis, Mo.	119.6	115.7	133.8	117.1	103.8	100.1	133.0	127.9	106.7	109.1	118.8	116.7
San Francisco, Calif.	117.5	117.0	129.0	122.1	130.1	130.1	(4)	(4)	105.1	109.7	108.9	109.0
	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	119.4	117.7	(4)	(4)	106.8	106.8	120.5	119.4	102.8	105.0	110.6	112.5
Houston, Tex.	123.8	123.2	(4)	(4)	106.5	106.5	(4)	(4)	101.2	105.2	128.5	119.6
Scranton, Pa.	114.7	114.2	123.0	118.8	112.2	111.9	125.7	129.9	100.7	101.7	109.6	105.8
Seattle, Wash.	119.4	119.0	(4)	(4)	88.5	99.0	127.3	127.0	106.2	108.5	112.3	110.3
Washington, D. C.	116.8	116.2	123.0	118.6	118.1	114.9	125.5	126.6	107.2	108.9	114.8	113.0
	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	117.5	115.6	(4)	(4)	108.9	105.4	122.6	124.7	104.1	107.7	113.1	107.6
Kansas City, Mo.	118.3	117.0	133.5	124.8	105.2	104.4	113.2	112.6	106.4	107.6	120.9	120.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	119.8	116.8	(4)	(4)	110.0	110.0	114.8	115.1	106.3	107.4	121.0	116.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	116.5	114.3	122.8	116.1	116.7	113.5	123.2	120.6	104.6	105.8	119.8	117.5
Portland, Oreg.	119.4	119.6	(4)	(4)	105.2	118.6	127.6	123.2	108.9	110.9	111.6	111.2

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See tables D–2, D–4, D–7, and D–8, for food.
[3] See footnote 2 to table D–3.
[4] Not available.

TABLE D–7: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953
United States average [3]	113.8	113.3	113.7	113.3	112.8	113.7	121.3	121.3	118.0	111.1	111.0	111.3
Atlanta, Ga.	114.7	114.1	114.5	113.9	113.5	114.4	115.4	116.0	116.1	117.9	118.4	116.7
Baltimore, Md.	116.0	114.9	114.6	115.6	114.2	114.5	121.7	121.7	117.4	115.0	113.7	112.8
Boston, Mass.	110.8	110.1	111.2	109.9	109.2	110.9	119.5	119.3	117.1	107.3	106.7	105.8
Chicago, Ill.	111.6	111.7	112.4	110.9	111.0	112.3	117.0	116.8	114.4	106.2	106.4	106.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.9	114.8	116.9	114.7	114.4	117.0	118.5	118.6	117.7	113.6	113.7	116.9
Cleveland, Ohio	112.4	111.4	110.5	111.9	110.8	110.1	116.5	116.3	114.9	108.9	108.6	108.0
Detroit, Mich.	117.5	116.2	116.7	116.7	115.4	116.8	117.9	117.8	116.5	109.8	109.8	110.6
Houston, Tex.	112.1	112.2	112.6	111.3	111.4	111.9	118.5	118.4	115.9	107.1	107.8	108.2
Kansas City, Mo.	109.4	108.6	110.7	108.9	107.9	110.2	120.4	120.3	117.8	107.1	107.2	107.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	113.1	113.4	112.3	111.9	112.3	111.5	122.4	122.5	118.3	111.1	110.7	111.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	113.0	112.7	112.6	113.1	112.7	112.8	125.4	124.6	119.8	103.6	104.2	105.3
New York, N. Y.	111.6	111.8	112.0	111.1	111.4	111.8	125.0	125.2	123.0	110.0	110.5	109.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	116.5	115.6	115.8	115.9	114.8	115.8	121.6	120.8	119.0	113.5	113.4	111.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	115.5	114.8	114.8	115.1	114.3	115.0	122.5	122.5	119.5	108.0	108.1	107.9
Portland, Oreg.	114.3	112.9	114.0	114.6	112.9	114.1	119.3	118.4	115.1	115.5	114.8	117.6
St. Louis, Mo.	116.6	115.8	115.0	115.3	114.4	114.8	116.5	116.5	113.5	111.8	112.1	113.5
San Francisco, Calif.	115.3	114.7	114.1	114.9	114.1	114.6	127.7	127.5	127.6	111.7	110.7	112.0
Scranton, Pa.	113.3	112.8	113.7	113.3	112.8	113.4	118.9	119.5	116.9	111.4	111.2	111.1
Seattle, Wash.	113.3	113.1	113.2	113.3	113.1	113.3	121.5	121.9	119.7	111.7	110.6	111.8
Washington, D. C.	113.4	112.9	113.1	112.7	112.1	112.9	120.7	120.7	115.6	107.6	107.2	108.0

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953
United States average [3]	102.9	103.5	107.5	117.1	114.6	121.7	115.2	114.5	110.9
Atlanta, Ga.	108.1	108.1	111.3	117.9	112.9	125.5	108.1	108.4	104.5
Baltimore, Md.	107.2	107.2	112.5	118.2	112.6	122.5	114.8	114.8	108.9
Boston, Mass.	102.9	102.9	105.9	110.2	107.8	120.1	109.3	108.7	107.2
Chicago, Ill.	100.6	102.1	108.3	113.7	112.7	120.0	121.3	121.4	117.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	103.6	103.5	109.2	116.7	111.7	124.9	120.5	120.4	116.3
Cleveland, Ohio	97.4	97.4	99.5	114.9	110.3	115.9	119.5	118.8	111.8
Detroit, Mich.	103.3	104.1	109.7	132.3	125.0	134.3	118.4	117.2	112.1
Houston, Tex.	103.9	106.7	107.7	113.2	111.0	118.8	114.6	113.8	111.1
Kansas City, Mo.	91.6	96.6	103.0	114.6	105.1	115.8	110.0	109.7	108.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	102.9	103.2	109.3	111.6	115.4	106.9	112.1	111.0	111.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	98.7	101.8	105.2	125.4	123.1	124.6	122.6	119.5	117.1
New York, N. Y.	100.3	100.6	102.2	108.0	108.8	119.0	116.3	115.9	111.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	105.3	105.3	106.6	122.4	116.6	128.7	116.0	115.9	111.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	107.0	107.2	110.1	118.6	114.3	124.9	124.6	124.1	118.5
Portland, Oreg.	104.9	106.9	109.7	120.2	114.1	111.9	113.8	112.6	114.1
St. Louis, Mo.	98.6	96.8	100.5	125.6	122.1	127.8	123.0	123.0	117.3
San Francisco, Calif.	105.3	105.7	110.2	120.4	121.1	120.7	113.7	111.2	108.6
Scranton, Pa.	105.3	105.6	107.5	116.0	112.7	120.8	114.2	113.8	110.9
Seattle, Wash.	103.1	103.5	107.2	120.1	120.6	121.1	111.8	111.3	108.9
Washington, D. C.	109.9	110.8	113.9	113.4	110.1	119.6	113.6	113.3	109.4

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935–39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D–8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[4] See footnote 3 to table D–2.

TABLE D–8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity		June 1954	May 1954	June 1953
Cereals and bakery products:				
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	53.6	53.7	52.4
Biscuit mix	20 ounces	27.4	27.5	28.2
Cornmeal [1]	pound	12.5	12.5	12.6
Rice	do.	19.6	19.7	20.6
Rolled oats	20 ounces	18.5	18.5	18.3
Cornflakes [2]	12 ounces	21.9	21.9	21.8
Bread	pound	17.0	17.0	16.3
Soda crackers	do.	27.2	27.1	27.0
Vanilla cookies [1]	7 ounces	23.6	23.6	23.6
Meats, poultry, and fish:				
Beef and veal:				
Round steak	pound	91.0	89.9	88.7
Chuck roast	do.	51.8	51.7	50.1
Rib roast	do.	70.1	70.0	67.6
Hamburger	do.	41.1	40.9	43.8
Veal cutlets	do.	110.5	110.9	114.5
Pork:				
Pork chops, center cut	do.	92.7	90.3	89.2
Bacon, sliced	do.	86.7	89.5	83.4
Ham, whole	do.	72.9	73.9	73.5
Lamb, leg	do.	73.6	74.4	76.8
Other meats:				
Frankfurters	do.	56.1	55.9	58.2
Luncheon meat, canned	12 ounces	52.2	52.2	50.2
Poultry:				
Frying chickens:				
Dressed [3]	pound	44.0	43.5	45.6
Ready-to-cook [4]	do.	54.1	53.1	58.6
Fish:				
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [5]	do.	44.5	44.3	44.3
Haddock, fillet, frozen [6]	do.	49.6	49.6	48.3
Salmon, pink	16-ounce can	51.7	**51.5	53.4
Tuna fish	7-ounce can	30.7	30.6	38.4
Dairy products:				
Milk, fresh (grocery)	quart	21.1	21.2	21.7
Milk, fresh (delivered [7]	do.	22.1	22.2	22.7
Ice cream	pint	29.5	29.6	30.1
Butter	pound	69.3	69.6	78.2
Cheese, American process	do.	56.9	57.3	59.7
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	13.9	13.9	14.7
All fruits and vegetables:				
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				
Strawberries	12 ounces	36.5	36.8	37.0
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	19.3	18.5	18.6
Peas, green [10]	10 ounces	19.4	19.4	22.6
Beans, green	do.	24.5	24.5	24.0
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				
Apples	pound	18.5	16.8	19.4
Bananas	do.	18.0	16.0	16.8
Oranges, size 200	dozen	54.8	52.6	53.9
Lemons	pound	17.6	18.4	18.9
Grapefruit*	each			
All fruits and vegetables—Continued				
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued				
Peaches*	pound			
Strawberries*	pint	32.8	31.0	27.2
Grapes, seedless*	pound			
Watermelons*	do.	4.8		6.1
Potatoes	15 pounds	94.4	74.3	81.0
Sweetpotatoes	pound	16.1	14.6	20.2
Onions	do.	8.4	7.8	8.2
Carrots	do.	14.4	13.4	11.7
Lettuce	head	13.8	18.1	14.4
Celery	pound	14.5	12.7	19.9
Cabbage	do.	6.6	7.6	9.1
Tomatoes	do.	24.3	34.1	37.4
Beans, green	do.	17.7	23.8	28.2
Canned fruits and vegetables:				
Orange juice	46-ounce can	34.7	33.0	33.5
Peaches	No. 2½ can	32.8	32.8	34.1
Pineapple	do.	38.8	38.7	38.5
Fruit cocktail	do.	41.1	41.1	40.1
Corn, cream style	No. 303 can	18.2	18.2	19.1
Peas, green	do.	21.4	21.3	21.2
Tomatoes [8]	No. 2 can	17.3	17.3	17.3
Baby foods	4½–5 ounces	9.8	9.8	9.8
Dried fruits and vegetables:				
Prunes	pound	30.6	30.3	29.2
Navy beans	do.	17.7	17.4	16.8
Other foods at home:				
Partially prepared foods:				
Vegetable soup	11-ounce can	14.3	14.3	14.3
Beans with pork	16-ounce can	14.5	14.5	14.2
Condiments and sauces:				
Gherkins, sweet	7½ ounces	30.0	29.8	29.8
Catsup, tomato	14 ounces	22.3	22.3	22.3
Beverages, nonalcoholic:				
Coffee	pound	120.9	118.0	88.0
Tea	¼ pound	34.2	33.9	32.4
Cola drink	carton of 6, 6-ounce	32.2	31.9	29.8
Fats and oils:				
Shortening, hydrogenated	pound	35.2	34.7	34.5
Margarine, colored [9]	do.	30.1	29.8	28.9
Lard	do.	27.1	28.0	18.2
Salad dressing	pint	35.9	35.8	34.4
Peanut butter	pound	49.1	49.0	49.0
Sugar and sweets:				
Sugar	5 pounds	52.7	52.7	52.8
Corn syrup	24 ounces	23.7	23.6	23.4
Grape jelly	12 ounces	25.3	25.3	24.1
Chocolate bar	1 ounce	4.7	4.6	4.5
Eggs, fresh	dozen	53.0	53.8	67.8
Miscellaneous foods:				
Gelatin, flavored	3–4 ounces	8.5	8.5	8.6

[1] 41 cities.
[2] 38 cities.
[3] 11 cities.
[4] 35 cities.
[5] 44 cities beginning July 1953, 43 cities December 1952 through June 1953.
[6] 42 cities.
[7] 36 cities.
[8] 45 cities.
[9] 40 cities.
[10] Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954
*Priced only in season.
**Revised.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D–8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the *revised* Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	June 1954 [2]	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	June 1950
All commodities	110.0	110.9	111.0	110.5	110.5	110.9	110.1	109.8	110.2	111.0	110.6	110.9	109.5	100.2
Farm products	94.8	*97.9	99.4	98.4	97.7	97.8	94.4	93.7	95.3	98.1	98.4	97.9	95.4	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	96.6	104.4	97.4	89.6	89.7	91.2	89.8	94.2	94.2	96.0	98.0	94.7	100.9	89.8
Grains	86.5	91.2	92.9	93.0	91.6	91.3	90.6	89.3	87.9	88.3	86.8	85.4	84.2	89.6
Livestock and poultry	87.7	93.0	94.9	92.4	91.3	91.8	83.9	78.4	82.0	90.6	88.1	95.9	98.8	90.8
Plant and animal fibers	106.9	107.0	105.5	105.9	106.5	104.2	103.2	103.5	103.2	103.6	103.9	105.0	104.0	107.3
Fluid milk	83.9	*84.1	88.3	93.4	95.0	97.5	99.5	101.9	100.7	99.0	97.8	96.4	93.1	81.6
Eggs	70.8	69.0	77.9	80.1	80.6	92.7	97.2	111.6	126.3	122.5	113.8	106.2	106.5	70.6
Hay and seeds	98.0	95.3	96.5	93.4	91.6	90.5	89.7	88.0	84.3	81.1	85.1	85.5	89.0	87.6
Other farm products	181.7	181.2	182.2	181.2	168.0	161.0	148.1	145.9	146.2	149.3	144.3	140.7	134.7	122.4
Processed foods	105.0	106.8	105.9	105.3	104.8	106.2	104.3	103.8	104.7	106.6	104.8	105.5	103.3	98.8
Cereal and bakery products	113.5	*113.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	112.4	112.2	112.6	112.0	110.8	108.4	108.5	107.9	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	92.3	98.3	94.3	92.8	92.9	94.4	89.7	86.2	88.9	97.4	93.6	97.0	91.6	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	102.4	101.7	103.0	106.1	107.4	109.4	111.3	113.9	112.7	111.3	110.7	110.0	107.7	90.0
Canned frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.6	104.5	103.3	103.0	103.0	103.8	103.9	104.7	104.9	104.7	104.7	105.0	103.7	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	113.5	113.1	112.6	112.8	110.2	110.1	108.9	108.7	110.2	110.1	110.5	109.8	106.8	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	231.3	229.6	229.6	209.1	191.4	182.1	171.6	171.0	169.8	169.8	169.8	169.8	164.6	136.9
Animal fats and oils	90.1	*99.7	108.5	95.3	94.7	93.5	92.7	85.6	94.0	106.8	82.2	72.4	60.9	63.0
Crude vegetable oils	73.0	*71.8	72.1	67.9	65.2	64.0	66.3	71.2	70.1	65.7	62.9	63.1	68.4	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	79.1	76.4	76.8	73.1	69.8	72.7	74.2	78.5	73.3	68.8	70.9	78.0	79.8	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	87.3	87.2	84.4	83.2	81.4	83.8	84.4	84.2	80.3	80.5	83.4	84.0	84.6	79.2
Other processed foods	96.8	101.3	102.9	106.5	108.9	111.5	113.9	110.2	117.1	116.8	116.7	117.3	120.2	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	114.3	114.5	114.8	114.2	114.4	114.8	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	113.9	102.2
Textile products and apparel	94.9	*94.8	*94.7	*95.0	95.3	95.1	95.8	96.2	96.5	96.9	97.5	97.5	97.4	93.3
Cotton products	88.4	88.3	88.8	88.5	88.8	90.4	90.9	91.6	92.4	93.7	94.1	94.1	93.4	90.0
Wool products	110.1	*109.5	*109.2	*109.3	109.0	111.0	112.1	111.5	111.6	111.2	111.8	111.7	111.6	105.3
Synthetic textiles	85.6	85.2	84.6	84.9	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.2	85.9	86.7	86.7	87.5	87.5	91.3
Silk products	123.9	131.6	132.3	135.1	135.8	142.1	139.3	136.5	135.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	88.8
Apparel	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	97.9	98.7	98.7	98.5	99.3	99.3	99.4	92.7
Other textile products	79.0	78.8	78.9	80.6	83.1	82.7	82.4	83.5	82.7	82.9	86.5	85.3	85.5	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	93.6	96.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	95.3	95.6	97.1	97.1	99.7	99.9	100.6	101.0	99.1
Hides and skins	60.6	62.5	56.5	56.0	55.4	56.8	57.7	64.3	64.4	74.2	74.6	73.4	76.3	94.3
Leather	87.4	87.6	86.0	86.3	87.4	88.1	88.7	90.4	90.4	94.5	95.0	96.1	98.0	98.2
Footwear	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.7	102.7
Other leather products	97.3	*97.5	97.4	97.6	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.1	99.5	99.7	100.3	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.9	*108.2	108.6	109.2	110.5	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.9	111.0	111.1	108.3	102.4
Coal	104.7	*104.6	104.1	107.9	110.9	111.9	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.3	111.7	111.8	111.2	104.8
Coke	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	118.6
Gas	100.0	*100.0	112.3	111.5	113.5	111.8	109.6	106.3	106.6	106.0	105.7	106.1	108.2	94.8
Electricity	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.9	101.3	100.7	100.7	99.6	98.5	98.0	99.1	98.5	98.5	101.3
Petroleum and products	110.9	111.7	112.1	111.5	113.5	114.2	114.9	116.3	116.6	116.5	116.5	116.8	111.1	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	105.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	106.7	106.7	106.3	106.2	105.6	92.1
Industrial chemicals	117.2	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.0	120.2	120.2	119.2	98.3
Prepared paint	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.1	111.0	110.7	110.7	110.8	98.0
Paint materials	96.8	*95.3	94.7	95.2	95.2	96.5	96.6	97.7	98.0	98.5	96.0	95.3	95.0	86.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.1	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	55.7	*59.3	59.8	60.5	63.5	61.2	58.6	58.0	53.3	51.1	46.9	46.7	46.6	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	109.9	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.0	111.1	111.4	111.5	111.7	112.0	111.2	110.6	110.7	101.2
Fertilizer materials	111.6	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.9	112.9	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.8	110.6	98.5
Other chemicals and products	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.8	105.3	105.2	105.0	103.4	103.3	102.9	102.8	102.6	91.1
Rubber and products	126.1	125.1	125.0	124.9	124.6	124.8	124.8	124.3	124.2	124.0	123.5	124.6	125.0	109.5
Crude rubber	122.8	117.5	117.0	113.8	112.9	113.4	114.5	112.0	111.3	120.1	120.0	121.1	122.7	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	129.3	129.3	129.3	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.1	126.4	125.1	126.4	126.3	106.1
Other rubber products	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	124.1	124.5	103.6
Lumber and wood products	116.3	*116.1	116.2	116.7	116.8	117.0	117.4	117.3	118.1	119.2	120.4	121.1	121.5	112.4
Lumber	115.4	115.0	115.3	115.6	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.3	117.2	118.3	119.3	120.2	120.7	113.5
Millwork	130.8	130.8	130.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.3	131.2	131.2	131.4	131.7	131.6	132.0	110.9
Plywood	99.7	*101.4	100.7	102.9	105.0	103.5	103.9	103.1	104.7	106.8	112.4	112.7	112.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.9	115.8	116.3	116.6	117.1	117.0	117.1	117.3	117.5	116.9	116.2	115.8	115.8	95.9
Woodpulp	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	90.6
Wastepaper	70.1	67.2	83.2	84.1	85.7	79.1	79.1	90.8	112.9	109.6	98.5	85.0	85.0	79.0
Paper	126.6	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.5	125.9	125.1	124.7	103.3
Paperboard	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	125.1	125.5	125.9	126.0	126.2	126.0	123.6	123.7	123.2	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	111.5	111.5	111.8	112.3	113.2	113.2	113.4	113.4	113.2	112.3	112.1	112.1	112.4	93.2
Building paper and board	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	108.3
Metals and metal products	127.1	127.1	126.8	126.3	126.2	127.2	127.5	127.9	127.9	128.5	129.4	129.3	126.9	108.8
Iron and steel	131.8	131.8	131.1	130.6	131.0	132.0	132.8	133.6	133.4	134.6	136.2	135.7	130.9	113.1
Nonferrous metals	123.7	123.6	123.4	121.2	119.8	121.5	122.1	122.3	122.1	122.8	124.5	126.4	127.6	101.8
Metal containers	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.6	126.6	109.0
Hardware	137.9	*137.9	138.5	138.0	137.9	137.5	137.2	137.2	137.2	136.9	135.6	134.7	134.5	111.1
Plumbing equipment	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.7	118.7	116.4	113.5	103.2
Heating equipment	113.8	*113.9	114.5	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.6	115.1	114.6	102.0
Structural metal products	116.1	116.5	116.6	116.8	116.8	117.6	117.3	117.5	117.7	117.9	117.8	117.5	114.4	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	125.3	125.3	125.3	126.3	126.5	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	126.3	125.4	124.1	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	June [2] 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1952	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.5	124.5	124.4	124.3	124.2	124.1	124.0	123.7	123.4	122.9	108.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.3	123.0	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.7	122.6	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	131.5	*131.5	131.6	131.7	131.5	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.0	130.9	130.5	130.8	129.4	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	132.6	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.8	131.9	131.8	131.3	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.6	128.5	128.2	127.9	126.9	125.8	124.9	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	125.3	*125.2	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.1	124.2	123.9	123.3	122.4	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	125.9	126.0	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.5	126.2	125.6	124.8	124.2	102.1
Motor vehicles	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	114.3	103.1
Household furniture	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.2	114.1	114.1	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	114.1	101.8
Commercial furniture	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.7	106.2
Floor covering	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.5	124.8	125.0	125.2	125.2	125.3	125.2	124.8	109.1
Household appliances	109.7	*109.9	109.9	109.5	109.7	109.6	109.1	109.0	109.0	109.1	108.9	108.8	108.1	100.1
Radios	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.1	94.3	94.3	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.0	95.4	(3)
Television sets	72.4	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.5	74.0	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.0	74.3	75.0	(3)
Other household durable goods	130.4	130.4	130.4	128.2	128.1	128.1	127.7	127.6	126.8	126.9	126.9	126.7	125.5	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	119.0	*119.3	120.8	121.0	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.7	119.6	119.4	118.1	105.4
Flat glass	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	122.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients	120.0	*120.0	119.8	119.9	119.8	119.9	119.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	118.6	118.4	118.2	105.7
Concrete products	117.5	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.6	117.2	117.2	117.4	117.4	117.4	116.1	115.6	115.8	104.5
Structural clay products	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	132.1	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.4	131.1	125.1	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	93.8	*96.3	108.4	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	105.8	105.8	106.2	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.8	119.8	118.9	118.9	118.0	117.8	117.8	117.3	116.4	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	121.4	121.4	121.5	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.1	116.2	115.6	115.6	114.9	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.9	100.6
Other tobacco products	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.9	111.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	147.9	147.9	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	120.6	100.8
Miscellaneous	105.0	109.2	110.3	104.9	102.8	101.1	100.1	93.2	94.4	94.7	96.4	95.3	95.8	98.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.0	113.0	113.1	113.2	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.1	114.0	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	100.6	109.1	111.1	101.1	97.2	94.0	92.2	78.7	81.0	81.6	85.0	82.7	83.7	93.7
Notions and accessories	98.7	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.2	93.2	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.0	102.0	102.1	101.9	101.9	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.8	96.6
Other miscellaneous	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.2	120.4	119.8	119.7	119.8	119.8	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	103.4

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

[2] Preliminary.
[3] Not available.
* Revised.
• Corrected.

TABLE D–10: Special wholesale price indexes [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1954						1953							1950
	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
All foods	102.7	*104.6	103.9	103.0	103.1	104.5	103.1	103.6	105.1	106.8	104.8	104.9	103.8	95.0
All fish	97.4	103.7	105.7	107.8	107.2	114.0	109.4	106.1	111.3	104.9	107.8	102.8	100.9	92.4
Special metals and metal products	125.2	125.2	125.0	124.6	124.6	125.3	125.4	125.7	125.7	126.2	126.8	126.8	125.0	108.3
Metalworking machinery	140.0	139.9	139.9	140.1	140.1	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.6	139.7	139.1	138.8	138.7	109.8
Machinery and equipment	127.4	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.4	127.5	127.4	127.2	127.1	126.5	126.0	125.3	106.1
Total tractors	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.7	124.3	123.8	107.5
Steel mill products	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	142.0	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.5	142.6	142.7	142.7	137.1	114.9
Building materials	118.5	*118.6	119.0	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	120.0	120.4	120.8	121.3	120.5	107.5
Soaps	96.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.8	91.1	90.5	90.0	86.5	86.2	85.8	85.8	85.5	80.9
Synthetic detergents	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	90.8	90.8	82.9
Refined petroleum products	109.1	110.0	110.5	109.7	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	115.8	115.6	115.6	116.1	109.1	102.1
East coast petroleum	106.1	107.3	108.1	108.7	109.9	109.4	112.0	114.1	113.5	113.8	113.8	113.8	107.3	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	104.8	105.4	105.7	106.3	107.7	109.9	109.6	110.2	110.1	109.6	109.6	109.7	100.0	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	113.1	113.1	114.1	110.0	116.0	116.2	117.8	121.3	122.8	122.8	122.8	124.1	116.8	104.7
Pacific coast petroleum	115.9	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	115.6	115.5	116.1	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.9	117.1	117.4	116.7	116.1	115.6	115.6	98.4
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes [3]	104.2	103.6	103.7	106.3	112.2	113.0	112.5	112.6	112.6	111.1	110.2	108.7	107.4	106.8

[1] See footnote 1, table D–9. [2] Preliminary. [3] Comparable to former code 05–12–01.12. * Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		18,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1953: June	567	875	258,000	448,000	4,530,000	.48
July	534	841	293,000	491,000	3,880,000	.39
August	484	763	238,000	393,000	2,880,000	.32
September	420	721	119,000	211,000	1,700,000	.19
October	379	658	175,000	240,000	1,650,000	.17
November	281	502	100,000	175,000	1,570,000	.18
December	145	354	76,300	173,000	1,880,000	.20
1954: January [2]	250	400	80,000	180,000	1,000,000	.12
February [2]	200	350	50,000	100,000	750,000	.09
March [2]	225	375	100,000	150,000	1,300,000	.14
April [2]	300	450	130,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
May [2]	350	500	180,000	230,000	1,750,000	.21
June [2]	350	550	180,000	280,000	2,200,000	.24

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1954							1953						1953	1952
	July [2]	June [3]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$3,513	$3,358	$3,004	$2,814	$2,568	$2,348	$2,440	$2,712	$3,024	$3,236	$3,362	$3,345	$3,325	$35,256	$33,008
Private construction	2,377	2,276	2,115	1,937	1,791	1,643	1,714	1,917	2,077	2,154	2,200	2,223	2,218	23,877	22,107
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,237	1,153	1,092	980	863	758	816	951	1,034	1,076	1,093	1,114	1,126	11,930	11,100
New dwelling units	1,095	1,040	955	860	770	675	730	850	915	950	965	980	990	10,555	9,870
Additions and alterations	113	114	111	96	71	61	63	78	94	101	103	110	112	1,108	1,045
Nonhousekeeping [5]	29	29	26	24	22	22	23	23	25	25	25	24	24	267	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	554	527	490	464	469	474	486	507	523	511	505	493	489	5,680	5,014
Industrial	164	164	165	169	173	176	179	177	177	177	177	174	176	2,229	2,320
Commercial	203	188	167	151	154	157	164	182	192	179	175	169	165	1,791	1,137
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	81	76	72	69	70	73	75	79	79	75	71	66	60	739	515
Stores, restaurants, and garages	122	112	95	82	84	84	89	103	113	104	104	103	105	1,052	622
Other nonresidential building	187	175	158	144	142	141	143	148	154	155	153	150	148	1,660	1,557
Religious	51	46	42	40	40	41	42	45	46	46	44	43	40	472	399
Educational	51	47	43	39	38	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	36	426	351
Social and recreational	21	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	15	15	15	163	125
Hospital and institutional [7]	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	317	394
Miscellaneous	35	34	28	22	21	20	20	21	24	26	27	27	30	282	288
Farm construction	164	157	145	127	114	106	102	103	118	140	170	185	182	1,731	1,905
Public utilities	416	398	379	358	338	298	303	347	393	417	422	420	408	4,416	4,003
Railroad	36	35	34	36	33	25	26	36	41	42	41	39	39	442	438
Telephone and telegraph	55	54	54	50	50	45	46	48	51	56	51	52	55	615	570
Other public utilities	319	309	291	272	255	228	231	263	301	319	330	329	314	3,359	2,995
All other private [8]	12	11	9	8	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	11	13	120	85
Public construction	1,136	1,082	979	877	777	705	726	795	947	1,082	1,162	1,122	1,107	11,379	10,901
Residential building [9]	26	29	31	32	34	35	36	39	43	46	46	44	46	556	654
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	409	399	387	383	367	347	354	350	353	374	380	376	373	4,352	4,136
Industrial	133	133	133	146	142	140	145	136	131	140	147	150	153	1,771	1,684
Educational	177	175	171	165	158	150	150	152	154	158	153	148	147	1,728	1,619
Hospital and institutional	34	34	33	29	26	23	23	23	23	25	26	28	28	353	473
Other nonresidential	65	57	50	43	41	34	36	39	45	51	54	50	45	500	360
Military facilities [10]	90	81	63	66	61	61	65	78	96	101	118	120	122	1,307	1,388
Highways	415	385	320	230	160	125	130	174	286	379	428	395	382	3,165	2,820
Sewer and water	90	86	83	79	75	69	68	71	75	77	81	80	77	861	790
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	22	20	17	15	14	12	13	13	18	23	24	22	20	201	193
Conservation and development	69	67	63	59	53	46	51	61	66	70	73	74	77	830	854
All other public [12]	15	15	15	13	13	10	9	9	10	12	12	11	10	107	66

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1954 [2]					1953 [2]								1952 [2]	1951 [2]
	May [3]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$264,842	$251,015	$166,872	$111,053	$158,156	$168,045	$156,748	$318,493	$166,946	$212,413	$176,726	$352,393	$261,092	$2,839,734	$4,730,311
Airfield [5]	15,691	20,342	8,250	19,212	11,497	2,702	3,357	634	8,554	11,305	12,651	10,274	4,773	106,411	140,991
Building	111,205	69,023	40,383	19,865	82,073	38,131	49,044	168,563	48,337	65,399	48,007	132,074	112,102	1,237,047	2,896,961
Residential	46	2,417	463	397	104	79	68	(6)	394	30	(6)	3,412	620	15,239	23,296
Nonresidential	111,159	66,606	39,925	19,468	81,969	38,052	48,976	168,563	47,943	65,369	48,007	128,662	111,482	1,221,808	2,873,665
Educational [7]	6,480	6,461	3,064	2,562	11,051	6,580	10,291	7,712	11,051	19,778	10,319	18,429	20,150	173,333	130,949
Hospital and institutional	13,471	2,026	4,425	6,493	3,615	9,780	9,505	10,033	9,691	6,856	10,280	18,490	23,790	141,346	211,877
Administrative and general [8]	2,092	2,976	2,936	1,766	2,145	1,873	1,150	14,460	2,512	2,135	1,719	4,506	4,462	45,731	43,195
Other nonresidential building	89,116	55,143	29,500	8,647	65,158	19,819	28,030	136,358	24,689	36,600	19,689	87,237	63,080	861,398	2,187,644
Airfield buildings [9]	6,309	17,340	10,256	1,382	12,913	1,076	1,774	199	4,027	2,630	1,008	17,659	10,584	70,047	80,671
Industrial [10]	55,869	25,833	7,408	3,403	42,333	15,540	19,631	128,400	11,196	22,011	12,940	36,004	33,849	603,128	1,305,481
Troop housing	8,403	2,858	951	1,394	2,334	372	1,002	1,176	823	3,077	2,284	9,483	4,567	60,046	285,602
Warehouses	6,070	2,006	5,776	511	2,538	751	992	2,758	3,437	160	880	8,382	5,202	40,338	276,455
Miscellaneous [11]	12,465	7,106	5,109	1,957	5,040	2,080	4,631	3,825	5,206	8,722	2,577	15,709	8,818	87,839	239,435
Conservation and development	16,608	23,288	12,385	7,296	4,763	11,252	9,729	27,012	9,770	14,663	11,564	31,398	14,179	206,355	287,498
Reclamation	2,765	591	783	810	1,339	7,701	3,673	1,716	1,844	11,086	4,090	4,540	9,419	63,604	92,916
River, harbor, and flood control	13,843	22,697	11,602	6,486	3,424	3,551	6,056	25,296	7,926	3,577	7,504	26,856	4,760	142,751	194,582
Highways	112,166	129,794	90,547	47,552	50,401	92,047	88,176	66,407	97,543	105,629	94,792	122,202	110,664	1,050,116	1,008,808
Electrification	3,988	4,598	6,905	13,413	3,585	20,130	1,226	47,237	557	10,695	5,293	40,069	11,815	156,789	515,962
All other [12]	5,184	3,970	8,397	3,715	5,837	3,783	5,216	8,640	2,185	4,722	4,419	16,378	7,559	83,046	183,091

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Beginning with January 1953 data, awards with a value of $25,000 or less are excluded; the combined value of such awards during 1951-53 amounted to less than 1 percent of the annual totals.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[6] Less than $25,000.

[7] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[8] Includes armories, offices and customhouses.

[9] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[10] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[11] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[12] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total, all classes [2]	New residential building					New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Nonhousekeeping [3]			Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]	
		Privately financed dwelling units			Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]								
1943	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	20,237	93,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,308	87,341	18,114
1949	7,398,144	3,734,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,350	5,819,360	4,850,763	178,985	798,612	327,553	84,804	3,156,478	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951	8,918,168	4,380,137	3,817,697	171,343	391,097	587,476	37,875	2,815,669	1,097,011	534,605	435,219	29,895	69,491	66,640
1952	8,926,672	4,647,014	4,050,435	213,790	382,789	460,378	51,713	2,637,037	1,130,534	563,211	457,399	37,454	68,358	53,626
1953	9,603,891	4,645,521	3,993,421	201,133	450,967	284,592	93,111	3,330,469	1,250,197	536,998	425,686	32,548	78,764	32,737
1952: January	527,773	267,068	230,354	16,287	20,426	28,684	1,432	159,148	71,441	34,426	27,902	2,892	3,632	3,419
February	611,085	345,392	300,957	17,276	27,160	26,089	1,632	160,555	77,417	43,237	35,003	3,019	5,215	3,047
March	783,787	408,651	353,504	18,807	36,341	80,957	4,570	197,739	91,869	50,026	40,204	3,471	6,351	10,094
April	858,403	465,703	409,964	20,428	35,404	75,698	3,257	219,581	94,074	56,325	45,964	3,568	6,793	9,235
May	829,940	443,519	388,013	20,737	34,769	62,057	6,729	211,040	106,595	53,352	43,672	3,550	6,130	6,736
June	887,561	411,226	368,060	17,489	25,678	63,596	3,605	291,571	117,562	48,909	41,107	3,080	4,722	7,008
July	807,019	430,336	369,052	17,301	33,983	22,554	2,395	252,128	109,607	50,636	41,842	2,938	5,856	2,484
August	781,678	401,450	347,555	19,001	34,894	12,119	5,781	232,974	99,354	48,768	39,110	3,289	6,369	1,663
September	800,128	438,618	384,202	20,719	33,697	15,947	7,247	233,568	104,746	52,528	42,767	3,588	6,173	1,701
October	822,292	450,175	388,207	17,479	44,489	15,680	4,243	246,654	105,539	52,785	42,655	3,055	7,075	1,624
November	644,786	319,189	276,724	14,498	27,967	21,822	7,451	217,087	79,237	38,314	30,854	2,521	4,939	2,475
December	602,222	275,596	233,845	13,770	27,981	35,172	3,370	214,990	73,094	33,905	26,209	2,485	5,111	4,141
1953: January	590,307	278,931	233,070	13,369	32,492	32,280	5,153	195,643	78,390	34,914	26,833	2,347	5,734	3,973
February	665,229	331,971	281,720	16,345	33,906	33,111	3,101	213,028	84,088	39,953	31,047	2,815	6,091	3,869
March	941,507	482,342	417,691	19,861	44,790	80,979	6,693	268,016	103,478	56,068	44,647	3,342	8,079	9,268
April	1,015,568	501,327	438,360	20,964	42,003	26,005	7,077	362,123	119,037	57,225	46,074	3,524	7,627	3,918
May	910,289	454,978	395,168	20,095	39,713	23,150	6,235	311,049	114,859	52,739	42,477	3,294	6,968	2,457
June	886,089	447,820	385,891	16,970	44,959	19,978	4,677	288,053	125,563	51,721	41,351	2,635	7,735	2,282
July	884,063	410,770	352,921	17,967	39,882	5,210	11,138	332,523	124,425	46,697	37,015	2,906	6,776	571
August	802,374	392,541	338,663	14,682	39,196	9,730	13,109	278,386	108,609	44,528	35,686	2,246	6,596	1,046
September	801,062	378,978	323,110	14,790	41,075	28,001	15,425	260,908	117,753	42,899	33,625	2,399	6,875	3,249
October	785,093	386,155	332,596	18,644	34,915	2,066	5,986	282,237	108,650	43,148	34,534	2,674	5,940	238
November	672,564	302,858	265,782	13,518	23,558	12,705	7,697	262,917	86,387	34,363	27,839	2,128	4,396	1,557
December	608,318	271,361	227,110	12,192	32,059	5,146	6,823	248,324	76,664	32,074	24,165	2,028	5,881	734
1954: January	600,116	263,564	210,178	9,274	44,114	16,817	8,117	238,295	73,324	31,555	23,185	1,489	7,181	1,830
February	637,444	320,014	277,379	11,103	31,532	9,876	5,223	220,517	81,814	37,392	29,810	1,900	5,682	1,132
March	887,732	467,733	408,444	15,544	43,745	9,711	11,296	297,060	101,927	53,655	43,417	2,528	7,710	1,174
April [6]	949,948	512,809	450,668	16,265	45,876	9,323	9,858	305,242	112,716	56,941	47,102	2,556	7,283	1,104
May [7]	898,656	487,124	434,777	14,302	38,045	1,582	6,326	296,351	107,273	52,771	44,492	2,199	6,080	197

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,[1] by general type and by geographic division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1954					1953								1953	1952
	May [3]	Apr. [4]	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
All types	$296,351	$305,242	$297,066	$220,516	$238,295	$348,324	$262,917	$282,237	$260,908	$278,388	$332,523	$288,053	$311,049	$3,303,469	$2,637,037
New England	19,685	19,630	18,754	6,891	8,237	17,350	20,166	18,912	16,378	11,952	16,233	17,486	21,323	192,857	165,928
Middle Atlantic	42,047	61,891	50,781	36,992	45,993	62,445	36,321	45,840	40,252	44,733	40,125	46,485	47,769	508,043	440,529
East North Central	73,685	69,880	68,901	49,008	55,354	41,019	58,297	67,670	56,482	74,963	102,275	68,768	76,925	786,544	597,588
West North Central	26,941	31,716	26,951	15,712	15,751	21,058	16,520	23,868	26,308	23,548	30,470	18,584	32,934	271,263	215,776
South Atlantic	38,014	32,250	37,453	34,024	28,374	25,172	41,241	36,375	27,396	40,810	44,496	35,810	36,831	441,683	276,783
East South Central	11,389	12,105	13,350	8,703	8,181	7,737	6,212	10,954	10,879	10,086	8,558	10,164	6,575	113,191	120,165
West South Central	40,497	28,204	25,310	25,371	31,003	24,746	37,410	24,642	28,570	22,425	28,101	41,131	28,552	308,642	274,142
Mountain	7,956	8,815	15,298	7,768	5,288	11,124	8,338	8,510	15,421	9,961	17,762	10,749	11,082	141,752	101,699
Pacific	36,138	39,751	38,439	36,348	40,114	37,674	37,842	45,470	40,261	39,908	44,503	38,877	49,058	808,494	444,429
Industrial buildings [5]	53,500	32,088	20,096	20,347	37,362	36,890	39,378	34,217	21,027	41,198	39,523	37,982	46,826	429,709	351,520
New England	5,400	2,199	2,089	603	511	683	6,858	1,066	1,704	1,291	1,982	2,553	2,237	25,231	28,097
Middle Atlantic	6,080	12,450	6,129	2,141	14,089	11,893	8,321	9,962	5,556	4,729	6,213	7,335	7,133	84,380	60,949
East North Central	9,237	8,896	4,815	4,036	9,037	8,227	14,063	9,718	6,307	21,156	18,399	12,380	20,762	138,556	111,839
West North Central	1,344	1,700	850	2,244	2,486	6,257	1,575	3,536	3,090	2,147	3,055	1,225	1,249	30,457	24,305
South Atlantic	10,132	1,400	908	4,362	1,436	1,435	1,339	2,255	1,357	2,341	2,199	3,774	3,669	41,631	23,237
East South Central	571	663	1,133	218	597	2,431	1,232	2,408	441	1,359	662	707	447	16,511	16,084
West South Central	16,140	1,302	779	1,407	1,013	762	1,208	610	2,033	2,258	801	1,026	1,713	14,410	17,122
Mountain	483	614	631	531	583	277	933	484	271	356	625	209	492	9,989	5,953
Pacific	4,113	2,863	2,782	4,805	7,311	4,926	3,828	4,177	5,269	5,862	5,587	9,774	9,107	68,648	61,834
Commercial buildings [6]	98,523	111,421	97,582	76,364	66,141	74,210	87,594	98,279	94,446	91,247	112,910	96,137	101,017	1,093,687	686,346
New England	4,149	4,131	6,694	2,895	2,208	3,454	4,184	3,122	4,935	3,649	3,487	2,532	4,420	49,192	28,766
Middle Atlantic	14,621	21,671	15,818	10,174	10,959	17,202	11,784	17,510	17,476	13,096	16,260	16,237	21,798	181,303	121,120
East North Central	26,478	20,708	18,578	13,216	10,606	16,642	14,935	17,434	22,023	20,176	26,805	16,182	17,706	226,201	144,107
West North Central	8,650	15,273	10,291	3,944	3,504	4,028	4,953	11,056	7,928	8,056	6,699	6,808	10,296	84,282	56,056
South Atlantic	13,788	14,440	10,704	19,955	9,629	11,734	18,096	14,889	8,977	21,162	22,294	12,903	14,316	166,734	87,083
East South Central	4,162	4,704	5,835	4,790	1,836	2,106	1,452	1,807	3,514	3,083	3,666	3,405	2,782	33,055	26,015
West South Central	8,881	12,855	10,257	10,011	14,449	7,444	14,272	9,520	9,386	5,715	12,671	20,558	10,736	138,262	91,774
Mountain	4,915	3,841	6,288	3,615	1,718	2,908	3,431	2,574	5,080	3,149	5,095	3,307	4,204	54,133	30,392
Pacific	12,879	13,798	13,116	7,761	11,234	8,692	14,497	20,366	12,126	13,161	15,934	13,906	14,759	160,525	101,032
Community buildings [7]	108,158	121,423	136,719	74,043	102,500	101,501	93,908	106,237	100,331	100,476	136,250	102,894	119,215	1,268,043	1,101,141
New England	8,887	11,487	8,288	2,637	4,703	11,369	6,705	10,644	7,172	4,541	8,911	6,649	8,881	80,420	78,221
Middle Atlantic	16,808	22,663	26,411	13,646	18,341	26,212	11,688	15,432	13,247	23,349	9,949	12,990	14,607	188,691	193,155
East North Central	27,001	26,805	27,778	15,398	28,902	12,372	17,824	23,664	17,844	20,252	46,284	26,956	25,579	272,363	227,139
West North Central	8,408	9,831	12,623	7,234	3,867	9,195	3,891	5,164	11,921	9,697	18,026	7,136	17,728	115,333	103,712
South Atlantic	11,664	11,621	23,137	7,122	12,929	7,711	12,403	16,578	13,758	8,918	15,814	13,300	15,572	167,547	115,572
East South Central	5,847	6,417	6,179	1,177	2,487	2,961	2,742	3,860	5,621	4,406	1,469	4,500	2,258	46,632	37,008
West South Central	13,235	12,356	10,212	9,813	12,214	10,368	19,927	11,010	10,331	11,011	8,758	15,499	12,920	150,304	117,264
Mountain	1,730	2,977	7,077	1,884	1,886	6,318	3,613	4,028	3,371	4,877	9,246	5,385	3,800	56,164	34,827
Pacific	14,499	17,266	15,014	15,130	17,171	14,975	15,116	15,859	17,067	13,432	17,792	10,518	17,871	191,090	174,243
Public buildings [8]	5,504	6,392	7,299	29,279	7,059	9,715	3,932	8,334	4,824	7,057	4,394	13,700	13,824	119,509	152,537
New England	307	115	0	0	55	798	231	1,510	0	711	20	420	1,294	5,723	13,951
Middle Atlantic	986	918	25	8,198	552	1,215	127	110	125	255	351	6,145	1,555	10,993	19,434
East North Central	1,743	1,079	170	11,737	313	462	1,050	4,155	448	731	666	1,259	5,467	39,286	15,656
West North Central	1,132	2,130	937	773	1,032	700	509	739	1,000	285	467	606	332	7,053	4,246
South Atlantic	364	797	969	162	1,348	417	1,168	482	354	1,227	611	4,114	1,197	13,102	16,547
East South Central	150	21	1,893	1,905	1,962	72	27	0	44	55	0	175	419	2,329	10,841
West South Central	176	352	118	1,444	335	3,373	136	454	642	212	14	176	390	9,412	7,348
Mountain	0	144	504	982	0	801	82	83	908	96	506	5	320	3,845	14,490
Pacific	556	837	2,691	4,050	1,762	1,788	622	801	1,254	3,484	1,718	790	2,850	26,759	50,035
Public works and utility buildings [9]	9,069	11,254	15,623	7,561	10,559	15,051	23,180	15,284	13,666	11,668	14,140	12,113	7,787	193,608	155,525
New England	43	495	1,007	136	155	453	1,089	1,606	143	567	536	3,532	2,860	19,227	6,296
Middle Atlantic	1,209	1,979	553	1,298	345	4,015	3,043	474	1,553	1,301	5,335	1,112	709	21,292	23,540
East North Central	2,427	2,679	9,274	2,860	463	1,522	6,491	5,675	2,565	4,184	1,509	3,904	605	42,462	33,612
West North Central	3,250	1,009	319	643	4,213	21	3,878	1,263	418	1,353	614	1,174	573	15,936	7,618
South Atlantic	858	2,708	461	1,117	2,097	2,048	5,868	551	1,158	1,602	2,078	181	673	29,286	12,736
East South Central	14	727	30	0	1,010	0	76	2,394	650	123	889	28	287	5,878	3,720
West South Central	599	206	2,143	649	1,489	1,292	533	1,250	3,724	890	1,760	654	777	29,299	19,991
Mountain	275	535	196	49	305	351	190	364	1,576	462	951	74	44	4,282	3,365
Pacific	396	827	1,640	811	480	5,379	2,012	1,706	1,880	1,176	468	1,354	1,258	25,945	24,648
All other buildings [10]	21,597	22,666	19,748	12,922	14,674	10,957	14,905	19,886	21,614	26,707	25,316	23,226	22,380	225,921	209,958
New England	810	1,203	707	320	607	572	1,129	964	1,423	1,193	1,297	1,401	1,631	12,064	10,599
Middle Atlantic	2,344	2,210	1,843	1,535	1,707	1,909	1,429	2,352	2,295	1,975	1,987	2,766	1,937	21,984	22,331
East North Central	6,709	9,713	8,284	1,762	6,034	1,793	3,894	7,024	7,295	8,464	8,512	8,077	6,806	67,677	65,234
West North Central	4,156	1,682	1,920	573	649	767	1,413	2,104	1,901	1,999	1,609	1,635	2,758	18,202	19,539
South Atlantic	1,211	1,288	1,105	1,277	933	1,528	2,367	1,620	1,763	5,565	1,499	1,478	1,384	23,282	19,605
East South Central	645	574	291	614	289	167	683	455	899	1,090	1,872	1,349	383	8,787	6,497
West South Central	1,465	1,134	1,801	2,046	1,504	1,538	1,334	1,799	2,454	2,339	4,096	3,218	2,046	26,955	20,573
Mountain	553	705	601	705	796	458	589	977	1,216	1,021	1,340	1,767	2,221	13,339	12,651
Pacific	3,704	4,160	3,195	3,791	2,156	1,925	2,067	2,560	2,668	3,093	3,004	3,535	3,213	33,630	32,638

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately owned			Publicly owned					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,826,192	2,530,765	$295,427
1944 [5]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,423	26,011
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	609,600	517,400	1,068,500	554,600	513,900	58,500	55,000	3,500	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	565,000	538,800	1,068,300	533,200	535,100	35,500	31,800	3,700	10,488,008	10,181,185	306,818
1953: First quarter	257,100	140,600	116,500	238,100	123,800	114,300	19,000	16,800	2,200	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	38,400	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	3,900	3,000	900	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	43,100	36,100	73,800	38,600	35,200	5,400	4,500	900	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	59,100	46,700	96,100	49,800	46,300	9,700	9,300	400	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	168,900	155,400	315,000	158,000	157,000	9,300	7,900	1,400	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	57,400	54,000	107,400	54,100	53,300	4,000	3,300	700	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	55,200	53,100	105,600	52,500	53,100	2,700	2,700	(7)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	53,300	51,300	102,000	51,400	50,600	2,600	1,900	700	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	141,600	143,400	280,700	137,300	143,400	4,300	4,300	(7)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	48,100	48,600	96,400	47,800	48,600	300	300	(7)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	46,400	46,800	92,200	45,400	46,800	1,000	1,000	(7)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	47,100	48,000	92,100	44,100	48,000	3,000	3,000	(7)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	116,900	120,500	234,500	114,100	120,400	2,900	2,800	100	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	43,100	47,000	90,100	43,100	47,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	38,800	42,700	79,900	37,200	42,700	1,600	1,600	0	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	35,000	30,800	64,500	33,800	30,700	1,300	1,200	100	619,993	610,475	9,518

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 100,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 96,000 and 104,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Preliminary.

[9] Not available.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location								
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	Northeast	North Central	South	West	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	$2,260,448	$2,199,446	$41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	25,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter [3]	338,000	331,900	6,100	238,500	99,500							
April [3]	111,000	109,800	1,200	77,800	33,200	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,104,515	1,093,169	11,346
May [3]	107,000	106,500	500	75,700	31,300	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,085,268	1,081,827	3,441
June [3]	120,000	115,600	4,400	85,000	35,000	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

[1] This new series on housing starts begins with January 1954 data, and is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban-rural nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional data. The new series is based on recently revised estimating techniques which combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) field surveys of dwelling-unit starts in nonpermit-issuing places—based on a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger. Data on type of structure (1-family houses versus rental type structures) are available on request.

[2] See table F-5, footnote 2.

[3] Preliminary. [4] Not yet available.

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